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# IEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

The overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 15th June; from Allahabad to the 13th June; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 12th June.

THE news from Upper Burma is again unsatisfactory, several serious encounters having taken place with the Dacoits.

A PRIVATE account says that the Kachyen expedition was a failure; that neither presents nor apology were sent by the Tsaubwa; and that the expeditionary column was sent back by the heavy weather and physical difficulties. The account adds that our troops were fired upon throughout the Kachyen country.

It is stated that a Burmose woman, twenty years of age, is leading the party of rebels in the Tounghu district.

THE late Consul-General for Italy at Mandalay has been granted £5,000 by the Indian Government for his services to Government prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Andreino, it will be remembered, exposed to the Government the French intrigues, and procured a copy of the treaty sent by Theebaw for the acceptance of the French Government.

SIR C. Bernard has arrived in Rangoon, but makes only a short stay, returning to Mandalay by river. He reports the country south of Myingyan quiet when he passed through, not a shot being fired. The villagers were ploughing peacefully or conveying cotton and paddy in bullock carts without any escort. The rains have sot in favourably, and good crops seem assured.

THE railway reconnaissance from Tounghoo to Nyingyan, a distance of ninety miles, has been completed, and the surveyors are now examining the country onwards to Yemethen.

THE officers of the Tibet Mission are still at Darjeeling, and a large encampment of sepoys and mules is on the Lebong spur. The date of starting has not yet been definitely fixed.

THE contract for constructing the thirty-three miles of the Indian Midland Railway from Bhopal to Bhilsa, a length of thirty-three miles, has, it is stated, been given to Sir Thomas Thompson, who lately completed the South Mahratta Railway.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWNE has 27,000 men now working on the Hurnai Railway, which is making good progress. There is no cholera so far, and the health of the men is good, but the officers suffer a good deal.

THE Joint Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Khamiah on May 30.

THE telegram regarding the arrest of Mr. Stephens, the bicyclist, in Afghan territory, is dated from Kassawi Kali, near Maimena. It is not said by whom he was arrested.

Our Resident in Kashmir, since he has been allowed to fly a flag, is also to have a military guard to protect it. A detachment, consisting of one havildar, four naicks, and thirty Sepoys of the 21st Punjab Infantry, have been sent to Srinagar from Rawul Pindi for duty at the Residency.

Messengers have been sent to the frontier assuring the Thibetians of the peaceful character of the mission.

THE town of Jhansi, which was recently transferred to

the British by the Maharajah Scindia has been placed under the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces.

THE gross forest revenue of the Bombay Presidency during the year ending March, 1885, was Rs. 27,74,750, and the net revenue Rs. 10,57,872.

A Cercle Litteraire has been started in Bombay for acquiring proficiency in the French language.

The imports of coral into Calcutta in 1885-86 amounted in value to nearly eleven lakhs. Prices were so unsatisfactory at one time that over a lakh's worth (5,475lbs.) was returned to Italy unsold. The only satisfactory feature of the trade is that no stocks have accumulated.

THE nct imports of gold into India in April amounted to 61 lakhs, and of silver to 155 lakhs. Against eight lakhs of silver coined in Calcutta, there were 55 lakhs of rupees turned out in Bombay.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY, who has been tiger-shooting in the plains, is now at Simla on a visit.

The recent Sikh emeute at Aurangabad formed the subject of a criminal investigation before the Chief Justice, Mir Akhal Ali, where thirteen prisoners were under trial on a charge of murdering the police Amin. Six of the prisoners were discharged through want of evidence, and the other seven were remanded, judgment being reserved.

It has been proposed to remove the Elphinstone College to the Sailors' Home, provision being made elsewhere for the sailors.

THE High Court reopened on Monday on the termination of the Midsummer Vacation.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have raised the Bank rate to 8 per cent.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Friday thequestion of the assimilation of the weights for age of English and Australian horses was considered. The decision arrived at was to leave the matter over till the coldseason, when, in the event of any change being made, it would not interfere with racing arrangements.

A GARDEN sête, in aid of the funds of the Female Ward and Nursing Home of the Ripon Hospital, took place at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday. It was a great success, upwards of Rs. 3,500 being realised.

THE death is reported of Mr. R. Porch, B.C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Poori. Mr. Porch joined the service in 1861, and would probably have retired next year.

COLONEL H. E. ELIOT, 4th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to act as Political Officer in Manipur, for Major Trotter, wounded.

Plans and estimates are being prepared for barracks inthe Bori Valley, where one British Infantry Regiment and one Mountain Battery will hereafter be stationed, in stead of at Quetta, with some Native troops.

HERAT is reported quiet, and the defences have been practically completed. There have been some squabbles between the soldiers and the civil authorities at Kandahar, but nothing serious. From Kabul the Amir's health is reported to be slowly improving.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND has been reappointed Port Officer of Bombay for a further term of five years, with effect from the 16th November, 1886.

Mr. H. FARRER, Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Postmaster-General, Madras, in the place of the late Mr. Hutchinson.

CAPTAIN R. GARDINER, R.E., acts as Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, vice Major Boughey, proceeding on three months' leave.



### Hotes of the Week.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay states that the Makarajah Dhuleep Singh has written a letter to the local press in which he protests against his arrest at Aden, and announces his intention of appealing for pecuniary aid to the Indian Princes. Should the British Government veto this, the Maharajah declares that he will transfer his allegiance to some other European Power. There is an old proverb which says that a wilful men must have his way, and the Maharajah seems to be choosing a way for himself which is likely to alienate all sympathy from him. That he has claims upon the consideration of the British Government will perhaps be generally allowed by all who have studied the history of our annexation of the Punjab; but no Government can afford to be threatened. An appeal for pecuniary aid to the Princes of India is not likely to have any substantial result. There might have been a chance of a few Chiefs giving him money secretly before this letter appeared; there is not the least probability of any doing it now.

THE Princes of India are not liberally inclined towards political outcasts. Like philosophers of a practical school they have little pity for unsuccessful men. Besides, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is in their eyes an infidel, who has denied the faith of his ancestors and accepted the salt of their foes. His recantation at the eleventh hour comes too late. His threat of transferring his allegiance to some other European Power is ridiculous. No other European Power wants him. Even Russia would not find him of any use for the amiable purpose of stirring up strife in the Punjab. He has tried that already and failed. He had far better return to England and trust to getting a fair hearing of his claims. He has not a bad case, but he has some bad adviser if it be only himself.

It is said that the Native soldiers who are with the officers of the Afghan Boundary Commission are greatly disappointed at the delay of the order to return to India. They do not care to be kept away from their homes for upwards of two years, and the Pathans especially, who keep up the custom of the Vendetta, are said to be much troubled in mind concerning the number of enemies which they may have to dispose of on their return, but who in the meantime may be disposing of their fathers and brothers in their usual domestic feuds.

SHAHDIAN, where the Boundary Commission will stay during the summer, is not marked on the ordinary map; but it is not far from Mazar-i-Sharif. The latter place is the capital of Afghan-Turkestan, and is some twelve miles east of Balk. Its sanctity consists in its being one of the reputed buril places of Ali, whose tomb of two lofty cupolas, built by Sultan Ali Mirza, nearly 500 years ago, stands to this day. The roses on the tomb, which are the most sweet-smelling Vambery ever, saw are said to have a miraculous power of healing the sick, who resort to this sacred spot, in great crowds, once a year. It was here that the Ameer Shere Ali died. Colonel Grodekoff relates the following legend regarding the shrine, which he heard from the Usbegs:—" When Ali died, his body was placed on the back of a white she camel, which was then let loose and allowed to wander whithersoever it chose. It was decided by the Musalmans to bury the Saint under the spot where camel stopped. For a long time the animal wandered about, and at length arriving at Mazur-i-Sharif, fell down exhausted. The camel was then pushed aside, and the body of Ali buried under the exact spot where it had fallen down." The Persians, who hold that Ali was buried at Kerbela, of course deny the correctness of this

IF all the reports regarding the state of society in Llassa be true, the high priest of the Theosophists, who is supposed to have spiritual control in those rogions, does not appear to exert himself much in the cause of morality. It is said that every Thibetan from babyhood upwards

drinks spirits in some form or other, and that society delights to assemble at the Sakhangs, or local publichouses, for the purpose of jovial entertainment. Polyandry prevails, but the surplus of unmarried Thibetan ladies find consolation with male visitors from the adjacent countries. Illegitimate children are not murdered as in England, or sent to foundling hospitals as in France, they are "admitted" into the priesthood.

SURMISES are rife as to the cause of delay in the departure of Mr. Macaulay's mission. One reason given is that the presents ordered from Calcutta, which include toothbrushes and musical boxes, have not arrived, but this can hardly be a reason for the halt at Darjeeling until the passes are almost closed. Instructions from England may be considered as containing the correct solution of the mysterious delay.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 26.
On the 19th instant Colonel Gordon, of the 28th Bengal In-On the 19th instant Colonel Gordon, of the 28th Bengal Infantry, attacked Bosweh's force at Maphe, and after severe fighting defeated and dislodged him from his position. Our loss amounted to several killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Bosweh then retreated with about 700 men to a position six miles distant; and Colonel Gordon halted, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, with rations, under the command of Captain Holland, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. General Gordon, commanding the division in Lower Burma, has sent a small force from Thayetmyo to protect the frontier and to attack Bosweh if necessary

Bosweh if necessary.

The loss sustained in the recent engagement with Bosweh was the heaviest that has as yet occurred, and the number of casualties exceeds that of General Prendergast's entire force during his advance on Mandalay. It is generally considered that a grave error of judgment was committed in refusing to accept some time ago Bosweh's offer to surrender.

The recent massacre of Chinese traders by Sepoys at Beelin continues to attract much attention. The Rangoon Times states

The recent massacre of Chinese traders by Sepoys at Beelin continues to attract much attention. The Rangoon Times states that eight Chinamen were shot, and that two were drowned while attempting to escape. The bodies of those killed were plundered. The thirty surviving members of the caravan were arrested by the local Burmese magistrate, and prevented from leaving the district. The arrest of the survivors seems to have been a wholly unjustifiable act.

The local Government has not yet received an official report as to the affair.

In my telegram of the 26th inst. I quoted the account given by the Rangoon Times of the unfortunate affair at Beelin. An official report has since been received from Captain Jones, of the 30th Madras Infantry, who commanded at Beelin, which differs materially from the reports published in the Rangoon news-

materially from the reports published in the Rangoon newspapers.

Captain Jones reports that on the morning of the 22nd a Madras coolic rushed into Beelin and gave the alarm that a force of Shan dacoits was approaching to attack the town. The inhabitants were seized with a panic, and no one could give any information as to who the approaching men were. No civil officials could be found, and no one had heard that any trading party was in the vicinity.

The troops were paraded, and one party was told off to protect the town. A body of about twenty Sepoys, accompanied by the commandant, went forward to meet the approaching strangers, who were seen to be armed. Without orders the Sepoys opened fire, killing four and wounding three of the traders. As soon as possible the fire was stopped by the commandant, and the wounded were carefully attended to. The Chinese traders forming the caravan came from Yunnan, and no one could understand what they said.

what they said.

The case is being investigated by the Assistant-Commissioner of the district. The Chinese merchants of Rangoon have retained counsel to appear for their fellow-countrymen, and the occurrence will be fully inquired into. The fact that a British officer of experience commanded the Sepoys is a sufficient guarantee that the reports which were published of barbarous cruelties and of the plundering of the bodies of the dead were exaggerated.

The Rangoon Gazette again refers to the ruby mines, and, replying to the statement made in the Allahabad Pioneer that the Syndicate formed to work the mines will not contain any

replying to the statement made in the Internation of the result in the Syndicate formed to work the mines will not contain any French element, reiterates its assertion that the Syndicate will be mainly French, and said that M, de Freycinet recently procured a map of the ruby mines district. It also calls attention to the

fact that the news of the Syndicate having received the concession was published in the Paris Figaro before it was announced in any English newspaper, and prior to the publication of the official decision.

Light Infantry), was killed on the 26th inst. by the insurgents near Mingyan. He was sent to attack the insurgents who had killed Mr. Bruce. The force with Lieutenant Shubrick was com-

rilled Mr. Bruce. The force with Lieutonant Shubrick was compelled to retreat after his death.

The official report of Sir C. Bernard on his recent tour from Mandalay, viá Yemethen, to Tounghoo, has been published in the Indian newspapers. He reports favourably on the condition of the country through which he passed, which, he says, is settling down. Sir C. Bernard's report was not communicated to the Rangoon newspapers, and its publication has caused much surprise here, as the report is at variance with all the information received by private persons from the districts through which he received by private persons from the districts through which he travelled. Sir C. Bernard's report seems also to be opposed to the views of the civil officers in charge of the districts. Immediately after his tour application was made to the Commissioner of one district through which he had travelled by a trading firm that the police might be directed to afford some protection to their foresters, as their elephants were being carried off in large numbers. The Commissioner replied that he was unable to afford assistance, as at the time in that district the police were fully occupied in protecting themselves. All other accounts represent these districts as being greatly disturbed. The insurgents are compelling the peaceably-disposed inhabitants to join them. All Europeans, except the soldiers, have been compelled to take refuge in the towns.

The Chindwin district is also extremely disturbed, and there

The Chindwin district is also extremely disturbed, and there has been much fighting. It is difficult to procure exact details of the condition of Chindwin, the military authorities having ordered that no telegrams from that district shall be communicated to the press. It is to be feared that Sir C. Bernard has taken elegration to a require a significant of the statement of the has taken altogether too sanguine a view of the condition of the

Upper Province.

RANGOON, JUNE 29.

Detailed accounts have been received of the recent engagement with Bosweh's force. The enemy, who was strongly stockaded, resisted obstinately. Thirty rounds of shell were fired into the stockade before the fire of the insurgents slackened. The stockade was finally carried and the enemy driven out by a bayonet charge. Three men of the King's (Liverpool Regiment), three Sepoys, and one gunner were killed. Lieutenant Williams and 25 Sepoys and men of the King's (Liverpool Regiment) were three Sepoys, and one gunner were killed. Lieutenant Williams and 25 Sepoys and men of the King's (Liverpool Regiment) were wounded. Colonel Gordon's force, which attacked Bosweh, included some artillerymen with two mountain guns, 50 of the King's (Liverpool Regiment), and 95 men of the 2nd Bengal Infantry. The severity of the fighting is shown by the fact that nearly one forth of our force engaged were killed or wounded. Colonel Gordon has been reinforced by 50 men of the King's (Liverpool Regiment) and 50 Sepoys.

On the 24th inst. in a skirmish to the south of Kyoukhai with the forces of the Myentzein Prince, who was attempting to escape

On the 24th inst. in a skirmish to the south of Kyoukhai with the forces of the Myentzein Prince, who was attempting to escape northwards, Captain Wilbraham, of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), was badly wounded, one corporal of his regiment was killed, and eight men, including privates of the regiment and Bombay Infantrymen, were wounded. Our force consisted of 70 of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) and 50 Sepoys. The enemy was charged with the bayonet and defeated, four gingals being taken.

Colonel Tilly, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Bhamo, has asked that his regiment may be relieved. The men have suffered much from hard work and exposure.

Major Hailes, commanding the Upper Chindwin district, with three British officers, 200 Sepoys and Ghoorkas, and two mountain guns, attacked on the 19th inst. a force of 1,500 insurgents, strongly stockaded three miles to the south of Tummoo. The attacking force failed to dislodge them, and, after some sharp fighting, retired. Major Hailes and three of the Ghoorkas were wounded.

Sir C. Bernard is at Mandalay, suffering from dysentery.

Sir C. Bernard is at Mandalay, suffering from dysentery.

### INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

A Government resolution published in yesterday's Gazette conveys the thanks of the Governor-General to the Telegraph Department, in connection with the advance into and the occupation of Upper Burma. Appreciation is expressed of the excellent services rendered in circumstances of much difficulty and danger, and the Governor-General eulogises the ready devotion to duty displayed in cheerfully accepting the hardships and risks involved in operations with an army in the field. The foresight and ability displayed by the Director-General are specially mentioned, and the Governor-General in Council gives cordial thanks to Mr. Cappel, Director-General, Mr. Brooke, Director of Construction, and soveral other officers of the department. and several other officers of the department.

Mr. Moylan has received the thanks of the Local Government

for bringing to light a case of extortion by a policeman at Mandalay. The policeman has been prosecuted, and the money—

ninety-six rupecs—extorted by him from three traders has been returned.

It is stated that Mr. Colquboun intends to cross from Mogoung

to Upper Assam, so as to thoroughly explore the country.

The scheme of railway extension in Upper Burma has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who will grant his sanction, provided the expense can be met from the ordinary Budget Estimates.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Scindiah and Holkar, the two most prominent representatives of the powerful Mahratta nation, men of almost exactly the same age, and who ascended their respective thrones in the same year, should have passed away within a few days of each other. The Indian Government announced each event in a special black-bordered edition of the official Gazette, but the terms in which the two Princes were commemorated show the different estimation in which they were held. Regarding Holkar, the Governor-General in Council merely says that the Indian Empire has lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of the Native chiefs. In Council merely says that the Indian Empire has lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of the Native chiefs. Scindiah receives warmer praise in these words:—"During the forty-three years which have elapsed since his Highness succeeded to the rule of the Gwalior State he has maintained foremost place among the loyal feudatories of the Crown. His Highness received only a few months ago a crowning proof of the trust reposed in him by Her Majesty's Government, and the Governor-General in Council grieves to think that he lived so short a time to enjoy the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire.

a time to enjoy the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire.

Scindiah is succeeded by his only son, a boy about ten. It is expected that the Prime Minister, Sir Gunput Rao, will act as

Regent during his minority.

Regent during his minority.

A month ago I telegraphed a summary of the speech delivered by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which he attacked the system of the annual removal of the Government to Simla, and described it as a scandal to the administration and an imposition on the taxpayers. That speech, coupled with the persistent rumour that the Finance Committee intended to propose the permanent fixing of the official headquarters in the hills, has had the effect of directing general attention to the subject and it is believed that a public meeting will be held to project, and it is believed that a public meeting will be held to pro-

test against the practice.

ject, and it is believed that a public meeting will be held to protest against the practice.

Another rumour regarding the proceedings of the Finance Committee has lately become current, and has excited much discussion. It is said that it thinks of recommending the abolition, or, at least, a considerable curtailment, of the jurisdiction of the original side of the High Courts, and the substitution, in the whole or part, of an inferior class of tribunals as well as the importing into the Presidency towns of the heavy court-fees which form a crushing tax on the administration of justice in the provinces. This proposal, if it be indeed seriously entertertained, is certain to meet with strong opposition, not only from the High Courts, but also from the entire community in each Presidency town. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association, bodies which represent a great majority of the European inhabitants of Calcutta, have already taken the alarm, and addressed the Government on the subject. They ask whether there is any truth in the rumour, and request that they may be furnished with full details and all the papers, and be allowed an opportunity of expressing an opinion before any decision is taken in a matter of such importance to them. It will not be creditable to the Government if, while maintaining the luxury of a summer retreat on the hills, it proceeds to impair the quality and increase the cost of justice provided for the already heavily taxed suitors.

In connection with this question of the hill migration it may suitors.

In connection with this question of the hill migration it may be mentioned that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is setting a good example to the other local Governments, as he intends to leave Darjeeling early in July, and to spend eight or ten weeks

in the plains.

The Goorkha regiments are so generally considered the model corps of the Indian army that somewhat undue importance is corps of the Indian army that somewhat undue importance is attached to certain marks of insubordination which have lately appeared among the 3rd Goorkhas at Almora. The facts appear to be there:—Some time ago General Gordon inspected the regiment, and after the parade went to the gymnasium. The Goorkhas then came flocking round him, greatly excited and clamouring about their grievances. When told that they could not be heard in such a manner and must make the proper representations through their officers, they calmed down and returned to the lines: On inquiry, it transpired that there were five or six classes lines: On inquiry, it transpired that there were five or six classes of rice, of which the Goorkhas eat the fourth; but for several years the men of this regiment have been receiving compensation years the men of this regiment have been receiving compensation for rice, as if they used the best. Some time ago they were given compensation on the proper scale, and hence the discontent. The Subahdar - Major, or principal native officer, and a company Subahdar have been tried by court-martial for not keeping the commanding officer informed of what was going on, and have been retired on pensions. The regiment is now reported to be quiet. The moral would seem to be that it is now time to abolish all allowances and compensation and to fix the Sanova' new at all allowances and compensation, and to fix the Sepoys' pay at the proper rate.



The managers of Lady Dufferin's Fund have published an account of the progress made in supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The dispensary in Calcutta promises to be a great success. The attendance is increasing rapidly. The North-Western branch association is establishing a female hospital at Allahabad, while the female medical school at Agra shows great vitality. More lady doctors are required at Lahore and great vitality. More lady doctors are required as Advisors. Delhi. Some of the Native States are also calling for lady doctors. A provincial branch association has been founded at Rangoon. The conditions on which the Queen's and Viceroy's medals are to be awarded will shortly be made public. Money is, however, urgently required, the sums already subscribed having proved quite insufficient to meet the requirements.

quite insufficient to meet the requirements.

Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has addressed to the Nawab Abdool Luteef a letter expressing his approval, and that of the Indian Government, of the Nawab's services during his six months' tenure of office as Prime Minister of Bhopal. It was, he says, the opinion of himself and the Viceroy that a Mahomedan State like Bhopal should have a Mahomedan Prime Minister; but the Begum desired to appoint an English officer, and it was consideration for her wishes, and

Mahomedan Prime Minister; but the Begum desired to appoint an English officer, and it was consideration for her wishes, and not any dissatisfaction with the Nawab, which induced the Viceroy to remove him (the Nawab) from office.

The official report on the cyclone which swept over Orissa last September has only just been published. It appears that the Government estate of Birso, in the Balasore district, suffered most. The storm wave came over the sea embankment and saturated the land with salt water, destroying the whole of the crops and a great number of cattle. The Government granted a remission of the entire rent for the year, and made advances. The loss was very slight in other parts of Balasore, and no relief was necessary. Three hundred persons are reported to have been killed in the Cuttack district by falling trees and houses. No traces were found of the remains of houses at Hookeytorlah, or traces were found of the remains of houses at Hookeytorlah, or of the treasure chest of the port department. It is supposed that the chest was stolen. Previous returns show that the sea coast at Orissa has suffered from the effects of a cyclone every ninth

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday the Debtors Bill, the In the Legislative Council on Wednesday the Debtors Bill, the object of which is to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, was referred to a Select Committee. Sir T. Hope and Sir S. Bayley spoke strongly in favour of the Bill, and regretted that it would have only a limited application to the North-Western Provinces.

The arrangements for the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from the control of the Punjab Government to that of the Commander-in-Chief are now settled, and it is expected that the final orders will be issued immediately.

final orders will be issued immediately.

thal orders will be issued immediately.

The private secretary of the Maharajah of Cashmere has telegraphed to the Indian newspapers denying the statement that the junior princes had resigned their posts in the Administration. The Proneer, however, asserts that the information originally published was substantially accurate.

It is now stated that, notwithstanding the heavy expenses already incurred in connection with the Pishin Railway, sufficient funds are available not only to bridge the Lora river opposite

arready incurred in connection with the rishin maliway, sumicient funds are available, not only to bridge the Lora river opposite to the intrenched position at Saiad Hameed, but also to construct another section of fifteen miles further westwards, towards Gulistan. The line will be carried to the outer hills of the Amran range, so as to increase its strategic value by having two points whence the mountains may be crossed.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The rumours lately current regarding the Ameer's health are stated to have been exaggerated, and it is asserted that he appears in public durbars twice weekly. It is difficult to get at the exact truth. It is to be hoped that the last rumours are the most correct, as his death would plunge the country into confusion. His eldest son has been betrothed to the daughter of the Governor of Furrah. Governor of Furrah.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27. Letters from Colonel Lockhart's party give a complete contradiction to the story of his arrest. The mission was well received by the Afghans, who proved very friendly.

Mr. Ney Elias was at Fyzabad, in Badakshan.

We have received from the India Office the following:-

"From Viceroy, June 26.
"Following casualies on June 19 at Maphe, near Minhla, with dacoits.

"Killed—No. 254, Private Oakley; 946, Private Gordon; 1463, Private Smith, all of 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.
"Wounded—Lieutenant Ernest Llewellyn Williams, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Silghtly; No. 1743, Corporal Spruce; 2330, Private Alfred; 949, Private Orme; 266, Private Bathen; 419, Private Turner; 42, Private King, severely; No. 320, Private Markell; 2431, Private Nolan; 4643, Private Stewart, slightly, all of 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; No. 16445, Sergeant

Turner; 2387, Sergeant J. Clarke; 21000, Sergeant H. Booth; 38064, Gunner G. Wineler, severely; No. 28733, Gunner Grey; 17922, Gunner George Mathews, slightly, all of 7th Battery, 1st

Brigade, Northern Division, R.A.

"No. 506, Private George Leatherby, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, died June 9."

"From Viceroy, June 29, 1886.
"Corporal Spruse, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, died of

"Following casualties in affair with rebels at Moonai on June 23:—Captain Arthur George Wilbraham, severely wounded; No. 325, Lance-Corporal Albert Gerrish, killed; both of 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry."

"From Viceroy. July 2, 1886.

"Captain Jenico Edward! Preston, 12th Madras Infantry, severely wounded in attack on Laming Post, on June 27."

Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, has formerly installed the son and heir of the late Scindhia as Maharajah of Gwalior.

as Maharajah of Gwalior.

Sir Gunput Rao has been entrusted with the entire administration of the estate during the Prince's minority.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has written an extraordinary letter to the Times of India. He begins by saying that before quitting England the Indian Government offered him £50,000 provided that he promised never to return to India. He declined, adding that he would not accept £500,000. His health having broken down, owing to his residence at Aden, he is going back to drink the German waters. But although prevented from reaching Bombay, he goes on to say, other roads remain. When he returns, he can land at Goa or Pondicherry, or enter the Punjabthrough Russia. In the latter event he supposes that the whole Indian Army would be sent to resist him. The Indian taxpayers, he adds, will be glad to hear that he has resigned the miserable stipend paid under the iniquitous treaty of annexation. When restored to health, he hopes to appeal for pecuniary aid to the Oriental liberality of his brother Princes and of the people of India. If, however the Government should veto their generous impulses he will transfer his allegiances to some other European. India. If, however the Government should veto their impulses, he will transfer his allegiances to some other European Power, which will doubtless provide him with maintenance.

A preliminary meeting called for the purpose of considering the question of a removal of the Government to the hills washeld at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on June 30th, and was attended by delegates from all the public associations and by several prominent citizens, representing all classes of the community, Native and European. It was arranged that a public meeting should be called. It is probable that this meeting will be held on the 12th inst.

be held on the 12th inst.

The Finance Committee at Simla has addressed a letter to the Calcutta High Court, discussing the question of the cost of this Court to the Government, and inviting the opinions of the Judges are represented for diminishing that cost, such as the plan on various suggestions for diminishing that cost, such as the plan of greatly curtailing the right of appeal from provincial Courts, and that of relegating a large portion of the High Court's original civil, criminal, and bankruptcy work to some inferior and cheaper-

The Japanese officers who are now visiting India left Simla on Thursday, under charge of Captain Urmston, on a tour which will include Lahore, Rawul Pindi, Peshawur, Roorkee, Agra-Jeypore, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, and Bangalore. They will leave India from Madras about the 15th of August.

The Indian Government has reversed Lord Ripon's policy regarding gaol manufactures. Matters are to continue on the former footing, and steam machinery is still to be employed. Gaol manufactures are to be restricted only when it is proved that they are injuring local industries.

It is announced that the Government is about to appoint a Committee to thoroughly examine the whole question of the em-

Committee to thoroughly examine the whole question of the employment of Natives in the Civil Service.

The Pioneer states that the explorations for coal conducted by Dr. Warth in the salt range in the Punjab have proved so satisfications that the Gammant is now according for the practical content of the practical content of the content of factory that the Government is now arranging for the practical working of the seams. Dr. Warth estimates that over one million tons are underlying the plateau at Dundote. The coal is not of the first quality. It contains iron pyrites and is very friable, but it is believed that it will be very useful for the North-Western railways.

Letters received from Colonel Lockhart's Mission state that the party left Killai Punjab on the 5th of June, and arrived at Zebah on the 10th. The Afghans assisted the party with supplies.

on the 10th. The Afghans assisted the party with supplies.

Mr. Ney Elias is to return shortly from Fyzabad, in Badakshan,

vid Chitral to India.

Mr. Macaulay's Mission is still halted at Darjeeling, but is
ready to start. Already the best time for crossing the passes has
been lost.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF INDIAN ART.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Papers read before the Society of Arts on Indian Arts and Indian Art Manufactures are as plentiful as theories on the authorship of the letters of Junius or the still more frequently discussed topic of the letters of Junius or the still more frequently discussed topic of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. But when a paper on this subject coincides with the opening of an Exhibition of these same arts and manufactures, and when moreover, the special purpose of its author is to treat Indian manufactures "from a practical point of view," we regard the contribution as excep-tional, and under certain circumstances we might welcome it as tional, and under certain circumstances we might welcome it as valuable. Mr. Baden Powell, in giving to the subject the benefit of a considerable Indian experience, evidently intended to help the interests of India at the South Kensington Exhibition, and if any considerable portion of those who will pay their shilling to pass into the "Colonies" in these summer months could be got to read his admirable account of so many of the art products of this country the Exhibition would be the more profitable alike to those who visit it and to those who contribute to it.

It was a familiar story which the lecturer told when he described how the conservation of the Indian handicrafts had been

scribed how the conservatism of the Indian handicrafts had been broken in upon by methods borrowed from Europe. The awful anilines have invaded the purity and strength of the dyes of the country, showing well on the trading returns, in which they now figure at an annual value of about a quarter of a million sterling, but showing badly in the "strivings of tawdry yellow with dirty r.d." the faded jejune aspect of garments that would have been right and pure in tone but for the English dye-makers and their cheap and nasty aniline inventions. And with aniline dyes much else has come which grieves those who would be conservative of all the good things of Indian craftsmanship. Mr. Baden Powell has a sad tale to tell of skilled native furniture makers who haved the kneet to the disconnections. has a sad tale to tell of skilled native furniture makers who have bowed the knee to the dii penates of the Tottenham Court-road Pantheon, and no longer follow their own patterns and employ their own ornaments. Half the woodcuts in the catalogues of that great furniture mart are now being reproduced for the English bungalow, with this, however, to distinguish the copies from the originals, that the workmanship gets worse and worse. Now this may be very true and very interesting, but these little dissertations upon the influence of Tottenham Court-road upon Indian Cabinet Ware have no necessary place in a survey of "Indian manufactures from a practical point of view." It is mainly when the Native workman, with no right guidance, stumbles along the bypaths of English design that these woeful minglings of the bad things of Eastern and of Western Art are seen. A Native cabinet maker who has a Tottenham Court-road catalogue thrust into his hand can scarcely help going wrong. catalogue thrust into his hand can scarcely help going wrong. But if Mr. Baden Powell inferred from his experience of the results of European misguidance that Native craftsmen are best left to themselves the inference may very fairly be challenged. There are whole branches of Indian art which can be rescued There are whole branches of Indian art which can be rescued from puerility and worse only by the guidance of European hands. Take, for instance, Cutch silver work, the bulk of which is in execution alone more crude, more careless, more reckless of form and finish than the easiest efforts of an English tinker's apprentice. Or, again, though one may carry in the memory happy exceptions, what is to become of those cotton prints of the Lahore district, with their wild pictorialisations of unthought-of things, unless somebody from outside the Native print room shall come and tell the craftsmen that right drawing is of some imcome and tell the craftsmen that right drawing is of some importance in textile decoration, that it is as well that borders should fit at right angles, that patterns look none the better for

being blurred or for running into one another?

The most practical way, after all, of dealing with the question of Indian manufactures is to ascertain what part of them are likely to gain and hold a place in the European market. Those which have had a footing there merely for novelty's or oddity's sake ought scarcely to be included in the schedule. The English public are, for a time, amazingly tolerant even of ugliness and bad workmanship if only these are allied to the bizarre. But they have been somewhat laughed out of this by their more cynical neighbours, slaves to bon gout, who think no better of an ugly thing because it comes from the far East than they would think of it if it came from their own village. For any permanent place that the products of the Indian handicrafts are to have in the English market they must rely entirely upon their own merits of workmanship and design. People will not be per-suaded by the fact that it is Cutch work to buy silver ware that might have been chased by a blacksmith with a horsenail. When Mr. Baden Powell says that only a little care is needed to obviate the defects in the work most frequently met with he takes a very cheerful view of the matter. It took a good deal of training and of very watchful supervision on the part of the masters in the Bombay School of Art to ensure that the Native art workmanship exhibited in the carved stone capitals at the Bori Bunder Station should be sound work, free from suspicion of scamping; and there is a mass of so-called art workmanship in India which is in need of precisely the same severe but salutary dis-

cipline. The improvement of the quality of the work being a condition precedent to ensuring it a place upon the market, some of Mr. Baden Powell's suggestions with the latter object seem somewhat premature. We recognise to the full the truth of all that he says as to the commercial qualifications under which the peculiar habits of Native craftsmen place them-their dilatoriness and their strange habit of working without regard to the ascer-tainment of a reasonable remuneration for their labour. But this is of less importance than those constructive vices of which Mr. Baden Powell seems to have been conscious when he admitted that "roughness and ill-fitting of parts is already marked enough." His error is that he seems to regard this as an accidental rather than an essential obstacle to the growth of a foreign trade in the art products of the country.

### THE MADRAS SCANDALS. (Times of India.)

The future Government of Madras is a serious problem which must occupy the attention of the Supreme Government. Scandal follows scandal with painful regularity in that unfortunate Presidency. If a man announced in Bombay that the Collector of Poona had bribed some villagers to beat a Member of Council of Poona had bribed some villagers to beat a Member of Council on his return from Mahableshwur, the gentleman making the announcement would certainly pass the remainder of his days in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. But, in Madras, a precisely similar statement has not been regarded as the product of a diseased brain. It is also a little startling to be told that a Member of Council tried to sell through his son an estate worth Rs. 60,000 Council tried to sell through his son an estate worth Rs. 60,000 for Rs. 1,25,000. If this statement be true, and it is given in a contemporary as a fact, the Supreme Government ought to insist on the official ceasing to be a Member of Council. Members of Council ought to be, if our Empire is to last, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. We fear the discovery of gold and the value of land for tea and cinchona planting has had a baneful influence on those who administer Madras. Mr. Grant Duff has not been sufficiently strong to grapple with a very painful state of affairs. Mr. Foster once said that there was no discontent in Ireland, because the Castla people told him so. Mr. Grant Duff has not believed in there being evil in Madras, because the Ootacamund clique has informed him all was correct. He has closed his eyes and shut his ears, and the result is that the present condition of and shut his ears, and the result is that the present condition of and shut his ears, and the result is that the present condition of the Madras Presidency is a disgrace to our rule. But Mr. Grant-Duff's tenure of office is near its close. Who is to be his successor? A strong man is wanted for the pest. Sir Richard Temple, if we could suppose for a moment that he had become tired of the House of Commons, would be admirably fitted for it. The first Collector who was insubordinate would command our sympathy. The Member of Council, who explained to him his land jobbing transactions, would spend a pleasant half-hour. But Sir Richard Temple is not likely to desert the field of politics. Sir Theodore Hope is also admirably fitted for the task Sir Theodore Hope is also admirably fitted for the task of governing Madras. Few men have a more minute knowledge of work, and Surat was a model district when he was Collector. The state of discipline was perfect. Six months after reaching Madras every wound would be probed and the knife applied with no sparing hand. To appoint an English politician to be a successor to Mr. Grant Duff would be a grave blunder, and must lead to some scandal even greater than those which have already arisen. The next Governor of Madras must be a strong civilianacquainted with India, and, therefore, not dependent on any clique for advice or guidance.

### INDIAN SILK. (Pioneer.)

It is a curious fact that Indian sericulture, while it is one of It is a curious fact that Indian sericulture, while it is one of the oldest industries of the country, and one which raised great expectations in the minds of the first English residents, is at the present day one of the most backward. More than a century ago the Indian Government offered special inducements to Native cultivators to grow the mulberry in Bengal, by offering them exceptionally favourable terms as regarded the rent and tenure of their lands. The result was a rapid development of the silk industry, and in 1785 Bengal silk drove all competitors, except the silks of China and Italy, from the English markets. This progress seems to have been fairly well maintained until 1837, when all the silk factories were given over to private manuprogress seems to have been fairly well maintained until 1837, when all the silk factories were given over to private manufacturers. In the following year, indeed, Government wasted considerable sums, or permitted an Italian (Signor Mutti) to waste them, in endeavouring to galvanise the industry into life in the Deccan; but since the failure of this experiment, its assistance has been mainly confined to the inexpensive method of issuing Resolutions on the beauty of the Indian silkworm.

In 1879 the Indian Government issued a Resolution stating that "there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the eri and muga as there is for that of the tussar." Yet nothing practical was done to encourage this branch of the industry, and the consequence is that although the facilities for cultivation are almost limitless, the cocoons are either not procurable at all, or are so at a price which is prohibitive to European manufacturers.

All this is not as it should be. It is absurd that with such facilities for the development of a silk industry India should still be dependent for a great part even of its raw silk on foreign countries. All the other great trades of the country—the cotton trade, the tea trade, the wheat trade—have received plentiful encouragement from Government and the benefits of European capital and management, with the result that they have attained a success beyond the most sanguine expectations. In the case of the silk trade, on the other hand, beyond a small donation to the exhibition of cocoons which was started at Berhampore two years ago, Government has done nothing, or almost nothing, nor do the reports of its agents in the various provinces show an adequate recognition of the importance of the subject. Mr. Wardle suggests that Government should rear a limited quantity of cocoons, from which a careful selection of seed only should be made. This is the first step towards re-establishing the reputation of the Bengal silk, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion will not end merely in correspondence, as did that about the importation of fresh eggs from China two years ago. There are many other ways in which encouragement might be given. Special inducements might be held out to ryots in the Punjab, Bengal, and Assam to extend and improve the cultivation of the mulberry. This was done more than a century ago by the East India Company with excellent results, and there is no reason why it should not be tried again. Some one should be specially charged to investigate the capabilities of the various districts for the rearing of the different species of silkworm, and authentic reports published, analogous to those of the Superintendents of Government Farms on the cultivation of cotton and wheat. It may be no part of Government's duty to supply capital for the development of particular industries; but it is its duty to make known as widely as possible the natural resources of the country it rules, so as to facilitate and enco

### BENGAL.

It is proposed again to provide a swimming bath for the European population of Calcutta.

CAPTAIN R. GARDINER, R.E., acts as Manager, the Eastern Bengal Railway, vice Major Boughey, proceeding on three months' leave.

More Mass Meetings.—A native paper in Calcutta says that on the 6th June at Singhur, a great meeting of over 20,000 ryots was held "praying for the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, the repeal of the Arms Act, the abandonment of the Putwari Bill, and the admission of Natives to Volunteer Corps."

"STATESMAN" LIBEL CASE.—This case ceme up for hearing again in the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday last, and was formally committed to the sessions. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and reserved their defence and cross-examination of complainant's witnesses. On the application of Mr. Orr, who appeared for the defendants in the place of Mr. Birrow who has conducted their case hitherto, the Magistrate ordered the defendant, Mr. Robert Knight, to be released on bail on his own recognisances of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each; and the defendant, Mr. Barlow, to be released on his personal recognisance of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2000 each; the bailees to be the same in the case of both the defendants.

AGITATION IN ASSAM.—Another public meeting has been held in Assam—at Jorehat—to protest against the Land and Revenue Regulations. The meeting was held on the 2nd June, and it is said that upwards "of ten thousand people of the town and subdivision" were present. The Land and Revenue Regulations were not the only subjects discussed, for we find that in the fifth resolution, the meeting recorded its full sympathy with the object of the national conferences recently held in Calcutta and Bombay regarding the introduction of the representative element in the Legislative Councils; the repeal of the Arms Act; the retrenchment of expenditure by the larger employment of Indians; the Civil Service question; and Lord Kimberley's despatch thereon; the separation of judicial from executive authority in the administration of justice; and the reorganisation of the police.

### MADRAS.

THE MADRAS POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.—The Madras Mail says:—Mr. S. Sullen, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, having been appointed to officiate temporarily as Postmaster-General, Madras, in addition to his own duties, received charge of the atter office from Mr. M. Hammick, on the 13th ult. It is umoured that a young Civil Servant in Bengal is to have the

absurdly easy post that Mr. Hammick has vacated. We hope, however, that the Government of India will give the provisional arrangement a fair trial, for, if it succeeds—as we believe it will—the appointment of a uscless Postmaster-General in Madras may be abolished, and a saving of Rs. 20,000 per annum may be effected, after having given Mr. Sullen a modest increase."

WHITEFIELD KAOLIN.—The discovery of kaolin at Whitefield promises, says the Bangalore Spectator, to make the fortunes of that little Eurasian colony, which, so far as agricultural success is concerned, has always been doubtful. "We believe that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, have made some very handsome offers to Mr. White, the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, with regard to working the kaolin beds and turning them to profit. In the first place we understand that the firm in question offered to buy up the beds for a good round sum. This the Association, we believe, are not prepared to accept. The other offer made by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., we are told, is to work the kaolin for the Association, and give the latter a fair share of the profits. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. are prepared to lay out a very large sum of money, get out plant and experienced workmen from England, and work the thing on a large scale. We should certainly say that the Association could not do better than to close with these terms."

#### BOMBAY.

Mr. W. C. FURNIVALL, the Agent and Chief Engineer of H.IIthe Nizam's State Railway, goes on leave to England next week. During his absence Mr. Pendlebury will act as Agent.

THE REV. J. H. MACKAY, M.A., Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, has been appointed to act in the same capacity at Kurrachee, during the absence of the Rev. James Henderson, who has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE REV. F. L. SHARPIN, M.A., has been confirmed in the appointment of Archdeacon and Commissary, with effect from the 1st inst., in succession to the Venerable S. Stead, M.A., who has been compelled by the continued unsatisfactory state of his health to retire.

Mr. W. H. MIDDLETON, District Traffic Superintendent G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, leaves by to-day's mail steamer on furlough to Europe for eighteen months. Both as a railway official and as a captain of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers Mr. Middleton has been universally respected by the railway subordinates and the merchants who have had business relations with him in connection with the railway. Mr. H. H. Swan, Goods Superintendent at Bombay, will act for Mr. Middleton, in addition to carrying on his own duties.

Mr. W. Martin Wood writes to us regarding the decease of that valuable public officer, Sir George W. Kellner:—"My first acquaintance with Mr. Kellner, then little known, but highly-appreciated accountant, was so long ago as 1865, when he was sent round to Bombay, to report on and revise the financial system of the Indian guaranteed railways. From that period his rise was continuous, for the Government of India came to find that his peculiar and exceptional abilities were beyond price as an investigator of tangled accounts and an organiser of financial arrangements. No more striking proof of this could be adduced than his appointment—though an "uncovenanted" man—to the high and responsible post of Military Accountant-General of India. It was before he had obtained that notable promotion that I had the fortune again to meet him on his return from England (about 1876), where he had been specially deputed to convince the India Office of its obstinate misapprehension in rofusing to compromise the rapidly-accumulating claims of the officers of the Indian armies, whose guaranteed rights had been ignored on the (financially) disastrous amalgamation scheme. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, can, I daresay, recall the patience and lucidity with which Mr. Kellner refuted the conclusions of General Pannynton, the India Office actuary, in which the Duke and his predecessors had too long confided. The signal service subsequently rendered by this Indian accountant in clearing up the perplexing financial muddle at Cyprus is sufficiently known, and was suitably recognised in his being knighted. The Times omits to mention the peculiarly arduous work done by Sir George in revising the accounts of several of the Crown Colonies, more especially those of the West India. It is much to be desired that he may have left his own notes of that protracted financial campaign, which, if combined with the results of his observations of American and Canadian systems of public book-keeping, would form a volume of

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LETTERS AND DESPATCHES OF HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON, K.B.

Few persons better exemplify the ingratitude of an inconsiderate nation than Horatio Viscount Nelson. True his splendid services gained him splendid rewards; true his name is adored and his memory revered by the countless thousands who flock year by year to the Victory at Portsmouth to take a glance at the spot on the deck where England's hero received his mortal the spot on the deck where England's hero received his mortal wound; but none the less it must be avowed, and it is a deep and imperishable blot on the escutcheon of Britain's glory, that his last wishes were disregarded—his one and only request rejected. "I leave Emma Lady Hamilton, therefore, a legacy to my king and country trusting that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life. I also leave to the beneficence of my country my adopted daughter, Horatia Nelson Thompson, and I desire she will use in future the name of Nelson only. These are the only favours I ask of my king and country at this moment when I am going to fight their battle." And how did his "King and country" discharge their obligations to the dying warrior, who a few hours after these words were penned was shot down at the moment of victory? It brings a blush of shame to every honest patriot to recall to mind that Lady Hamilton was allowed to die in abject want and poverty in a humble and barely decent to die in abject want and poverty in a humble and barely decent lodging at Calais—that Horatia Nelson never received a single penny from the State, and lived and died a standing reproach to penny from the State, and lived and died a standing reproach to the country which neglected its charge, and the nation which disregarded her adopted father's one and dying request. "England expects every man to do his duty." Yes, and in Nelson's case right nobly did he respond to the call. What has she to say as to her part in a transaction which haply stands well-nigh unrivalled in the annals of black ingratitude and shameless want of consideration.

It is well, therefore, for the nation to be at times reminded of its sins, and the "letters and despatches" which Mr. Laughton has given to the world will serve their purpose, if they produce has given to the world will serve their purpose, it they produce even transient feelings of remorse and passing pangs of conscience; but it may be feared that the good effect they are calculated to create will be considerably marred by the haphazard, random mode in which they are presented to the public. Nelson is like a dog in a fair, here, there, and everywhere; at one time we find him in England, at another off the coast of Sicily; at one page find him in England, at another off the coast of Sicily; at one page he is Captain Nelson, at another Sir Horatio Nelson, and lastly Viscount Nelson; but when and how and why all the changes occurred are left to the imagination of the reader. Yet obviously if the latter knows everything about Nelson, if his acquaintance with the history of the period is so minute and accurate that he can follow all the kaleidescope transmogrifications in which the letters abound, there is little necessity to waste time in perusing a twice-told tale, and in the absence of such knowledge the mind is left in a state of hopeless chaos and irremediable bewilderment. Take, for instance, one example, the proceedings of Nelson in the Bay of Naples in 1799, the misrepresentation in regard to which says Mr. Laughton, 'strikes at his character as a man of probity and honour, and demands a closer investigation.' Admitted; but surely the letters on the subject, while left to Admitted; but surely the letters on the subject, while left to speak for themselves, ought to have been prefaced by some slight account of the affair explanatory of the whole state of the case. The public could then have drawn their own deductions from the evidence put before them; but as matters stand no one can find what really happened, or why, indeed, anything happened at all. The mind is left perplexed, and it needs a reference to a life of Nelson to ascertain the ins-and-outs of a proceeding which a few lines would have made clear. Then again, as to personages. Now and again a footnote tells the rank and office of the individual to whom a letter may chance to be addressed; but in the great majority of instances the imagination is left to fill up the void. That Mr. Laughton should have put any explanatory matter in his volume indicates in itself that in his opinion somewhat was needed; but we contend that this somewhat is not enough to enable the public "to form

a more exact appreciation of the genius of our great hero."
We should advise our readers to refer to their libraries, dislodge Southey's "Life of Nelson" from its time-honoured shelf, eruse once again the charming tale of the great naval defender of England's honour and fair name, then examine what has been told by the sober volume of fact which Mr. Laughton places before you, and if in some cases your opinion of the man is modified you will in the end hold fast to the conviction that Horatio Lord Nelson was a hero of whom his country may well be proud, the very incarnation of truth and plain dealing, a man to whom a mean action or a dastardly device was unknown and impossible; courageous to an unexampled degree, yet withal vain as a woman; well versed in the intricacies of his profession,

considerate to those around him, beloved by his comrades, dreaded by his enemies, and neglected by his country. This was Horatio Earl of Nelson and Bronte.

#### ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP.\*

The great and deserved reputation of the late Professor E. H. Palmer will ensure respect to all he wrote and all he left behind. The volume, therefore, which he had compiled before his death, explaining the mysteries of "Oriental penmanship," will be sure to receive respectful consideration, more especially as he professes to have discovered the principles which underlie the perplexing "shikasta," or current scrawl of everyday life in the East. But it may be doubted whether he would have subscribed to the observation which Mr. Pincott, the joint collaborateur in the work before us, has been bold enough to record. "It may securely be anticipated that they will remove all difficulties from the path of the learner." Verily, this is a "big bill!" To understand the "whys and wherefores" of a thing is, of course, highly desirable, but it needs a lengthened experience to decipher hieroglyphics, which is most correspond upon an intelligible rule but which, in most cases, are not formed upon an intelligible rule, but merely reflect, as "Sam Weller" would say, "the taste and fancy of the speller." Take an instance. At page 29 are given a few of the more common shikasta forms; compare these with the practical application of them to be found at page 37, and we venture to assert that their own mother would not recognise such a transmogrified offspring.

None the less, an intelligent understanding of the groundwork None the less, an intelligent understanding of the groundwork of an art is an absolute sine qua non as regards eventual proficiency, and this is the real value of Professor Palmer's "Oriental Penmanship," a value which, as it is apparently designed for use in India, is increased possibly by the circumstance that nearly all the plates give specimens of Indian caligraphy, which differs materially from that adopted by the subjects of the king of kings, who sits on the throne of power as Ruler of Persia.

#### THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.+

Sir Lepel Griffin, whose article occupies the first place in this number, continues his interesting notes on Native, as contrasted with British, rule in India, and, in the present paper, deals mainly with the Chiefs; introducing us to them "in their own homes, where the local colour is harmonious, and where no constraint' (contrast) with nineteenth century civilisation makes even splendid barbarism grotesque." Of Chiefs we are given every specimen—the Ruler educated under British tutelage, another, about to study on the spot the art of Governments understood in England, the Prince who "sins against light and knowledge," the Rajah who, "with kindly, careless hand, rules the people in simple patriarchal fashion," all alike are placed before the reader with a few clear and well-defined touches; the article being closed by a lucid exposition of the system adopted by us when directly managing a Native State. As an instance, the marvellous results produced in the important Bundelcund State of Rewah, since, at the formally expressed wish of the late Rajah, we undertook the administration, are fully set forth. A warm, we undertook the administration, are fully set forth. A warm, we undertook the administration, are fully set forth. A warm, and well-deserved, recognition is given to the excellent administration of Native ladies, doubly remarkable in a land where their seclusion is so general. The whole paper will be found most interesting; we must not fail in adding the expression of our entire concurrence in the writer's suggestion that some honorific reward should be given to Chiefs, of all grades, for continuous good government. It has, we believe, been suggested, that heraldry might help us; but from that resource we seem to be debarred by the preposterous farms enacted at Delhi (well that heraldry might help us; but from that resource we seem to be debarred by the preposterous farce enacted at Delhi (well exposed at pp. 8, 9), where we borrowed for the cognizances of the Chiefs, the "mythical monstere," whose existence Mr. Gould has "revendicated." An increase to the personal salute of a deserving Ruler is an obvious alternative; the institution of an Order, Pour le Mérite, is advocated by Sir L. Griffin as another, and as the most "powerful stimulus of good Gonoroment" Government.'

From the Essay above noticed, relating to those parts of India which have least "assimilated" Western notions, to that on the which have least "assimilated" Western notions, to that on the primitive state of the country, before the Muhammadan conquest, is not a violent transition. "Native India" is perhaps most itself where Moslem habits have prevailed least. The delineation of the country, of its inhabitants, of their social customs—including caste divisions, which Megasthenes plainly, though erroneously, enumerates—(see pp. 1035)—by Greeks, Chinese, and Persian travellers, is well rendered by Mr. Hutton, and is both interesting and suggestive

interesting and suggestive.

A very important Indian social question, the early status of women, which is only touched on by the last-named contributor, receives very full and enudite investigation at the hands of Mr. H. H. Risley. Rightly pointing out the entire freedom of Hindu women up to the time of the Musulman conquest,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Letters and Despatches of Horatio Viscount Nelson, K.B., Duke of Bronte, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron." Selected and arranged by John Knox Laughton, M.A. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Oriental Penmanship." By the late Professor E. H. Palmer and Frederic Pincott. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

† "The Asiatic Quarterly Review," edited by Demetrius Boulger.
July, 1886. London: T. Fisher Unwin

and the reasons which thenceforth led to their comparative seclusion, the author shows how far the artificial limits within which, and outside which, marriage could not, and, subject to certain modifications, cannot now, take place in various tribes, operate in restraint of the natural tendency to selection in person or by proxy: the principle being, that (p. 89) "all the Indian people (? peoples), with exceptions so rare as not to be worth mentioning, must marry within their own tribe (or caste, as the case may be) and may not marry within their sept or section." This rule does not, of course, apply to the aboriginal tribes (Kols, Oraons, Sonthals, &c.): nor is it observed by the remarkable caste called Bais in Bhagalpur. The whole subject is, from an ethnological point of view, deserving of far more attention than it has received. The mere addition of a few details to the bare appropriate on the part of enumeration betrays a very inadequate conception, on the part of the authorities, of the wealth of information which might be obtained from the decennial Census. Sir W. C. Plowden, as Census Commissioner, long since pointed this out. But, except in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces, ethnological inquiries seem to have received no impulse from his very important and suggestive representations.

presentations.

Sir Louis Jackson's Retrospect of Bengal will remind many a qui hye of his own recollections as a "writer," and is written pleasantly, as well as from a sensible point of view. In particular, many of the fallacies of the school of Blunt, Cotton, and Co. (such as the compulsory dismounting of Natives when meeting a civilian on the highway) are (p. 115) very summarily disposed of.

We regret to see our often-expressed apprehension that the Civil Service has not been improved by competition, shared by so competent a judge of this matter as Sir Louis.\*

Mr. Boulger's forecast of Afghan politics deserves, as does everything which emanates from so capable a writer, close attentions of the street of the s tion; and the value of the article would be lost were any attempt made to compress it. Ishak, of the possible pretenders within, Ayoob, of those without, Afghanistan, are indicated as being the most dangerous; and Mr. Boulger justly remarks that, if we are to pay Persia £12,000 a-year for the internment of the latter, we ought to presume the second states and the second states are the presume to the latter, we are the presume to the latter, we ought to persuade the Shah to remove him to a more secure place

of confinement than Teheran.
Captain Conder, of Palestine Exploration fame, has a good essay on the influence exercised by successive Aryan races on the inhabitants of Syria: a subject which few are better qualified to treat than himself, and his paper on which will well repay

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The author of the "Lays of Ind" will hardly thank Sir R. L. Playfair for "knocking the bottom out" of one of his best stories, that about the occupation of Perim, which is here done from Sir Robert's own knowledge as the late Sir W. Coghlan's Assistant Resident at the time. Still, what the well-known story loses, history gains, by the actual facts becoming known.

The India Office Records contain a mine of information which will set yield much to exatematic research. In the previous issue

The India Office Records contain a mine of information which will yet yield much to systematic research. In the previous issue (Vol. I. No. 2) of the "Asiatic Quarterly," we had an account of John Company's dealings with Sumatra; and here we read, excerpted from the records of the factory at Gambroon, some details, interesting in spite of the marvellous spelling (Ophgoon and Augwaun for Afghan, &c.), of the woes endured by the Company's "factors" at Ispahan (Spahaun) and Gombroon, during the Afghan conquest of Persia in 1722-23, in the course of which "Thomas Cocley Caun," afterwards Nadir Shah, makes his appearance. The notes to those curious letters are adequate to their object, and indicate one or two errors in Malcolm's "History of Persia." of Persia.'

The usual thoughtful summary of the events of the past three months, so far as they affect Asiatic matters, closes what may fairly be pronounced an excellent number of this valuable

### WARM CORNERS IN EGYPT.+

If aught be, more gloriously uncertain than the chances presented by racing and by cricket, it is the chances of "service." Many men in former days grew old in the service without having had the privilege of smelling hostile powder; others "made" every campaign, and never got through it without encountering an enemy's missile. The "warm corners" which fell to our author's lot were not only of a warlike character; he had to carry on a campaign against cholera. He was in Alexandria immediately after the massacre, having been warned by an Arab in Cairo that something hot was in store, there also, for the in Cairo that something hot was in store, there also, for the "Franghis." "It is very hot weather in Masr, but it is cool and pleasant in Skinderieh (Alexandria); . . . it is better you should go." Severity was the order of the day in Alexandria; and our author had full opportunity of comparing the relative merits of the kourbash and the "cat." He gives his judgment in no uncertain language. The kourbash, so roundly abused, he regards as almost a farce, applied as it is to feet hardened by

constant treading on the ground. "For real cruelty," he says, "give me a cat o' nine tails." That the culprits, to a man, deserved what they got, we make no doubt; but one's sympathy is nevertheless aroused by the conduct of an Arab, who, being offered, after his punishment, a pannikin of water, put it aside, with the simple explanation, "Ramadan," the fasting month (p. 40). Even in that extensity he obayed the law of his (p. 49). Even in that extremity he obeyed the liw of his prophet. How many Christians would have been as steadfast to their own creed? The writer does full justice to the wonderful energy and ability of Lord Charles Beresford, who was "here, there, and everythere, doing everything, and everything well....

Never," he says, "did I know what an organiser could be until
I first met Lord Charles" (p. 44).

Our author's experiences as a "medicine man" naturally afford

Our author's experiences as a "medicine man" naturally afford him material for not a few anecdotes, many of them entertaining enough. That Orientals of all races look for quantity rather than quality, and above all things, for strong flavour, in medicines, is nothing new; their inveterate habit of eating, instead of swallowing, pills, being doubtless due (. 99) to a disbelief in the efficacy of any medicine which is not "tasty." Especially popular was the administration of seidlitz powders, or, as the people called them, sherbet. The "Sisters" at University College Hospital would be not a little amazed at the kind of tone adopted to "nurses" in Egypt. "If he does not get well, comah adopted to "nurses" in Egypt. "If he does not get well, conah Rassak" (look out for your head!) was the threat—accompanied, however, by a promise of reward on the patient's recovery—addressed by the witer to his servant's "nurse" (p. 186).

addressed by the writer to his servant's "nurse" (p. 186).

The language difficulty of course cropped up; and our author had to learn his Arabic à la Ollendorff (Mr. Prendergast's excellent "Mastery" system not having, so far as we are aware, been as yet adapted to the Arabic language). "It is bad," says our author, "to command men whose language you cannot speak, and is bad for men to receive crders from their officers in a tongue with which they are absolutely unacquainted. This is true in commanding Egyptians speaking Arabic, but much more so when commanding Turks, no three of whom speak the same thing" (p. 175). All the more credit is due to the British officers of the Egyptian army for the way in which, in spite of this and other obstacles, they have brought their troops into so high a state of efficiency.

Our author gives (p. 238) a painfully interesting account of

Our author gives (p. 238) a painfully interesting account of Baker Pasha's unsuccessful attempt to relieve Tokar, and of the manner in which his force was cut to pieces by the victorious Hadendowas. This was a "corner" sufficiently "warm" to be exceedingly unpleasant, and that the nurrator, or any of his comrades, should have come off with a whole skin is matter of

we do not propose to follow the writer in his political speculations, though, in the main, we agree with his views. The curse of Egypt has, for years past, been British vacillation; a sensible and stable policy, which it is not too late to adopt, would be its

We can cordially recommend this little volume as being, in the words of a contemporary, "a pleasant book of adventure and observation, which should be read."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW .- 'Sewell's Tales and Stories" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Tactical Studies from the Franco-German War, 1871," by Captain F. Gladowe Stone, R.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); "The Grammar of Indian Finance," by T. Hesketh Biggs (P. J. King and Co.); "The Indian Empire," by W. W. Hunter, C.S.L., C.I.E. (Trübner and Co.)

### THE FUTURE.

Sons of India! men of story!
Lift your hearts to deeds of fame, Nobly tread the path of glory Give your land a glorious name.

See the Future grandly looming Stands awaiting, from the brave, Summons—like the cannon's looming-Calling men their land to save.

Save it from insane delusion That wild Discord makes men free; Save it from distract confusion In the name of Liberty.

English hearts are strong, but kindly, Bravely striving to do right; Wisely see they act not blindly While they wield the arm of might.

Take the hand of England boldly, Stretching out to reach your own; Grasp it firmly, act not coldly, Be as brothers round one throne.

FREDERIC PINCOIT.



<sup>&</sup>quot;I will record my deliberate opinion, that the Service as a whole, and considering all its requirements, is not composed of better, but rather of less desirable, materials than formerly." P. 114.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Warm Corners in Egypt,' by One who was in them. London: Remington and Co. 1886.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE regiment for Aden in the next relief is the North Staffordshire, now at Mhow.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has issued a General Order, strongly impressing upon the attention of Cavalry and Artillery officers the vital importance of saving troop horses as much as possible. The order quotes Colonel Barrow's memorandum on the good work done by the Arab horse used by the 19th Hussars, during the campaign on the Nile for the relief of Khartoum; and concludes:—"Sir Frederick Roberts feels confident that all officers under his command will appreciate, as much as he himself does, practical hints which that distinguished soldier, the late Colonel Barrow, has left as a memento of his own brilliant achievements; and they will carry out in an intelligent manner the suggestions His Excellenev now offers to the vital importance of saving troop horses as much as possible. intelligent manner the suggestions His Excellency now offers to them. They will reap their own reward in the increased efficiency of their regiments and batteries, and in the more satisfactory way their horses will be enabled to undergo the fatigues and trials of a lengthened campaign."

The medical authorities in India have it in contemplation to introduce Professor Longmore's first field dressing into the Indian army when the stock of the existing field dressing is exhausted. The dressing with the several equipments will be issued by the Medical Stores Department. Professor Longmore's first field dressing has been introduced into the home army with good

THE appointments of Native aides-de-camp to commanders-inchief of the three Presidencies is tenable for five years, irrespective of any changes that may take place in the commanders-in-chief.

Major T. H. Lloyd, R. H. A., has been appointed to be assistant quartermaster general in succession to Major H. Mellis, whose tenure of Staff service expired in January.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. K. BARNETT, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant of the 4th Madras Pioneers, vice Colonel Hodding to the brigade staff.

A PAMPHLET of short rules for preserving health in India for the use of soldiers and their families has been printed by the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, for general information.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. C. HODDING has been brought on the Madras Brigade Staff and posted to the Ceded districts, but has been ordered to command the Belgaum district temporarily until relieved.

The Government of India has sanctioned a second class staff officer for the station of Mingyan, Burma.

COLONEL J. JACOB, S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from the 8th instant, on a pension of £745 5s. Colonel Jacob was in command of the 17th Bombay Native Regiment, which is at present stationed at Quetta. He entered the army on June 8, 1855, and joined the Staff Corps on February 10 1861. ruary 19, 1861.

In view of the expected visit to the Exhibition of thousands of working people from all parts of the country during August and September, the Prince of Wales, as Executive President, has established an emigration inquiry office, which was opened this week. Intending emigrants can here obtain useful information and advice for their guidance. This room is situated in the south promenade. A broadshect has been prepared which will be distributed in thousands among the working classes. It contains a very complete description of the Exhibition and a statement of its general objects. It gives a bird's eye view of the Exhibition building, a key to the Inner Circle line and its connections, and a portrait of the Prince of Wales. The Royal Commission has completed advantageous arrangements with the whole of the railway companies of the United Kingdom, whereby parties of twenty-five and upwards can, from August 9 next, obtain, at greatly reduced rates, through tickets from their starting point to the entrance of the Exhibition. The number of visitors to the Exhibition for the week ending June 26 was 171,899; total since the opening, 1,298,101.

MR. J. R. ROYLE, upon whom Her Majesty the Queen has just conferred the Order of the Indian Empire, is a son of the late Dr. I. Forbes Royle, the well-known Indian botanist. Mr. Royle was educated at King's College School, London, and at the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe; he entered the Indian Army (Bengal Infantry) in 1861, and was subsequently transferred to Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, and retired from the service on a pension owing to ill-health. He has held different appointments in the India Museum and in connection with the Indian Department of International Exhibitions, such as:—1873, Vienna Exhibition, Secretary to the Indian Commission; 1883, Amsterdam Exhibition, Executive Commissioner for the Government of India; 1886, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission and Official Agent to the Government of India. Mr. Royle was appointed to the Statistics and Commerce Department of the India Office in 1879.

### NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN BOYCOTTERS.—The Jame - Jamshed, in discussing the question of bi-metallism, says that the Natives of this country should unanimously resolve not to purchase English or foreign articles so long as the same could be procured in the country. Such articles may sometimes prove costly, but it must be remembered that the money instead of being drained into a foreign country will remain in and add to the prosperity of our country. The Bengalee Baboos are said to have formed an association to carry out such a resolution, and the Jame hopes that the inhabitants of this Presidency will follow in their foot-

NATIVE EDITORS.—The Kaisar-i-Hind regrets that the editors of the Native newspaders in Madras, Bengal and North-Western Provinces should overstep the bounds of moderation, and indulge in all sorts of exaggerations against the British Raj. Such class of writers, the paper says, do more harm than good to those whose interest they are bound to serve. All wise and prudent Natives discard such immoderate writings.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.—The Gujrat Mitra congratulates Mr. T. C. Hope, who was for a long time collector of Sarat, on his being made a K.C.S.I. The paper says that the inhabitants of Surat are so glad for the honour done by Government to their late collector that their hearts may be said to overflow with joy and rapture. The inhabitants of India, on the other hand, are sorry to see Mr. Pritchard being favoured with a C.S.I., whose very name is sufficient to frighten one out of his wits.

GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.—The Bombay Samachar says that GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.—The Bomody Samachar says that an English daily suggests the advisability of appointing a strong man like Sir Richard Temple or Sir T. Hope as Governor of Madras on the retirement of Mr. Grant Duff, who has proved a big failure. The paper says that the Native public will never like the idea of a Civil Servant of India being appointed to such a high post. A new arrival from England will answer the purpose much better than the post being offered to men of local prejudices. It might be said that Mr. Grant Duff was a man sent out from England but he has proved an exception to the rule. England, but he has proved an exception to the rule.

REWARDS of £100 for proficiency in Arabic, Russian and Turkish will be granted to a limited number of officers, but no second reward will be granted to the same officer.

THE Pioneer says :- "The storm that has been brewing over the Jummu Court has broken, we are informed, and with considerable violence. On the 31st ultimo the two junior Princes, Umur Singh and Ram Singh, who have been associated with the Maharajah in the administration since the death of Ranbhir Singh, announced in public durbar their determination to resign and to quit the Maharajah's territories at once. The dismissal of the old officials of the State and their replacement by newa process which has been going on very rapidly of late—is chiefly to account for the friction which has brought about this rupture.

COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE has, under the new rules for writers, been retired from the India Office, after nearly fifteen years' service, or forty-four years in India and England. The following is a list of his most important works and services. Works. -1. "Orissa and the Temple of Jagannath," London, 1850 (chiefly from articles in the Calcutta Review on British connection with from articles in the Calcutta Review on British connection with the Temple of Jagannath, &c.; documents furni-hed by order of Lord Dalhousie), patronised by the Court of Directors. 2. Various contributions to the Calcutta Review, 1845 to 1848. 3. "Rangoon: a Narrative of the Second Burmese War, 1852-53." 4. "Pegu: a Narrative to End of War, 1853." 5. "Sketches of some Distinguished Anglo-Indians, London, 1875." 6. "Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma," London, 1880. 7. "Ashé Pyée, the Eastern or Foremost Country, 1882." 8. "Burma and Tonquin, 1884-85." He wrote also on the French in India 1845-46, and again (in a published Letter to his Grace the Duke of Argyll) in 1872 on the French Possessions in India. War services: Lieut-Colonel (Coloncl) W. F. B. Laurie served with the Ungool Field Force, and was at the taking of the stockade of Hurrithputtaghur on the 23rd of January, 1848; was employed with the second expedition to Burma, and served at the naval operations against Rangoon and Dalla; present during the naval operations against Rangoon and Dalla; present during the skirmishing subsequent to the capture of the White House Scockade on the 12th, and at the attack on, and capture of the Stockade on the 12th, and at the attack on, and capture of the Great Shoé Dagoung Pagoda, Rangoon, 14th April, 1852, under Major-General Godwin, C.B.; marched with the Martaban land column in January and February, 1853, under Brigadier-General Sir W. Steele, K.C.B.; and present at the affairs of Kyouk-yédoung on the 14th, and Gongoh on the 18th January (Tonghoo reached for the prst time by a British force on the 22nd February, 1852), and with a full force to Manukhla on the force of the 1853); and with a field force to Myoukhla, on the frontier of the Pegu Province, in February, 1854, in command of a detachment of artillery; medal for Pegu. Staff appointments: 1. Commissary of Ordinance, 1857-58-59.

2. Inspector of Schools, British Burma, 1865-66. 3. Superintendent of Army Schools, Madras (India), 1867-68.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

### THE NEWS FROM BURMA.

THE latest news from Burma will not be pleasant reading. to Englishmen at home. With all our pretended hatred of war we are the most pugnacious nation in the world, and the one which can least bear tidings of defeat with equanimity. Failures in diplomacy we are accustomed to. and we are seldom surprised, however much annoyed, when our politicals at home or abroad blunder or befool us as a nation. But we do not like to hear of reverses or checks to our fighting men-for we still cling, and very properly too, to the old idea that success and victory should always wait on the British arms. Unfortunately the latest tidings from the East are those of a discouraging nature in this respect. There has been some severe fighting in Upper Burma, attended in each instance with considerable loss of life upon our side, and in more than one case with practical, if temporary, repulse. Attacks made by British troops have not been successful, and to those who know the power of the often ridiculed word prestige in connection with our name in the East, this will be recognised as a serious matter. The annexation of Upper Burmah was, perhaps, carried out as Mr. Grant Duff boastingly alleged, with all the neat finality of an epigram, but its pacification seems to require a much more serious description. It is now plainly evident that "someone has blundered." Opinions are, of course, divided upon this point. The civilians blame the military, and the military blame the civilians. But the fact which is patent is that the country which we have so easily annexed continues to be in a state of disorder, as bad as in the days of Theebaw, and confusion is becoming "worse Our past experience of Burmese wars confounded." appears to have gone for nothing, and although, so far as numbers are concerned, we have a very formidable force in the field, the insurgents-dacoits or patriots, according to contending opinions-appear to be holding their own with remarkable tenacity. Whether the Madras Sepoys are unfitted for the work upon which they are engaged in putting down this insurrection, as their Bengal and Bombay detractors say they are, it appears certain that there is a want of European officers, which-better late than never—is now being supplied. The Burmese have always fought well from stockades, and Sepoys are not adepts at carrying stockades until the enemy has been driven out of them by shell or rocket fire. But it is difficult to understand, considering the force we have in the country, why now there should be any stockade-forming or serious fighting at all. Our former Burmese wars cost England and India a great deal in money and valuable lives; the present business has been

made a theme of congratulatory official reports and afterdinner oratory. "The world is getting old," said Mr. Grant Duff, at the Birthday Banquet which he gave at Octacsmund on the 24th of May, "and those of us who read history have got a little tired of the battles of the warrior 'with confused noise and garments rolled in blocd.' On my taste, at least, that kind of thing has rather palled, but there is a military success of a far higher order where everything has been carefully planned in silence, and where success comes to the outer world with We have had the the suddenness of a lightning flash. great success of our arms in Burma."

The commentary upon this text is the news to day.

#### INDIAN AND COLONIAL RECEPTION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

HOUSE.
The splendid randeur of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen, and the glorious majesty of the most colossal kingdom which ever unfurled the flag of monarchy beneath the canopy of Heaven, find worthy expression in the superb and princely hospitality of England's capital. Doctrinaries may sneer, and zealcus reformers may clamour, but as long as human nature is human nature the festivities of the Mansion House, or the gaieties of Guildhall, are a right good-fashioned English way by which the citizens of London express appreciation and record approba-tion. It was most right and proper then, in these circumstances, that a reception should be given to such persons of distinction as happen to be on a visit to our shores in connection with the Indo Colonial Exhibition. When, too, we remember that statesmen but a few brief summers ago were raising the cry of "Perish India, and let the Colonies take care of themselves!" when we call to mind that the selfish doctrine of "England for the English!" not long since bade fair to imperil a State and ruin an Empire which the sum never sets it is a happy angure that the not long since bade fair to imperil a State and ruin an Empire upon which the sun never sets, it is a happy augury that the nobler instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race are once again in the ascendant, and the mother country is becoming alive to the fact that she has duties and responsibilities towards these outlying possessions, of which the destinies are inseparably linked with the fate of Britain's sway. Yes, in spite of eccentricity in high places, Imperial Federation is the order of the day. The dream of the orthwise times who seminates of the archiverent in new the semination of the archiverent is new the semination of the archiverent in the semination of the archiverent is new the semination of the statement and the semination of the semination of the statement and the semination of the sem of the enthusiast is now the aspiration of the statesman, and the nation looks forward with bright anticipations to the time when England and all her sons, wherever and whoever they may be, shall be knit together with bands of friendship and sympathy as snail be knit together with bands of friendship and sympathy as one nation, one people, and one race. And who can say how far the splendid reception at the Guildball may not have cast seed which in due time will bring forth good fruit? Results are not always dependent upon mighty actions or great deeds, and is it not possible that the memories of the hour may linger in many a bosom when the numerous representatives of England's distant lands are scattered to their homes, and thousand of miles and leagues of distance separate those who, on this festive occasion, joined hand in hand, and linked heart to heart. Destiny is not always perceptible to the eye, fate is not always apparent to the

The reception on Friday evening was in every way worthy of the cecasion and of the distinguished company assembled to do honour to India and the Colonies. On entering the building the passage was most tastefully decorated with flowers, while a back-ground of foliage plants, selected mostly, if not entirely, from the various descriptions indigenous to the Antipodes, lent to the Hall a charm which must have been seen to be appreciated. Numerous corridors, some rich in carved oak, but all resplendent with colour and radiant with beauty, converged to the library, where a select body of leading personages in the city—headed, of course, by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs—received the guests or course, by the hord Mayor and Sheriffs—received the guests and extended the hand of fellowship to the string of visitors who in never-ending sequence flocked to make their "salaams" to their generous hosts. This ceremony finished, the rest of the evening we selevoted to dancing in the Grand Hall—grand in spite of modern renovations which have, in the opinion of some competent judges, sadly marred the venerable effects which time had become the selection of the second particular that the second parti brought about ere the hand of the reformer lent to the walls the "modernism" and neatness of the new Half. Still, in spite of chops and changes," there is much which is beautiful; the bog oak ceiling, the panel at the end of the room, composed of the same wood though lighter in colour and loss combres in office same wood though lighter in colour and less sombre in effect, the noble statues of Pitt, Nelson and Wellington, are one and all charming; and if to the inherent attractiveness of the room be added the charm of lovely dresses and the still more lovely sirens who were them, the picturesqueness of the various uniforms, military, civil, diplomatic and foreign, with "decorations" of every sort, description and size, Eastern costumes with their rich colourings and picturesque quaintness, the fascination of exquisite music and vigorous dancing, the scene, it may well be imagined, was of a nature not likely to be soon forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

If persons were on the look-out for notabilities there was, oo, no lack of material. In one corner might be seen the Hero of Abyssinia, a fitting representative of the band of warriors who during the terrible struggle of 1857, when India's Empire tottered in the balance, lent to their country the prowess of mighty deeds and heroic actions—a peer, who as Lord Napier of Magdala, field-marshal's baton in hand, has crowned a career Magdala, field-marshal's baton in hand, has crowned a career of glory which first gave token of greatness when Major Napier battered the gates of Delhi, and lent his aid in capturing the capital of the Mogul dynasty. Elsewhere might be noticed Sir Samuel Browne, whose armless coat and starred breast betokened the gallantry of a veteran and the courage of a soldier. Sir Richard Pollock's familiar face recalled the time when on the North-West Frontier he was one of the knot of officers who were proud to own as a chief whom they adored the greatest of Indian heroes, Sir Henry Lawrence, of Punjab fame. Colonists, too, in the persons of Sir George Bowen, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Victor Houlton, Sir A. Galt, and many others, served of the bloodless victories of England's children on Oceana's shores—the triumph of civilisation, of industry, and of enterprise. There were present, too, a goodly array of England's proudest aristocracy, interspersed with successful administrators, distinguished many of eight and letters and letters. distinguished men of science and letters, and persons of high station and exalted position, to name whom is impossible; the

catalogue would be inordinate, the list overwhelming.

Nor were creature comforts left neglected. In various crypts and ante-rooms "the feast of soul" flowed free and unrestrained. and ante-rooms "the feast of soul" flowed free and unrestrained. The struggle was not to find enough wherewith to refresh poor exhausted nature, but to get sufficiently near to the profuse array of goodly dishes and "goodlier" bottles, under which the tables literally groaned. And when all this good cheer was ended there were such delicious little rooms where chit-chat could run on so smoothly, heated brows and flushed faces could recover their normal state of blissful serenity, dresses could be touched up, hair be smoothed, damages to costume be repaired, and last, but not least, poor aching limbs be rested after the "crush" for pleasure. And so whirling, heating, "icing," sitting, talking, wondering, the hours flew on as if Old Father Time were anxious to get the evening over and himself retire to the land of nods, till, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye the small hours of morning as it were, in the twinkling of an eye the small hours of morning came and did obeisance. Then this merry and weary crowd filtered home, happier for as pleasant and successful an evening as ever was chronicled in the annals of the most ancient corpora-

tion in the civilized world.

### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The Queen has been graciously pleased (on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886) to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered

in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition.

To be an Additional Member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order:—Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Secretary to the Royal Commission and Executive Commissioner for the Indian

Royal Commission and Executive Commissioner for the Indian Empire and for several colonies.

To be Additional Members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order:—Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for New South Wales and Royal Commissioner; Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia and Executive Commissioner for the colony and a Royal Commissioner; Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand, Executive Commissioner for that colony and a Royal Commissioner; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, Executive Commissioner for that colony and a Royal Commissioner. and a Royal Commissioner.

and a Royal Commissioner.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions the preparation of a special Statute of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George to provide for the admission into the said Order, without permanently increasing the total number of the Ordinary Members thereof, of such persons as have rendered special and important services in connection with the Exhibition of the Declaration with the Exhibition of the Declaration. tion with the Exhibition of the Products, Manufactures, and Arts of her Colonial and Indian Dominions now being held in London, and to ordain that all persons upon whom Her Majesty may think fit to confer the honour of being admitted into the said Most Distinguished Order on account of such special services shall be Additional Members, but with rank and place in their respective classes among the Ordinary Members thereof, according to the dates of their appointment, and that the Statutes of the said Most Distinguished Order shall in all matters and things apply in the same manner to the Additional Members as to the Ordinary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased (on the recom-

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased (on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886) to give directions for the following appointments to and promotions in the said Most Distinguished Order, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition:



To be Additional Members of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :- Sir Samuel Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir Samuel Davenport, Knt., Assistant Executive Commissioner for South Australia; Francis Knollys, Esq., C.B., for special services in connexion with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; Arthur N. Birch, Esq., C.M.G., formerly Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, Executive Commissioner for that colony; Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G., a Royal Commissioner and General Secretary to the Reception Committee; John Francis Julius von Haast, Esq., Ph.D., C.M.G., Commissioner in charge of New Zealand exhibits; Augustus John Adderley, Esq., C.M.G., late member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands, Royal Commissioner, also Executive Commissioner for the West Indian Islands: James Francis Garrick Esq., C.M.G., a member Adjal Commissioner, also Executive Commissioner for the West Indian Islands; James Francis Garrick, Esq., C.M.G., a member of the Executive Council of Queensland, Agent-General for the Colony in London, and a Royal Commissioner, also Executive Commissioner for the Colony; Graham Berry, Esq., formerly Premier of Victoria, Agent-General in London, and Executive Commissioner for the Colony.

To be additional Members of the Third Class or Companions of

To be additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir James Marshall, Kut., Executive Commissioner for the Western African Colonies; Hector Executive Commissioner for the Western African Colonies; Hector Fabre, Esq., late Senator of the Dominion of Canada, Honorary Commissioner for the Dominion; Joseph Bosisto, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, President of the Victorian Commission; Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, Esq., LL.D., Director of the Canadian Geological and Natural History Survey, and Assistant to the Canadian Commissioners; George Hammond Hawtayne, Esq., Administrator-General of British Guiana, Executive Commissioner for that Colony; Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esq., Special Commissioner for Hongkong; Henry John Jourdain, Esq., Honorary Commissioner for Mauritius; Edward Cunliffe-Owen, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commissioners; Arthur James Rickens Trendell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant in Catalogue Department and Compiler of the Handbook.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following appointments to the Order of the Indian Empire, for services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition:—Dr. George Watt, Dr. J. W. Tyler, Colonel A. Le Messurier, R.E., Major R. Nevill, Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, and Mr. J. R. Royle.



#### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 5.)

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 5.)

ELIOTT, Lieut. L. E., 29th Regiment Punjab Infantry, to be assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

TUCKER—The services of Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, C.S., deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from the 3rd ult.

HODCKINSON, Mr. J. S., C.S., commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division in British Burma, is placed on special duty at Rangoon.

IRELAND, Mr. W. de Courcy, B.A., LL.D., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Irrawaddy division, vice Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson.

MACLAREN—The services of Surgeon J. F. Maclaren, M.B., in medical charge of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

WILKINS—The services of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, district superintendent of police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of the deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta.

ACHILLE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. Achillie, as acting consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Bozzoni.

LOWNDES—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. A. Lowndes as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, vice Mr. C. R. Gairdner.

BUSTEED—SCULLY—The services of Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his retirement from the public service, and Surgeon-Major J. Scully having been appointed as assay master, Calcutta Mint, Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed made over, and Surgeon-Major J. Scully received, charge of that appointment on May 28.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, accountant general and commisssioner of Paper

J. Scully received, charge of that appointment on May 28.
Mr. T. W. Rawlins, accountant general and commisssioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, having been granted privilege leave for three months, the following appointments have been made during his

Cox, Mr. A. F., is appointed to officiate as accountant-general and commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

CRAWLEY, Mr. C. E., to officiate as deputy accountant-general.

Bombay.

Bombay.

Bombay.

AWLINS—COX—CRAWLEY—Mr. Rawlins made over, and Mr. Cox received, charge of the offices of accountant-general and commiss-sioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, and Mr. Crawley received charge of the office of deputy accountant general, Bombay, from Mr. Cox on May 21.

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., having been appointed to officiate as deputy assay master, Calcutta Mint, received charge of that office on May

31.
The following grade promotions are notified among the officers of the Account Department during the month of May, in consequence of the departure of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun on privilege leave:—
KELLNER, Mr. E. W., to officiate as accountant-general, Class II.
DONALD, Mr. W., to officiate as accountant-general, Class III.
LARPENT, Mr. F. De H., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.
GROVES, Mr. H. S., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.
With effect from May 22, in consequence of the departure of Mr. T. W. Rawlins on privilege leave:—

With effect from May 22, in consequence of the departure of Mr. T. W. Rawlins on privilege leave:—
CLOGSTOUN (on privilege leave) and Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I.
COX, Mr. A. F., to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.
BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. (on privilege leave) and Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate as Eurolled Officer, Class II.
CRAWLEY, Mr. C. E., to officiate as Eurolled Officer, Class III.
ANTHONY, Mr. A. H. (on privilege leave) to officiate as Enrolled Officer Class IV.

VANSITTART, Mr. C. G., to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

#### MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor-Genneral has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—
Temple, Brigade-Surgeon W., M.B., V.C., Medical Staff, to be honorary

surgeon.

Scott, Brigade-Surgeon J. A., Medical Staff, to be honorary surgeon.

Low—The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Colonel R. C. Low,

C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to the command of the 1st Brigade in Upper

Burma, vice Brigadier-General G. C. Hodding, Madras S.C., nominated to the command of a brigade in the Madras Presidency, dated nated to the command of a brigade in the Madras Presidency, dated May 29. Colonel Low is also to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general (2nd class) whilst commanding a brigade of the Field Force in Upper Burma.

Mein, Captain J. E., Bengal S.C., wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjan Frontier Force, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major G. W. Rogers, who vacates the appointment on being appointed commandant of the 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, dated May 15.

Beckett, Lieut.-Colonel S., C.B., assistant commissary-general for Transport, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general for Transport, 2nd class.

Elliott, Major G. H., assistant commissary-general for Transport.

ELLIOTT, Major G. H., assistant commissary-general for Transport, 4th class, and officiating assistant commissary general for Transport, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general for Transport, 3rd

TURNBULL, Major S. D., sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general for Transport, 4th class.

Spence, Captain E. K. E., sub-assistant commissary-genéral for Trans-Spence, Captain E. K. E., sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissary-general for Transport, 4th class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, with effect from May 21, vice Lieut.-Colonel Del R. F. Woolridge, assistant commissary-general for Transport, 2nd class, transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department.

Collen, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. H., B.S.C., deputy secretary and officiating accountant-general, Military Department, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Colonel O. R. Newmarch, appointed to act as an ordnance member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, dated May 29.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

PEYTON, Lieut. A. G., East Surrey Regiment, squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, April 25, 1884.

Cowper, Lieut. M., Leinster Regiment, squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, Oct. 13, 1884.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant A. A. E., Derbyshire Regiment, wing officer

25th Bengal Infantry, Nov. 23, 1884.

SMITH, Lieutenant J. M., Norfolk Regiment, officiating wing officer
5th Goorkha Regiment, March 25, 1885.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

approval :-SARGEAUNT, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the

SARGEAUNT, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, May 31.

GARRETT, Captain A. J., to be major Bengal S.C., May 29.

The following promotions are made in the engineer establishment of the Military Works Department, from the dates specified:—
DICKIE, Captain J. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from March 3.

BARNET, Captain H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 4.

WARD, Major A. E., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from April 13.

GRANT, Captain S., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem

Grant, Captain S., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, from April 13.

Finnis, Captain H., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, from April 13.

D'AGUILAR, Captain F. B. G., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to

be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from April 13.

GLENNIE, Captain E., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., from April 13.

SHELLEY, Lieut. A. D. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from April 13.

FENN, Captain E. H., storekeeper, Bombay dockyard, to be port officer, Abrah.

Akvab.

BARRETT, Captain J. S., officiating accountant, Kidderpore dcckyard,

to be storekeeper, Bombay dockyard.

FALLE, Captain P. J., Her Majesty's Indian Marine, assistant surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India

Monkhouse, Mr. C. E. J., 3rd grade officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

lough by the Secretary of State for India:

SMITH, Colonel R. M., R.E. (m.c.), for six months.

WELCHMAN, Captain E. W. St. G., Bengal Staff Corps, for four months.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, June 9.)

FURRER—The services of Mr. H. Furrer, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Murshidabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce. HARDING, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the district of Satara on being relieved of his present appointment of officiating district and sessions judge of Midpapore

judge of Midnapore.

SAVAGE, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensing, is appointed to act, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Puri.

CORNISH, Mr. W. H., district superintendent of police, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga.

DAWSON, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred

DAWSON, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred to Gya.

CLARK, Mr. J. H. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, as district superintendent of police, Dacca.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Durbunga.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Gya.

LEGER, Mr. H. B. St., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department:—

of the Government of India, in the Home Department:—
RITCHE, Mr. D. W., district superintendent of police, Furridpore.
STACK, Mr. J. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Rangpore.
PARISH, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police,

Mymensingh, on leave.

Gupta, Surgeon-Major K. P., is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Julpigori, from April 9.

### PUNJAB.

### (Punjab Gazette, June 3.)

Purser, Mr. W. E., deputy commissioner, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 21.
Wilson, Mr. J., on being relieved of the duties of senior secretary to

the financial commissioner, Punjab, is transferred to Rohtak, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during Mr. Purser's absence on leave, from the above date.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., officiating additional divisional judge, Gujranwala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., on relinquishing charge of the Gurdaspur Civil Division, is transferred to Rawalpindi, and appointed to officiate as divisional judge of that division during Mr. Frizelle's

officiate as divisional judge of that division during Mr. Frizelle's absence on leave, from May 25.

Parker, Mr. E. W., extra judicial assistant, from the Lahore to the Gurdaspur district, which he joined on April 24; Mr. Parker is appointed to the charge of the Dalhousie sub-division.

Hughes, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jhang, from May 24, vice Mr. L. W. Dane, transferred.

Miller, Mr. J. A. E., has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-four days, from May 11.

Leigh, Mr. F., assistant secretary, Punjab Government, resumed charge of his duties on May 31, on return from the privilege leave of absence, relieving Mr. A. Raynor.

Oddres—His Honour the Lieut-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Odgers to officiate as assistant professor in the Lahore

Mr. J. Odgers to officiate as assistant professor in the Lahore Government College, from May 17.

### BRITISH BURMA.

### (British Burma Gazette, May 27.)

Hill, Mr. H. S., inspector of police, was appointed to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, from March 1.
 Hill, Mr. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 2nd

class, was transferred from Pegu to Rangoon on special duty, from May 15.

TOCKER, Mr. Henry St. George, Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, reported his arrival in Rangoon on May 24, and is posted to Upper Burma.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge cf his duties as assistant commissioner in the Tharrawaddy district on the forenoon of April 10.

Wilson, Mr. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, and Maung Hla Paw Zan, Myook, respectively made over and assumed charge of the Pegu headquarters, Myook's Court, and office on the forenoon of May

#### ASSAM.

#### (Assam Gazette, June 3.)

#### FURLOUGHS.

BERTELSEN, Mr. V. W., district superintendent of police, Dhubri, is granted leave of absence for three months, from July 3 or subequent date.

sequent date.

GREER, Mr. R. T., C.S., officiating chief commissioner, Naga Hills, is granted leave of absence for three months, from July 4.

DAVIS, Mr. A. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Naga Hills, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.

### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 11.)

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., to be civil surgeon, Cochin, vice

SPENCER, Surgeon Major 1. C. II., to be civil surgeon, Coemin, vice Brigadier-Surgeon Morgan, retired.

SMYTH, Surgeon J., M.D., to be civil surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Vizagapatam (sub pro tem).

SCHARLIEB, Mr. W. M. (barrister-at-law), to act as chief presidency magistrate for the town of Madras, during the absence of Colonel

Smith on leave.

Maskell, Mr. J. M. (barrister-at-law), to act as fourth presidency magistrate for the town of Madras, during the employment of Mr.

Ramchandra Aiyar on other duty.

Ashworth, Mr. J. G., apothecary, Civil Dispensary, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Kumbakonam in the place of Mr. P. W. Moore,

who has left the station.

LODGE, Mr. F. A., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, and acting district forest officer, Anantapur, to be district forest officer in the same district

district.

Peaker, Mr. T. P., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as assistant conservator, 1st grade, from March 10, the date of Mr. Peet's departure on furlough.

Pears, Mr. S. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the II. Circle, Nellore Division, is posted to the I. Circle for temporary charge of the Vizagapatam Division.

Walch, Mr. G. T., superintending engineer, Class III., substantive protem, is posted to the charge of the I. Circle, on return from furlough.

furlough

CLARKE, Major S. C. R.E., superintending engineer, Class III., temporary rank, from the I. Circle, is posted to the charge of the II. Circle, on relief by Mr. G. T. Walch.

Circle, on relief by Mr. G. T. Walch.

FUNLOUGHS.

CHRYSTIE—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Lieut.-Colonel G. Chrystie, superintendent of police, Bellary district, from or after July 8.

THOMPSON, Surgeon C. M., M.B., secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from or after the 15th inst.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted the undermentioned members of the Covenanted Civil Service the extensions of leave opposite their names:—

sions of leave opposite their names :-

Sewell, Mr. S., three months' leave, on medical certificate. HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., two months' leave and sixteen days' furlough.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from the dates specified against their names:—
HANDS, Colonel W., S.C., June 9, 1887.

PALMER, Colonel W. H. G., S.C., June 9, 1886.

DOWKER, Major-General H. C., S.C., June 10, 1886.

OSBORN, Colonel W., S.C., June 10, 1886.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
BABER, Major H. T. H., to be lieut. colonel, dated June 9.

MAKENZIE, Major J. S. F., to be lieut.-colonel, dated June 8.

HUNT, Major S. L., to be lieut.-colonel, dated June 9.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India:—

the disposal of the Government of India: CHAMIOR, Lieut. C., Staff Corrs, wing officer 6th Madras Infantry.

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### (Readquarters, Ootacamund, June 5.)

THORNHILL, Lieut. J., wing officer, on probation, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Secunderabad, for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps. the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :-

Postings:—
HAMILTON, Surgeon D. R., M.B., doing duty, Station Hospital, Madras, to do duty, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

BEAN, Surgeon W. H., doing duty Station Hospital, Bangalore, to do duty Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

DEEBLEE, Surgeon, S. L., doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

GORDON, Surgeon P. C. H., doing uuty Station Hospital, Belgaum, to do duty Burma Field Force, Mandaly.

KELAWALA, Surgeon M. J., on relief at Secunderabad, to do duty Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

The following order is confirmed:—

TURTON—By the general officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary

TURTON—By the general officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Colonel T. Turton, S.C., to the command of the force, vice Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., proceeded on leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Jennings, Colonel C. J., Staff Corps, superintendent of army schools, sixty days' privilege leave, from May 26.

Norie. Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, for one year on private affairs,

from July 10.

Berkeley, Colonel E. S., S.C., assistant commissary-general (m.c.), for one year.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, first

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, nirst class (m.c.), for one year.

SMITH, Colonel J. MacDonald, S.C., chief presidency magistrate, Madras, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for one year. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R.E. (m.c.), for six months.

Georges, Lieut. T. W. J. M., S.C. (m.c.), for four months.

### BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 10.)

BAYLEY, Lieutenant-General A. A., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is

BAYLEY, Lieutenant-General A. A., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, 18 permitted to proceed to Europe.

The following promotions among warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Public Works Department, barrack branch, are made, from Aug. 1, 1885, in succession to Hon. Captain and Deputy-Commissary C. J. Bather, retired:—

WRIGHT, Hon. Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J., to be deputy

commissary.

WARD, Hon. Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary F. C., to be assistant commissary

be assistant commissary.

DUKE, Conductor C., to be deputy assistant commissary.

O'DONNELL, Sub-Conductor P., to be conductor.

FLETCHER, Acting Sub-Conductor H., to be sub-conductor.

Consequent on the retirement of Conductor W. Walker the following promotions amongst warrant officers of the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from April 3:—

KEANE, Sub-Conductor E. J., to be conductor, sergeant (sub-conductor sub proteen.)

sub pro tem.).

Wigley, C., to be sub-conductor.

The following appointment is made from May 18:—

Lloyd, Major T. H., R.H.A., to be assistant quartermaster-general in succession to Major H. Melliss, whose tenure of service on the Staff expired on Jan. 28.

expired on Jan. 28.

JACOB—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Colonel J. Jacob, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from June 8 on a pension of £745 5s., payable in England.

PARKIN, Lieut. H., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

MACAULAY, Captain K., is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Examiners in Seamanship, during the absence of Captain A. C. Clark.

ACKAY—The Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A. junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, is appointed to act as junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, during the absence of the Rev. J. Henderson, Млскач-

M.A., on privilege.

SHARPIN—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay has confirmed the Venerable F. L. Sharpin, M.A., in the appointment of archdeacon and commissary, from June 1, vice the Venerable S. Stead, M.A., retired.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of The undermentioned omcers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—
BLOWFRS, Colonel C. E., S.C., five months, on medical certificate.
ABBOTT, Major H. B., S.C., two months, on private affairs.
ALBAN, Lieut. W. G., S.C., four months, on medical certificate.
HENDERSON, Rev. J., M.A., junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of his being

BADHAM, Rev. C. H., B.A., Bombay ecclesiastical establishment, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certification of the control of t cate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, June 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following: appointments:

BROWNRIGG, Lieut. G. A., officiating wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry to officiate as wing officer 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on pro-

bation.

MEIN, Captain A. B., wing officer 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry (officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general Bombay district), to be wing commander, vice Major Echalaz, retired.

REILLY, Captain (Brevet-Major) R. E. D., Staff Corps (assistant-quartermaster-general Bombay district), wing officer 28th Regiment. Bombay Infantry, has been seconded for service on the staff.

WALHOUSE—Under instructions from Horse Guards Captain C. H. de K. Walhouse, North Staffordshire Regiment, who has been permitted to exchange with Captain W. F. Trevelyan, is directed to proceed to England at the public expense with a view to joining the 1st. battalion of his regiment.

REILLY, Major R. E. D., assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Bombay district.

LAW, Captain E., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, having been promoted to major on half pay is permitted to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the

Secretary of State for India on June 6:—

Morse, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., S.C., second in command 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GODFREY, Lieut. S. H., S.C., for one year, from date of departure, on

private affairs.

O'BRIEN, Paymaster (Honorary Major) J. T., Army Pay Department, attached to 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, from June 15 to Aug. 21, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted.

### INDIA OFFICE.

#### JULY 1.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major A. B. Seaman, Surg. W. A. Mawson.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, S.C., Col. A. J. Howes,
Inf., Col. C. S. Steward, Cav.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Watts, S.C., Major J. Grant, S.C., Lieut.
C. Tritton, S.C., Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., Col. J. Bonus, R.E.

### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mrs. E. A. Peglar, E. Peglar, C. F. Manson, A. Rattray, J. H. Apjohn, R. J. Dalton, G. J. Laidman (Cov.), F. Wyer (Cov.), J. J. McLean (Cov.), Dr. G. D. McReddie, C. F. Chadburn.

Madras Estab.—J. D. Rees (Cov.), W. J. H. Le Fanu (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. Tate, A. H. Bryson, J. Nugent (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. H. Bridges, S.C., three months Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, S.C., 122 days.

Eombay Estab.—Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C., ninety-two days.

### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—W. N. Ludlam, three months' s.c.; F. Aucell, two months' s.c.; J. W. Brassington, two months' furlough; F. Whymper, two months s.c.; A. S. Fleming (Cov.), two months s.c. Bombay Estab.—M. C. Leckie, two months' s.c.; A. E. Hight, seven months' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B.

### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—D. H. Hunter, J. Sladen (Cov.), Surg. A. Tomes, G. E. McLeod, A. S. Gour, H. B. Munro.

Madras Estab.—W. A. Happell (Cov.), H. J. C. Gompertz.

Bombay Estab.—F. J. Comerford.

There is a good story afloat of a battery of Mountain Artillery when ordered to Burma, which had been selected for its efficiency and serviceability, condemning its guns after arrival at Calcutta for embarkation. The guns were the Armstrong seven-pounder Mountain breech-loaders, and had only been about eight years in use. They were reported to be unsafe, and that the first discharge from the guns would blow the muzzle pieces away owing to the connecting screws having become worn; but the best of the story is that the Ordnance experts report them to be as good as when new. and the screws perfect new, and the screws perfect

### A MEDITATION ON A MUCK-HEAP;

OR, SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

It weltered by the roadside; laying hold of the nose with a pungent insistence of stench that arrested thought and compelled attention. Many months must have gone to the develop-ment of its proportions—to the widening of bosom and base—to the buttressing of its flanks and the consolidation of its body. The May sun smote it on the crown, and Memnon-like, it answered, not with "rivers of melodies" but with renewed and abominable savours. Obviously it was no work of mine to cart it away. Would the gentleman from Bengal in the open work stockings, the lacquered shoes, clad in snowy cotton, and stepping daintily under a pea-green parasol—would be turn his hand to it? Assuredly not. He journeyed to the safe haven of Government employment. The books under his arm attested the fact, and even now the Public Works Department waited his coming. What conceivable business had he with much the fact, and even now the Public Works Department waited his coming. What conceivable business had he with muckheaps? Would the gentleman in the indigo waist cloth, stripped to the middle, whacking the reluctant steers who bore the reversed plough on their yoke—would he, laying aside the ponderous brass and leather hookah, devote one short hour to the holy toil? How could he? He was on his way to the moist black fields behind the river, there to plough till the evening; and on the galled shoulders of his beasts rested the prosperity of himself, his wife, his wife's aunt, his uncle's cousin, his grand uncle, his widowed sister, and her son and son's wife, besides many children. What was the muck-heap to him, seeing that it did not lie on his own land? Would the sweetmeat-seller do anything? He had arranged his wares for the day, and sat lazily waving the palm fan over the sticky julabies, since flies are many and customers few. His concern was to sell, if God so pleased, as much as lay in the basket, and then to stroll through the twilight towards the liquor shop, the twangling wire stringed music there and the lady in the pink saree who saw to his creature comforts. This was the whole twangling wire stringed music there and the lady in the pink saree who saw to his creature comforts. This was the whole duty of the sweetmeat-seller. Would the Municipal member with the fair round belly, the well-tended moustaches, and the rickety-rocking buggy, descend for a moment and take notice with a view to amendment? Whose dog was the Municipal member to do sweeper's work? Were there not tens of scores of menials specially budgeted and estimated for this particular end; and, if half the sweepers in the Municipal member's ward were in the Municipal member's field hoeing the Municipal member's potatoes, had this facts anything to do with the sublime principles of the "inestimable boon" which enacts that the ignorantly unclean shall poison their betters? What had the ignorantly unclean shall poison their betters? What had the Municipal member to do with the muck-heap? Nothing, and less than nothing. If a chabutra obstructed the roadway, he would, unless the owner paid him, order its instant demoli-tion; but nobody owned a muck-heap, and without a bribe he would not stir.

Then came a pig-a lavender-hued beast with long camellike legs, and he appointed himself an Executive Committee of one, and sat upon that muck-heap. But his labours were prompted by nothing higher than a ravening appetite, which the muck-heap failed to satisfy. He went his way grunting sorrowfully, having only rooted out several new smells. To him succeeded an outcast dog, also with an appetite, and with naralyzed hind quarters. She serratched as an exercicled was the paralysed hind quarters. She scratched as energetically as the pig had rootled, and her search, save in respect to smells, was just as sterile. So she dragged herself wearily down the hot road, and the muck-heap was left alone with the midday sun

and the drowsy sweetmeat-seller.

and the drowsy sweetmeat-seller.

There was one other spectator, but he had lost interest in the things of this world, and but for the fact that the gurrah above him had broken and the rain had cut away the head of his grave and brought his bald pate into shameless publicity, he would not have looked upon the muck-heap at all. However, since Fate left him no choice, he peered forth, and smiled cynically with unshaded brows through the blinding heat.

"To-morrow," said the Municipal member, as he returned from his inspection of a chabutra with two rupees eight annas tucked into his waistbelt.

tucked into his waistbelt. "To-morrow," grunte "To-morrow," grunted the lavender-hued pig with the ravening appetite, as he trotted back from profitless inspection of a dozen other muck-heaps.
"To-morrow," yelped the paralysed dog from her dust bath
an the shade of an old wall.

The only other spectator was silent. He had passed over into to morrow, and knew what it would bring forth.—Englishman.

### THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The accounts of the trade of British India in a complete and corrected form arrive in this country, although of late years with most creditable promptitude, yet necessarily some time after the close of the period to which they relate. Monthly accounts are, however, regularly received at the India Office, which suffice to present a general view of the features of the trade, but the figures

are subject to correction. It has been thought that the publica-tion of a rough sketch of the general comparative results for the financial year 1885-6 might be acceptable. The values are, for the sake of convenience, stated in pounds, which, however, really represent sterling tens of rupees:—

	1884-5.	Increase or Decrease.	1885-6.	Increase or Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Private Imports :				
Merchandise	53,149,311	+445,420	51,807,626	-1,341,685
Treasure	13,878,848	+1,000,885	15,467,081	+1,588,233
Private Exports :		' '		
Merchandise	83,200,528	-4,920,768	83,807,746	+607,218
Treasure	1,887,330		1,087,831	<del>-799,499</del>
Gov'nment Imports :	, ,		,,	
Stores	2,553,761	-21,696	3,844,329	+1,290,568
Treasure	9,350	+9,350	<i>'</i> —'	-9,350
Gov'nment Exports:-	,			'
Stores	54,764	-30	53,424	-1.340
Treasure	83,300		20,400	
	,	, , , , ,	•	

The decline of merchandise imports was made up of decreases under many heads, set off to some extent by several increases, as shown below :-

#### IMPORTS.

1	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Animals	£49,521	Silk, raw	£25,646
Ì	Coal, coke, &c	41,202		188,337
ı	Ivory	127,353	" piece goods, grey	379,817
l	Seeds	18,751	white	131,737
	Cotton piece goods, colored	413,080	Silk, piece goods	163,074
1	Woollen manufactures	157,522	Metal3	76,673
١	Railway materials	425,445	Machinery, &c	492,571
Į	Apparel	81,597	Tobacco	20,503
ı	Books, &c.	23,853	Dyeing, &c., materials	15,591
i	Paints and colours	15,365	Building, &c., materials	29,510
ı	Oils, vegetable	38,027	Corals	48,176
1	Fruits and vegetables	41,271	Paper, &c.	17,257
ì	Liquors	80,576	Ships, part of	151,926
1	Provisions	88,528	Umbrellas	150,897
١	2 2	116,513	Oils, mineral	306,394
	Spices	110,010	Sugar	682,721
			Salt	53,182
				21,290
İ			Tea	
ı			Coffee	58,527
	£	1,718,604	£	3,012,931

The above differences account for £1,294,327 out of the total

decline of £1,341,685. Under exports also there were many very considerable variation s Under exports also there were many very considerable variations from the statistics of the previous year, although the net result was an improvement of £607,218 only. Rice, which in 1884-5 had shown a decline of £1,206,092, advanced in 1885 6 by £2,043,856; and in wheat a decline of £2,568,421 was tollowed by an increase of £1,693,210. On the other hand, cotton exports, which in the previous year had decreased by £1,097,361, exhibited a further fall of £2,509,163.

### EXPORTS.

	· .
Increases.	Decreases.
Hides and skins, raw £133,817	Animals £17,278
Wool, raw 158,745	Cotton, raw 2,509,163
Gums and resins 124,873	Seeds 812,451
Wood and timber 352,216	Jute, raw 308,406
Cotton twist, &c 313,941	Silk, raw 131,310
Hides and skins, dressed,	Saltpetre 54,800
&c 266,445	Opium 147,088
Dyes, various	
Rice, unhusked 2,043,856	Jute manufactures 414,193
Wheat	Indigo 285,740
Provisions 65,741	Lac 11,113
Tea 261,305	Oils 138,478
Coffee 102,873	Cutch and gambier 29,269
Spices 12,587	Tobacco
,	Drugs, &c 10,521
•	Coir 24,102
	Sugar 20,657
05 050 049	£5,977,351
£5,650,043	L0,911,001

Dividing the treasure into gold and silver, the net imports (private and Government together) compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1884-5 as compared with 1883-4.	1885-6 as compared with 1884-5.
Gold		$-1,918,715 \\ +4,359,997$

THE Statesman libel case has been committed to the



#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

GREENE-June 24, at 11, Chesham-place, Brighton, the wife of Captain

Sheppey Greene, late 19th Hussars, of a son.

AMPSON—June 27, at 8, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, the wife of W.

Winn Sampson, Captain 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, of a SAMPSON-

TODD—June 22, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Todd, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter.

WHITEHEAD—June 26th, at St. Catherine's, Southsea, the wife of Major Edmund Whitehead, South Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—June 21, at Stoke House, Farndon-road, Oxford, the wife of Commander Arthur Penry Williams, R.N., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BLOOMFIELD—PLAYFAIR—June 26, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley gardens, Major Bloomfield, late Inniskilling Dragoons, to Ethel, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P.
HARMAN—NORRIS—June 26, at St. Philip's, Kensington, Major J. Frederick Harman, Royal Artillery, to Nellie, second daughter of James Norris, of Castle Hill, Bletchingly.
PRATT—HORNEY—June 26, at Racton, Sussex, Arthur Spencer Pratt, Captain Royal Artillery, to Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., A.D.C.

#### DEATHS.

GIMSON-June 27, at Oakcroft, Gipsy-hill, Herbert Thomas Gimson,

GIMSON—June 27, at Oakcroft, Gipsy-hill, Herbert Thomas Gimson, Lieut Royal Navy, aged 44.

HUNTER—June 29, at 17, Orsett-terrace, Hyde Park, Sarah, daughter of the late Captain Patrick Hunter, H.E.I.C.S., aged 83.

HYDE—June 24, suddenly, George Hyde, R.N.R., late Commander Peninsular and Oricntal Steam Navigation Company.

LEET—June 18, at Bandon, county Cork, Charlotte Elizabeth (Lizzie), wife of Colonel W. Knox Leet, V.C., commanding 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Mandalay, Burma.

MONORTON—June 21, at Vevey, Lieut. Augustus G. Monckton, Royal Marine Light Infantry, younger son of Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. M. Monckton, late 3rd Hussars, aged 25.

POWYS—June 27, at Queen Anne's-Grove, Bedford Park, Helen, wife of Colonel H. L. Powys, late 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and eldest daughter of the Bishop of Limerick.

ROSTAN—June 21, at Kensington, Cletphas Margaret, widow of the

Rostan—June 21, at Kensington, Cletphas Margaret, widow of the late James Rostan, aged 68.

### INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

CROLE-June 11, at Madras, the wife of C. S. Crole, Madras Civil Ser vice, of a son.

vice, of a son.

DE SOUZA—June 5, at her father's residence, in Goa, the wife of Peter Joaquim De Souza, of the Surgeon-General's Office, Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, of a son.

DOUGLAS—June 8, at the F.C. Mission House, Bhandara, C.P., the wife of the Rev. John Douglas, M.A., of a son.

FERGUSSON—June 2, at Colombo, the wife of Major J. A. Fergusson, the Rifle Brigade, Brigade-Major in Ceylon, of a daughter.

MARTIN—June 9, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of G. W. K. Martin, P.W.D., of a daughter (prematurely).

MOORE—May 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Moore, Medical Staff, of a son.

NIXON—June 5, at Oudh, the wife of Surgeon G. M. Nixon, M.B., Indian Medical Service, of a son.

ROBERT—June 2, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Wm. Robert, Survey of

ROBERT—June 2, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Wm. Robert, Survey of India, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—GRANT—June 8, at Belgaum, Surgeon-Major J. W. S. Campbell, A.M.D., to Agnes Annie, eldest daughter of Colonel S. F. Grant, Commandant 33rd Regiment M.I. CRIPPS—BURTON—May 27, at Doranda, Lieut. A. W. Cripps, 20th P.I., to J. Sarah Hand Burton, daughter of J. H. E. Burton, Esq., Doranda.

Doranda.

Davis—Saunders—June 8, at Cawnpore, A. P. Davis, son of Rev. S. Davis, Vicar of Burrington, North Devon, to Louisa Frances, daughter of F. W. Saunders, Civil Surgeon, Unao, Oudh.

DIGGS—McCarthy—June 3, at Meerut, C. S. Diggs, Postal Department, N.W.P., to F. Mary McCarthy (Toodles), daughter of the late W. McCarthy, Esq.

FARRANT—May—May 24, at St. Mary's, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon, Charles William Brett Farrant, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Cecilia Eleanor Seaburne May.

Eleanor Seaburne May.

PARRY—HADENGUE—June 5, at Barrackpur, Walter, the fifth son of the late T. Parry, of Bootle, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth Honorine, the daughter of the late A. H. N. Hadengue, Jamalpur, E.I. Rail—

### DEATHS.

ALVARES—May 28, at Parra, Goa, D. Gasper Alvares, late Apothecary Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, aged 75.

COLQUHOUN—May 30, at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, M. Arabella, wife of W. Colquhoun, Retired Conductor, O.D., aged 60.

DINGWALL-FORDYCE—April 24, at Brighton, Mary, wife of Arthur L. Dingwall-Fordyce, Captain Bombay Staff Corps.

GROVES-June 4, at Cooncor, Arthur Raymond Douglas (Ray), child

of H. S. Groves, Finance Department, aged 4.

Hodges,—June 8, at Lucknow, Katherine, widow of the late R. N.
Hodges, Esq., formerly Assistant Commissioner, Loodianah, Punjab.
MARTYRS—May 26, at Sukkur (Sind), of sunstroke, M. Martyrs, Chief Clerk, Deputy Manager's Office, North-Western Railway.

Mody—June 13, at Baudora, at his brother's residence, Mr. Hormusjee,

Mody—June 13, at Baudora, at his brother's residence, Mr. Hormusjee, Rustonjee Mody, aged 52.

Morgan—May 27, at Gwalior, Mr. C. W. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

PARKER—May 23, at Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Parker, Matron, Howrah General Hospital, and formerly Matron of the European Female Orphan Asylum, Calcutta.

SHEWEN—June 6, at Bolarum, Henrietta (Hettie), Ellen, the wife of Lieut. M. T. Shewen, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 26.

TWEEDY—June 3, at Musscrie, H. C. Newman, son of G. A. Tweedy, C.S., and Margaret Tweedy, aged 1.

Wilson—June 4, at Rohtak, Sara, wife of J. Wilson, C.S.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 27, Ancona (s), Bombay.—28, Clan Macpherson (s),

BOMBAY.—June 28, Adowa (s), Hong Kong; Kashgar (s), Colombo. -29, Siam (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 28, Victoria (s), Bombay.—29, City of Cambridge (s), alcutta.—30, Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay.
MADRAS.—June 24, India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Brindisi, from London, July 8; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, July 15; from Brindisi, July 19.

from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. and MrsBroughton, Surgeon W. E. Breton, Mr. A. S. Gour, Mr. and MrsTurkhud and child, The Setna Manackj, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. E.
Grose. From Brindisi: Mr. E. Grant, Rev. A. Quintain, Mr. J.
Sladen, Mr. Dunlop, Rev. C. H. Pelly, Mr. Pedley, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker,
Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Major Grigg, Dr. J. Anderson, Dr. Waddell,
Mr. Griffiths, Mr. C. McIver, Mrs. D. White. From Venice: SurgeonMajor and Mrs. Dobie, Mr. Weyman.
For Malta: Mr. Chaldecott.
For Aden: Surgeon J. A. McAdam.

For Aden: Surgeon J. A. McAdam.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, July 15; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. and

Mrs. Shortlands and child.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley, Mrs. Osborne and child, Rev. C. H. and Miss Pelly, Mr. H. Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. P. F. G. Gallway. 

\*\*Prom Venice: Mr. Garstin. \*\*Prom Brindisi: Major Massey, Mr. H.

For Aden: Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Simpson, Mr. C. Nicol, Mr. G. B. Croll, Mr.

W. Barron, Mr. H. Taylor. For Port Said: Colour-Sergeants Wareham and Oswell. For Malta: Lieut. W. J. Need.

S.s. Ancona, from London, July 22; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, July 29; from Brindisi, Aug. 2.

For Bombay: Colonel H. B. Jacob. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Jopp, Lieut.-Colonel Woodhouse, General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Mr. W. E. Purser.

S.s. Pekin, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown. For Malta: Dr. Fidbury.

S.s. Malwa, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell, Mr. Picken. From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams, Colonel Wilson, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Capt. Hext, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. Campbell Thompson.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks. From Venice: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. From Brindisi: Colonel Hornby.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston, two children and infant. From Brindisi: Major P. D.

For Madras: From Brindisi: Mrs. Poole.

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot. From Venice: Mr. Fleming. From

Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter.

S.s. Siam, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. From Brindisi: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dolby. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Solly Flood and maid, Major Chapman. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble and lady friend.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Rawlins.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews. From Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children. For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail July 8.

For Colombo: Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. P. M. Bingham. For Calcutta: Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll, Mr. C. Willis. For Madras: Mr. John Smith, Mr. R. Floyd, Mr. T. Jancock.

For Malta: Mrs. Castle and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Huzara, to sail July 14.

For Kurrachee: Mr. A. Mackirch. For Bombay: Mr. E. C. Baglehole, Mr. A. G. Abbott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Almora, to sail July 22.

For Colombo: Miss K. Benningfield. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. John White.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Chyebassa, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird. For Colombo: Miss Duckers, Mr. R. S. Hallison.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Stanbridge. For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family. For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Ladlow.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dobson and infant.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

At LONDON, per s.s. Clan Macpherson, June 28.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, five children and ayah, Mr. Nuthall, Mr. S. M. Forrest, Mr. W. Elliot, Mr. Luke, Mr. Henson. From Madras: Mr. F. H. Way, Mr. H. Sweet, Mr. W. Majoribanks, Mr. C. J. Salmann, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Ogden, Mr. J. S. Ogden, Master J. Ogden, Miss L. Ogden, Mr. W. H. Ogden. From Colombo: Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Peto, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Dove, Mr. Fleming Morton, Mrs. Hogg.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, sailed June 26. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Uphill, Lieut. F. R. Falkiner, Capt. George P. Owen, Mr. John Birrell.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail July 3.

For Colombo: Mr. H. M. Husey. For Calcutta: Mrs. E. J. D. Brown, Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Philip Lumley Mr. R. Frame, Mr. Russell Forrester Ferguson.

Per s.s. Clan Maclcan, to sail July 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Shanker.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. George E. Kellie and Mrs. Kellie.

Per s.s. Martaban, due at Liverpool July 12.

From Rangoon: Mrs. F. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Sancton Brown, Mrs. A. F. Lingham, Mrs. C. E. Porter, Mrs. Drapes, three children and ayah, Lieut. A. B. Fox, Mr. George Gordon, Mr. W. Pearce, Conductor C. B. Illingworth, Capt. J. Adriansen, Mr. A. McMaster, Mr. Jno. Gibson, Mrs. Speckts and three children.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. R. G. Murray, June 7. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. a.s. Surat, Capt. R. G. Murray, June 7.

From London: Mr. H. Davidson, Miss C. Cochrane, Mrs. Lambert,
Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Close, Mr. J. Schimiter, Mr. Reading, Miss H. Jones,
Mr. A. Alexander, Rev. M. Noronha, Mrs. Durrant.

From Venice: Mr. P. H. Patrick.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Hill, Colonel Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Grave
and Mrs. Grave, Dr. Shakespeare, Rev. W. H. Griffiths, Major R.

Hennell, Capt. Young, Colonel Alexander.

From Suez: Hon. Justice Scott.

From Aden: Lieut Preston.

From Aden: Lieut. Preston.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. Cole, June 26.

From Bombay: Colonel H. J. Stock, Colonel J. G. Heywood, Mr. J-H. Apjohn, Deputy Surgeon-General Hoysted, Mr. D. Picken, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. R. Higgs, Sergeaut Conybeare, Mrs. Campbell and children, Mr. D. Christie, Mr. D. Collins, Mr. W. Dods, Colonel and Mrs. Bouns.

From Aden: Private J. Bolton.
From Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Miss Swiney, Mr. R. H. Carpenter, Mr. R. Rose, Mr. M. Jackson and child, Mr. A. Papaffy, Mr. T. Bradshaw.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, left Bombay, June 15. For London: Mr. Knock, Mr. R. L. Stewart, Surgeon-Major G McConaghey, Mr. John Scott, Capt. Walhouse, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Mr. C. Martin.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Goument, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. M. I. Kennard, Mr. F. T. Pedley, Mr. Sancton Brown, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. W. Westropp, Mr. F. Wittencom.

Per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. Scrivener, from London, July 1. For Bombay: Mr. Mackeson, Mr. D. J. Smith, Mr. Allan W. Brand, Mrs. Woodward, Bandmaster Overall, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Fleury, Miss A. Maven, Miss Habgood, Miss Blondeck, Miss Reeves, Miss Laade,

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Moody, General Castle.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Capt. Loggin, from London, July 1. For Colombo: Mr. Owen, Capt. Paterson, Bandmaster J. Mackinnon,

Mrs. Mackinnon and infant.

For Calcutta: Dr. G. Perkins, Mr. R. S. Shaw.

For Port Said: Major and Mrs. J. C. Ross.

For Malta: Mr. R. Anderson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Cathay, Capt. J. P. Hassal, sailing on June 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Kimber, Mr. A. W. MacDonnell, For Marseilles: Colonel Freeman.

For London: Mr. H. W. Johnston

Per E.S. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on June 29.

For London: Colonel H. C. Menzies, Major and Mrs. W. Herbert,

Mr. Gemmel, Mr. Rankine.
For Brindisi: Colonel Godfrey, Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Capt. B. E. Shragge, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. A. J. Abdey.

Per s.s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on July 6.

For London: Colonel C. A. Moore, Mr. H. M. Arnott.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. J. MacMinn,
Surgeon-Major E. O. Sandy, Mr. Robert Cornish, Mr. W. E. Meares,
Mr. P. S. John, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. A. L. W. Turner, Mr. W. Ross,
Mr. H. Lott

Per s.s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on July 13.

For Brindisi: Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Colonel H. M. Evans, Mr. H. L. Darrah, Mr. H. B. Savi.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.

For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C.

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Four por Cent. Port Trust Bond 921 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond — to —	CALCUTTA.—June 10.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 25 to — Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to —
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Bank of Madras all 9 pr.et 580 Exchange Banks.	6 of 1865 (1835) Rs. Paid off 100 0 to	Do. contributory 90 50 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
Agra Bınk all 6 pr.ct 130 Hong Kong & Shaughai Banking Corporation — — —	6 of 1807 (1887) 101 8 to — 6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
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Colaba 125 0 660 Dhollers Ginning 1,880 70 160	Delhi and London 100 130 to Delhi and London £25 170 to Himalaya 100 120 to	Singell (Darjiling) 100 63 to 61 Soom (Darjiling) 100 81 to —
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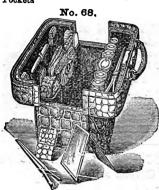
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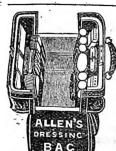
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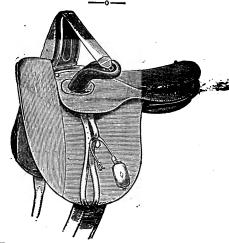
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

### [BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 22nd June; from Allahabad to the 20th June; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 19th June.

THE news from Burma is again serious, and there are unmistakable signs that with the advent of the rains the dacoits have increased in audacity, and that it will take a much larger force than is at present available to pacify the country.

MAHABAJA HOLKAR died on Thursday, after having occupied the Gadi of Indore for over forty years.

THE VICEROY, on receipt of the news of Holkar's death, at once sent a telegraphic message of condolence to his Highness's family.

In a Gazette Extraordinary the Vicercy states that he feels that the Indian Empire has lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of Native Chiefs.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA died on Sunday evening at

THE KHAN OF ZEYDAH, in the Peshawur district, who rendered good service to the British during the late Afghan War, is dead.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is still very ill.

HE has expressed the wish that in the event of his death his son Sarwar Khan shall succeed him.

THE Crown Prince of Mysore is ill.

Mr. T. De Burch Miller, the Joint Manager of the Burdwan Raj, is dead.

HE was one of the chief prosecutors in the pending Statesman's libel case.

THE paper now states that its charges against him were unfounded.

THE cost of the Tibet Mission will be charged to the Political Department, the Military Department ultimately bearing all expenses ordinarily provided for in the Military Budget.

It is understood that the Indian Medal given in 1354 for the Burma Campaign of 1853 will be issued to the troops who have operated in British Burma.

THE report of the Medical Women for India Fund shows that very satisfactory work has been done during the past

THE REV. F. L. SHARPIN has been installed as Arch-deacon of Bombay.

Mr. A. E. Gough, of the Bengal Educational Department, has been appointed Principal of the Muir College, Allakabad.

THE Siamese portion of the Rapeng-Moulmein telegraph line is expected to be finished before the end of this

MR. FURNIVAL, C.E., has been permitted to retire from Government service in order to take the managership of the Nizam's railways.

THE Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India regarding Government scholarships at home, that only free passages to England have been sanctioned, and not £100 passage-money.

THE great heat of the last few days in the plains has climbed even to the Himalayas. In Simla the highest temperature registered during six years was recorded on Sanday last—viz., 89.3 degrees. The absolutely highest ever recorded was in May, 1879, when the thermometer showed 94.4 in the shade.

A notorious dacoit, named Mardan Singh, who has taken a most conspicuous part in the perpetration of various violent crimes in British and Gwalior territories, has at last been apprehended by the Gwalior Durbar troops after a sharp encounter. Sir Lepel Griffin, on hearing of the capture, sent a congratulatory telegram to Sir Ganpat Rao for the zeal and energy he has exercised in the prevention and detection of crime.

Owing to financial pressure, the Sind-Pishin Railway will stop at Shah Ahmed, instead of being carried as far as Chaman on the Kandahar side of the Khojah.

THE SIND-SAGAR strategical frontier railway is making rapid progress, ninety miles having been laid from Shere Shah, opposite Mooltan, on an alignment parallel with the left bank of the Indus. The rails have been laid at three miles a day, the ground being very easy.

It is intended to lay a line of telegraph at once from Hurnai to Sungawi, a village on one of the southern passes leading into the Bori Valley, to facilitate rapid communication with the troops to the north of the Hurnai Railway line.

THE main portion of the field work on the Kalka-Simla Railway, namely, preliminary surveys, pegging out centre line, and longitudinal section, will be completed by the end of the current month.

### Notes of the Week.

Truth hears that it is in contemplation to make Prince Henry of Battenberg an honorary colonel of one of the Indian cavalry regiments "as a way of solving the difficulty of his having only a Volunteer uniform to appear in at State functions," and in view of the "very proper" opposition which it is hinted at that the Household Cavalry would make to his being gazetted to that body. Why "very proper" opposition? The husband of a daughter of the Queen of England ought not to be looked upon as a person likely to lower the "tone" of the officers of even the Household Cavalry, and the idea of saving their aristocratic sensitiveness by gazetting him to an Indian regiment is one born of snobbism. The Prince has shown his appreciation of the honour done to him by the Volunteer battalion which has chosen him as its honorary colonel by wearing the uniform on public occasions, and there is no grounds for presuming that he wishes to exchange it for a more gaudy one. And he no doubt has also the sense to know that in England, at least, the finest feathers do not always adorn the finest birds.

Those well-meaning reverend gentlemen who, on Exeter Hall and other platforms, speak of the abolition of the Zenana as the only means of speedily giving to India the full blessings of the civilisation and Christianity of England would do well to look at the list of divorce suits and cases of conjugal differences published during the past week, and ask themselves whether "the poor Indian of the untutored mind" is so foolish after all in keeping his ladies in a little seclusion. The zealous missionary who some time ago told an English audience that "forty millions of Native women in India are prisoners for life through the operation of an Eastern usage which is only a "gilded slavery" ought to have explained whether the "prisoners" would care for the freedom he would give them. They might, perhaps, be of opinion that they are safer where they are—however constrained. The sailor in Dibdin's ballad congratulates himself and shipmates on

being at sea during a tempest instead of on shore. It is a matter of idiosyncracies.

The Central Provinces have a troublesome gentleman of lawless proclivities to deal with in one Tantia Bhil, who is harassing the police and harrying his neighbours. He outs off the ears of their buffaloes, he has assisted at many burglaries, he has frequently robbed Her Majesty's mail, he has set all Deputy Commissioners at defiance, and has saddled the Central Provinces with the burden of a special dacoity department all for his own behoof. But so far as official knowledge goes, he has never murdered anybody—at least with his own hands. As he declines to be caught, it has been suggested that he should be amnestied and coaxed into respectability by the present of a village or two, and one Indian journalist recommends that Government should open negotiations with the offer of a C.I.E. It might simplify matters and save the police of his district worry (which they dislike) if he could be induced to come to England, and, as a "distinguished" Indian visitor, submit to be personally conducted by the Reception Committee of the Exhibition. The C.I.E. or an "additional" C.M.G. might then follow as a recognition of merit.

DR. W. HUNTER'S lecture on "Aurangzeb," which he found time in the midst of his laborious duties at Simla to give before a brilliant and appreciative audience, has been highly spoken of throughout the Indian Press. The peroration was eloquent and impressive, and the warning lines which he quoted at the end showed that the learned Doctor was fully conscious of the value of that "modest humility" which Schiller says is "a hidden thing, and shrinks from its own power":—

And ye, that read these Ruines Tragicall, Learne by their losse, to love the low degree; And, if that fortune chaunce you up to call To Honour's seat, forget not what you be; For he, who of himselfe is most secure, Shall find his state most fickle and unsure.

As praise from Sir Hubert Spencer was said to be "praise indeed," such advice tendered on Olympus to the gods by one of themselves, and that one Dr. W. W. Hunter, must have had a powerful effect, and have been listened to, as the reporters say, with "rapt attention."

But why this melancholy reminder of the fickleness of fortune? Have possible "coming events" (connected, perhaps, with the deliberations of the Finance Committee now sitting at SimIa) been casting their shadows over the pleasant paths that lead to those heights where the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock the scoffers in the plains who blaspheme that the gods or the mountain are playing the fools with the time? Can it be that the "annual Exodus" may be forbidden, or honourable members' salaries reduced to meet the ever-growing deficits of India? When Shelley wrote "in dejection near Naples," he gave substantial reasons for his despondency. He said that he had neither "hop3 nor health, nor fame nor power," but all these things have been given to the brilliant lecturer and honourable member of Council who insults the sweet sunshine of Olympus "with this untimely moan." Pethaps, however, it is not untimely. Dr. Hunter is possibly more far-seeing than others, hand inscia ac non incauta futuri. And he knows how to meet changes of circumstances.

ANGLO-INDIAN inventors have hitherto received little encouragement at the hands of either the Government of India or the Government at home, but one of those inventors has by sheer force of ability and perseverance won his way to well-deserved public notice. Mr. Richard Morris, who, after many years of hard work in India, succeeded at length in getting the authorities there to adopt his simple and economical method for refilling cartridge cases, and whose aiming drill apparatus and tubes have been accepted by the War Office and Admiralty as the best means of instructing military and naval recruits in elementary musketry practice, has scored another success in his "Safety-Shooting Sheds," which are now to be

seen in full working order at Wimbledon. By this invention open ranges are made perfectly safe, and no accidents can occur from careless firing, from ricochets, or from any other cause. The Standard says of this invention:—

No doubt the system will be very largely used in time to come over various parts of the country, and will avoid such costly waste as the nation has been put to by the efforts of the Royal Engineers to show how "not to do it" at the Wormwood Scrubbs Range, Had Mr. Morris's plan been called in at first at that place some thousands of pounds in money and a vast amount of annoyance and worry might have been saved, while months instead of years might have represented the time for making them secure.

The Punjab Government has decided to bridge the Chukki and other rivers that are crossed by the Kangra Valley cart-road. This decision, too long delayed, will be a great boon to the districts affected, as well as to all visitors to Kangra, Kulu, and regions beyond; and the improvement of the road for traffic should bring grist to the mill of the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway. The work is to be taken in hand at once, and Mr. Wallis, executive engineer, is now at Pathankot engaged in preparing the necessary surveys and designs. Amongst other results of the work, it will enable a tonga service to run between Pathankot and Dharmsala, adding considerably to the eligibility of that small hill station.

THE Canny Scot has become proverbial for ubiquity; and some people playfully assert that when the North Pole is discovered an enterprising representative of North Britain will be found to have already settled down there. This reputation for getting in out-of-way places seems to be fully deserved, and the latest account concerning a wandering Scotsman possesses a great deal of the romantic element. According to a Bhamo correspondent, the band of one of the regiments stationed there was discoursing sweet strains to the admiration of a crowd of Natives, and affording a rendezvous for the officers to indulge in social amenities, when an individual clad in Chinese attire, and mounted on a tired and travelled stained steed, made his appearance. His arrival caused no little curiosity, while he, in turn, was somewhat astonished to find himself in the centre of a group of Englishmen of whose occupation of the country he had only heard dim and hazy accounts; and it was not until he had an affirmative reply to the question, "Are you Englishmen?" that he felt assured that he was the victim of a disordered imagination. It was then ascertained that he was a missionary who had just made an adventurous journey from China. Possibly he may have gone over a portion of the ground that will be used in opening up a trade route between Burma and China; but, in any case, he will doubtless be able to give information which will be of great service in establishing commercial relations between the two countries, and the trader will once more be indebted to the missionary as a pioneer.

countries, and the trader will once more be indebted to the missionary as a pioneer.

"A LITTLE LEARNING IS, &C."—He is a rash man who tampers lightly with the patient East. The amiable Messrs. Blunt, Keay, Slagg, and others have spoken despitefully of her; and their ignorance has fallen heavily upon their own heads. This time it is the Pall Mall Gazette which jauntily writes of India, with the capital I.—as it would write jauntily of anything on the earth or in the gutters thereof. The Pall Mall interviewed Mr. Charles Duval—the gentleman who went with a show through South Africa, and thereafter toured round the world. Whether Mr. Duval, disgusted with the attention, set himself deliberately to hoax the intelligent interviewer, or whether the latter evolved the whole interview out of the wealth of his wonderful brain, will never be known. Certain it is, however, that between the two of them they contrived to hatch out many curious statements which will, by the untravelled Englishman, be accepted in all good faith. To begin with, Mr. Duval was escorted into the presence of the Nizam of Hyderabad, between rows of "fierce-looking gentlemen whose bosoms bristled with blood-stained weapons." Again, a Nawab of Hyderabad gave a reception to the showman, and provided a "band of lovely Amazons in khaki uniforms." From Bombay Mr. Duval went on to Culcutta "which was not a good pitch, from a theatrical point of view, as the theatre-going people live on Malabar Hill, and dinner is not over till half-past nine, after which people are too lazy to drive in." Now, if an Englishman in India, half crazed with the summer heat, and forgetful by reason of his long exile, were to write that it was impossible to sleep of nights at Esling because of the incessant thunder of the traffic in Cheapside, his sanity might fairly be questioned. What can we say then, of a man who, beneath a cooler sky, well fed, unvexed by mosquitoes, surrounded by his friends and kin, sits down deliberately in the abandon of his insular pride to tangle conf

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The preliminary ceremony of the installation of his Highness Sivaji Rao, better known as Bala Sahib, the elder son of the late Maharajah Holkar, as Maharajah of Indore, took place on the 3rd inst. amid great rejoicings. At noon the Prince took his seat on the throne under a Royal salute, and addressed the assemblage

"It has pleased Almighty God to call me to the throne of Indore. I will try my utmost to discharge faithfully this sacred trust. I hope that my father's old servants will continue to support the Administration. My first thoughts will be to promote the welfare and happiness of my people. I desire to see my younger brother, now seated beside me, treated and respected as my equal. My first act of charity is to establish on a grand scale a house for the poor and destitute in this city. My a grand scale a house for the poor and destiture in this city. My second act is to abolish the Byaj Manoti tax from to-day.

The last announcement was received with great acclamation, the Byaj Manoti being a most unpopular impost. Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's Agent, was expected to arrive in Indore yesterday with the Viceroy's Kharita, or letter of investment, and it is stated that he will perform the formal ceremony of investitive to morror.

of investiture to-morrow.

Before leaving Gwalior, Sir L. Griffin received numerous private visits from the leading nobles and officials, and made particular inquiries of each regarding the existing Administration. The invariable answer was that the management of the State by Sir Gunput Rao should not be disturbed. State by Sir Gunput Rao should not be disturbed. The Maharanees personally requested Sir L. Griffin not to disregard the last wishes of their husband, to which the Agent replied with the required assurance. Sir L. Griffin and Sir Gunput Rao together inspected the offices, gaols, schools, &c., and found everything in admirable order. Sir Gunput Rao appears to have shown great care in the selection of officials, and there is every reason to believe that the administration could not be intrusted to better hands during the minority of the young Maharajah.

The despatch of the Indian Government to the Secretary of State on the subject of the silver question dated February 2.

The despatch of the Indian Government to the Secretary of State on the subject of the silver question, dated February 2, and the reply of the Lords of the Treasury, dated May 31, have been published here, and have attracted much attention. The danguage and suggestions of the former document afford a further answer to the critics who charge the Indian Government with doing nothing, and show how fully it is conscious of the dangers of the situation. The present state of affairs is described by it as an intolerable financial position, and the despatch goes on:—

-: ao-

"It is affected from day to day by the continuous fall in the rate of exchange. Forecasts of probable expenditure are no sooner completed than they prove worthless; and the best considered arrangements may be upset at any hour by a telegram regarding the probable action of political parties in a distant country, with which India has but slight political or commercial connection. The fall in the exchange within the last year has involved a loss of Rs. 2,000,000, and the Government has no guarantee that this will not be more than doubled. ment has no guarantee that this will not be more than doubled within a few months.'

The despatch then points out that this state of affairs would be an evil of the greatest magnitude in any country, but that in a country like India it is pregnant with danger. The Home Government is strongly urged to take up the matter seriously, and try and arrive at an understanding with foreign countries. A hope is expected that even should there appear no prospect of immediate success the question may still be raised, with a view to the formation of a body of public opinion sufficient to enforce a final settlement.

enforce a final settlement.

enforce a final settlement.

The greater portion of the reply of the Treasury is devoted to a review of the results of the International Conference of 1878 and to the opinions expressed since then by various authorities. Their lordships say that they are anxious to consult the interests of India, but they must first be satisfied what those interests really are. Although the fall in the value of silver has caused a loss of revenue to the Indian Government and much inconscripted to persons who have to remit money from India to venience to persons who have to remit money from India to England, yet they say many experts believe that great counter-vailing advantages have accrued to the trade and people of India. It is obvious, they add, that the Ministry can take no measures for the summoning of a new monetary conference until they have previously determined what policy they should initiate or assent to; and they conclude by saying that the whole subject is now under the consideration of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade.
The Calcutta branch of the Indian Silver Association is circu-

lating for signature a petition to the Vicercy calling attention to various evils resulting from the fall of silver, and praying his lordship to move the Secretary of State to take measures for

promoting the formation of an international monetary agree-

The Sheriff of Calcutta, in compliance with a requisition signed by a large number of leading European and Native citizens, has called a public meeting for next Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing the question of the annual removal of the various administrations to the hills. The subject is warmly taken up by the local Press, which displays unanimity in condemning the existing practice—a view shared by the majority of the newspapers in other parts of India. The opinion generally expressed is that while there is no objection to the Viceroy and his immediate surroundings spending the hot months in a cooler climate, the removal of the entire machinery of Government from the centres of population and trade is detrimental to the efficiency of the administration as well as indefensible on the ground of economy administration, as well as indefensible on the ground of economy. A striking illustration of the unsuitability of Simla as a capital is supplied by the fact that for two or three days last week postal communication with that station was interrupted, and that it is likely to be seriously delayed for at least a week longer, heavy floods having breached the North-Western railway between Suharunpore and Umballa, and rendered the line impassable for a distance of twelve miles. The last homeward mail able for a distance of twelve miles. The last nomeward mail steamer was detained at Bombay for a day to enable it to take the Punjab mails. Temporary arrangements have now been made to pass passengers and letters over the break, but there is still a delay of several hours in the journey, and it is not definitely stated when the line will be open for trains.

Cachar is also threatened with damage from floods. A telegram received on Thursday stated that the rivers had nearly attained the height which they reached in 1883, when much injury was done to the district. The absence of further news during the last two days leads to a hope that the floods have subsided with-

out doing harm.

The Indian Trade and Naviga tion reports for April and May show a distinct improvement on the figures for the corresponding

show a distinct improvement on the figures for the corresponding months of last year.

The 3rd Ghoorks, the 21st Bombay Infantry, and one regiment of Madras Infantry have been ordered to Burma.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla, last Wednesday, Sir S. Bayley introduced a Bill providing for a more speedy trial of prisoners in Lower Burma. He said that owing to the recent disturbances the gaols were overcrowded. Fifteen hundred persons had already been arrested, and the local judicial officers were overtasked in dealing with these cases under the ordinary law. The Bill would allow the Local Government to appoint specially selected magistrates as sessions judges, with power to try cases without previous committal, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner. The Bill would extend only to the disturbed tracts, and have force only till the end of the current financial year.

### BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 7. Desultory fighting is reported from Upper Burma, which continues very disturbed. The Alougpra Prince, with a considerable force, has taken up a position about forty miles north-east of Mandalay, and sends small detachments to harass our outposts near Mandalay. On the 27th ult. an attack was made on Lanian, and the set of Mandalay has bedy to shout near mandalay. On the 27th ult. an attack was made on Lanian, a post about ten miles north-east of Mandalay, by a body of about forty Shans, who had no firearms, and were armed only with dahs. The Shans rushed past the sentry, cutting him and others down, and completely surprised the sepoys, who occupied the post. Captain T. E. Reston, of the 12th Madras Infantry, commanding at Lanian, who lived some distance from where the sepoys were posted, rushed, sword in hand to meet the Shans. He was immediately cut down receiving five degrees would. immediately cut down, receiving five dangerous wounds. A jemadar, a sepoy, and two followers were killed, and three sepoys and two followers wounded before the Shans were driven sepoys and two followers wounded before the Shans were driven out. Lieutenant Ayers and a small force of Bombay Infantry, while surveying near Mingoon Pagoda, about four miles north of Mandalay, were attacked by insurgents. Lieutenant Ayers and his subadhar were wounded. The result of the recent engagement near Yewoon, in the Kyouksai district, with the forces of the Myentzein Prince, was not decisive. When the troops returned to Yewoon the insurgents occupied their previous position and sent defiant messages to Colonel Pemberton, commanding at Yewoon. Colonel Pemberton signalled to Mandalay for reinforcements, and Colonel Knox and some troops of the for reinforcements, and Colonel Knox and some troops of the Somersetshire Regiment, with two guns, some Madras cavalry, and mounted infantry, were sent to his assistance. General White has been ill at Mandalay since his return from the expedition up to Myetuge and Panlang. On the rivers southward of Mandalay the troops are suffering severely from operating in the jungle during the rainy season. At Bhamo 30 per cent. of the force were in hospital. Much sickness also prevails at Yemethen, in the Toungoo district. Mr. Bernard still continues ill at Mandalay, but is improving. Three small columns have been sent against Boh Shwe. One of these columns, despatched from Thayetmyo, consists of 200 Europeans and three guns. This column suffered greatly from the heat, and some of the men succumbed to heat apoplexy during the first six miles they marched. Incendiary fires continued in the outskirts of Man-



dalay, but the rainy season prevents their attaining serious dimensions. In the Chindwin District, Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner, with a very small staff, is doing very good work indeed. He has 14,000 square miles of territory to supervise. The condition of Lower Burma is still unsatisfactory. Dacoits recently burnt two villages near Singway, in the Prome District. The blazing villages could be seen from the railway. Steps have at length been taken to provide an adequate civil staff for Upper Burma. Four commissioners, all experienced officers. at length been taken to provide an adequate civil staff for Upper Burms. Four commissioners, all experienced officers, will be appointed to the following districts:—Mandalay, Bhamo, Mingyan, and Chindwin. Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of Aracan, and one of the ablest civil officers in Burma, has been appointed Commissioner for Mandalay. This is an excellent selection, and the best results may be anticipated. The very serious condition into which Upper Burma has drifted is undoubtedly largely due to the disgraceful state of affairs which prevailed in Mandalay. The discontent in Mandalay affected the whole province. The Burmese had little reason to support British rule when they saw the condition of the inhabitants of Mandalay. At Henzada sixty two dacoits surrendered to Captain Butler, Deputy Commissioner. They appear the only considerable body who have availed themselves of the amnesty offered by the Viceroy.

RANGOON, JULY 10.

No intelligence has yet reached Rangoon from the troops sent

against Bosweh.

Another insurgent leader, Bohcho, has a strong body of men between Myingyan and Pagan, and is harrying the country. He has looted and burnt near Pagan several villages which had submitted to us.

mitted to us.

On the Upper Chindwin, Hlao, who heads the insurgents in that district, has a considerable following. Captain Raikes holds a strong stockaded position at Kendat, and our force at Tummoo, higher up the Chindwin, is also safe.

The country about Mandalay is very disturbed. The Flotilla steamer, Kadoe, while descending the Myiltuge, was fired on by the insurgents, and one of the Sepoy guard was wounded. The Myentzein Prince holds the country to the south-east of Mandalay, and his forces are said to be increasing. Until the Myentzein Prince is captured, or driven from the field, there is no prospect of a pacification of Upper Burma. All the other insurgent leaders profess to be fighting in his interests. Much surprise is felt that more vigorous measures have not been taken against the Myentzein Prince. Myentzein Prince.

In Lower Burma the hills between Tounghoo and Prome are occupied by large gangs of dacoits. Karen levies will be sent against them, both from Tounghoo and Prome. Only Karens can travel in the hills this season.

Three hundred invalids from Upper Burma arrived in Rangoon yesterday, and eighty more are on board of the steamer which is

to arrive to-morrow.

As soon as the rains are over two additional regiments of cavalry will be sent from India to Burma. With these and the three additional regiments of infantry expected, the troops in Upper Burma and the armed police will reach a total of 30,000 men. It is not believed that the insurgents actually in arms in the upper province number 20,000. General White, although enjoying the local and temporary rank of major-general is the the upper province number 20,000. General White, although enjoying the local and temporary rank of major-general, is the junior colonel in Upper Burma. He has three brigadiers under him, and commands the largest force that has ever been entrusted to an officer of his rank. Owing to the large dimensions which the Burma force has now reached, it is believed that some general who has already commanded in the field will be appointed to the chief command. The names of Sir Evelyn Wood and of General Brackenbury have been favourably received.

### AFGHANISTAN.

The following items of Afghanistan news were received last The following items of Afghanistan news were received last week:—The Ameer was again suffering from gout. The accounts of the spring harvests in the Khyber-Bozdar Valley and Bara were unfavourable. Wheat is now selling in Cabul at one rupee for six pounds. The Governor of Herat has established a system of passports for persons passing through that province. Each passport is printed, and a fee of 2½ annas is charged.

Colonel Lockhart is returning to India from Zebah in Badakshan, leaving Colonel Woodthorpe in charge of his party.

### BELOOCHISTAN.

The Civil and Military Gazette states that the Indian Government is considering the advisability of incurring a further outlay on the petroleum works near Sibi. The borings were commenced about two years ago, and oil has been frequently struck at a depth of about 500 feet, but the supply seldom lasts more than a few weeks. The question is now whether a boring should be continued to the depth of 1,000 feet in the hope of obtaining a steady flow

CAPTAIN FAITHFUL, who has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Mian Mir, will be succeeded in the Intelligence Branch by Captain F. M. Rundell.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE POLICE IN UPPER BURMA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

But numerically insufficient as is the police, its more serious defect is the want of European officers. The tendency of all Natives is to abuse authority, and this can only be checked by constant and efficient supervision. Already we hear Natives is to abuse authority, and this can only be checked by constant and efficient supervision. Already we hear grave complaints of the newly raised Punjabi police; and no wonder, for we are told that these men, new to the country and unacquainted with the language, have been sent up in batches one hundred and more in steamers from Rangoon unaccompanied by a European officer. Constant squabbles have been the consequence. If we desire to make our new subjects contented, and want Upper Burma to pay its way as soon as Lower Burma did, we should largely increase the number of European officers under the grade of District Superintendents; so that the Native policemen may be speedily brought into a state of efficiency, and in the event of their being guilty of any oppression towards the people of the country, the latter may always have someone near at hand to whom they may go for redress.

people of the country, the latter may always have someone near at hand to whom they may go for redress.

It may be argued that men acquainted with the Burmese language are not to be obtained in sufficient numbers. To this we would reply that, while fully admitting the great advantage of a knowledge of Burmese, still it is not everything. How many of the men appointed to perform civil duties after the annexation of Pegu could speak Burmese? In so far as having at his disposal English officers who can speak Burmese, Sir Charles Bernard is infinitely better off than was Sir Arthur Phayre. It must not be forgotten, too, that there are now in Burma many fairly well educated young men, the sons of Englishmen by Burman mothers, who are well adapted for employment as Inspectors of Police. educated young men, the sons of Englishmen by Burman mothers, who are well adapted for employment as Inspectors of Police. Again, too, it should be remembered that, by the annexation of Upper Burma, we have been brought into contact with tribes speaking languages with which none of the officers of the Burma Commission are acquainted. Although Mr. Moylan has signally failed to substantiate the charges he brought against Head Constable Moung Myat, relative to the death of Nga Hmay, that gentleman is not alone in believing that disgraceful oppression is practised on our new subjects by the Burmese policemen in our service. Without proper supervision our Punjabi and Hisdustani policemen will be equally oppressive. The remedy lies in abandoning our present system of ill-judged economy, and largely increasing the number of European officers in the police, by the appointment of young men of good education and sound constitution, who would soon learn to speak the language. By the last accounts from Mandalay we hear that the rains have commenced. It is usual for dacoity to cease during the rainy season; so if we accounts from Mandalay we hear that the fains nave commenced. It is usual for dacoity to cease during the rainy season; so if we do not hear of any dacoity during the next few months, we must not delude ourselves into imagining that dacoity has been stamped out. We should take advantage of the lull to organise a thoroughly efficient force of police, so as to set the troops free to carry out their legitimate work immediately after the conclusion of the rains.

### THE INDIAN NATION. (Madras Mail)

An Indian nation is a chimera. In only one way could that consummation be achieved, and that is by the apparition of an Indian Napoleon, probably a Mussulman, who, gifted with an extraordinary military genius, and a power of command—aided, of course, by quite exceptional opportunities—should temporarily grasp in his hand the thunderbolts of every State and nationality grasp in his hand the thunderbolts of every State and nationality in the peninsula, and, turning upon the foreigners, should hurl them headlong from the land. We may leave this particular contingency out of our purview, and rather consider what might happen were a second Gladstone to be sent on earth to complete the dismemberment of the British Empire, its Colonies, and dependencies. Radical sentimentality might not be averse from encouraging the agglomeration of an Indian Confederation, preparatory to the withdrawal of the British garrison. In that case we might look for a revival of the Sikh Khalsı, the restoration of Scinde to the Ameer, the resuscitation of Rajasthan, the reorganisation of a Mussulman dominion stretching from above Delhito below Pains, the establishment of a Republic in Lower Bengal including Orissa, and the erection of a third Mahommedan including Orissa, and the erection of a third Mahommedan Power in the eastern portion of the Gangetic Delta, inhabited by over twenty millions of Mahommedan converts from Hindooism. On a second line we would expect to see the kingdom of Guzerat, Holkar redivivus, Scindia triumphant, and a new State carved Holkar redivivus, Scindia triumphant, and a new State carved out of Central India. More to the south we would come upon the Mahrattas, with Poona as their capital, and Bombay as their seaport, and the aggressive kingdom of Hyderabad overshadowing and threatening the Hindoo Raj in Mysore. The destinies of the extreme south would be, of course, entrusted to the enlightened guardianship of the ruler of Travancore. Crossing the Bay of Bengal, posterity would be confronted with the kingdom of Ava, until such time as it may suit the French Government of that day to occupy the waters of the Irrawaddy, and endow the

entire peninsula from Singapore to Mandalay with the blessings of Parisian civilisation. Of Assam we have made no mention, for it may be safely assumed that the Nagas and other fierce tribes would take very good care that chaos shall come again. tribes would take very good care that chaos shall come again. How long, we may ask, would the *Pax Indica* prevail in this mighty confederation of eight Hindoo States, five Mahommedan States, one heretical Hindoo, and one Buddhist State—in all fifteen States comprising a population of over 250 millions, speaking various tongues, and professing four different and hostile religions? May it not be expected that Peshawur would soon prove a bone of contention between Afghans and Sikhs, and that the contest would be finally settled through the interested intervention of the Russians! The Nizam of that day will have greatly changed from his ancestors if he refrains from molesting greatly changed from his ancestors if he refrains from molesting Mysore, or making a dash at the Carnatic. And do the Bengalese hope to escape from the evil eye of some great covetous European Power, anxious to develop its maritime and colonial influence? Could Germany resist the temptation of entering the Hooghly, occupying Calcutta, and settling on the plantations abandoned by degenerate Englishmen? Might not the Italians find Bombay a convenient entrepot, preferable, for instance, to any port on the Red Sea? Where then would be the "Indian nation"?

#### ENGLISH RULE.

A Muhammadan writes to the Times of India:

"Allow me, in the name of justice and gratitude, to express my condemnation of Mr. Amrita Lal Roy's article in the North American Review, extracts from which you have given in your issue of June 2. Your remarks led me to read the article itself, issue of June 2. and I do not remember having read for a long time a more foolish production, or having known a baser use made of the education and liberty of opinion given to Natives by the British Government. No one can be more sensible than I am of the short-comings of the British rule in India. But everyone who knows anything about that rule knows also that the shortcomings are incidental to the British Government being a Foreign Government, and that that Government is sincerely desirous to remedy them as for so lies in their power.

them as far as lies in their power.

"Nor do I overlook the overbearing and high-handed conduct of individual Englishmen towards Natives. At the same time I know that that conduct is often the result of misunderstanding, and occasionally of provocation on the part of my countrymen. We cannot expect every Englishman in India to be a philo-

spher.
"All this arises from one great cause—viz., the British Government of the British Governm "All this arises from one great cause—viz., the British Government is foreign, and the Europeans employed in carrying it on are foreigners, between whom and the Natives there is no social sympathy and fellow-feeling. But is that Government tyrannical, or are its servants tyrants, as Mr. Roy wishes the American public to believe? This question can only be answered comparatively. Mr. Roy himself institutes a comparison between the British and Native rule very much to the advantage of the latter. I know a great deal of the British rule, and also of the administration of some Native States. We know what the political, moral, and material condition of India was before the British rule. Does Mr. Roy pretend to say that there were good laws, that there was protection of person and property, that there poor had any remedy against the great and the rich, that there was liberty of action and opinion, that there was peace, that education was provided for the people?

"The administration of many Native States in India has considerably improved of late. But to whom is this improvement due? Surely to the British Government and their political

siderably improved of late. But to whom is this improvement due? Surely to the British Government and their political agents. I personally know that in certain States even such improvements as good communications, efficient police, equal justice, removal of oppressive taxes, opening of a few schools, and so on, were adopted by the chiefs after years of pressing from the Government and its agents, and at last they were adopted only to please the British Government. Mr. Roy ignores all this, if, indeed, he knows anything about it.

"It is true that the masses of the people in India, both in British India and in the Native States, are poor, ill-fed and ill-clad. But who can say that this is due to the British rule? Their condition was never better; it was, perhaps, worse before."

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

(Pioneer.)

To knock a man down and kick him for falling is a course of To knock a man down and kick him for falling is a course of action which may have its merits as a practical joke, but cannot be approved as embodying any really wholesome principle in application to public affairs. The treatment of India by the authorities at Home in connection with the Exhibition at South Kensing ton must, therefore, be recognised as unsatisfactory, even though it may have been playful and amusing. Our special correspondent has already described how the Royal Commissioners originally applied to the Government of India for a representative collection of everything that India produces, and how the tive collection of everything that India produces, and how the India Office ordered compliance with this indent, and at the same

time directed that no money should be spent in carrying it out. The problem was solved in the end as we already know by the annexation of the articles collected for the Bombay Exhibition, and by denying the Government of India the privilege of sending Home agents qualified to set out the goods to advantage and interpret them for the benefit of the British public of traders and consumers. The Indian part of the Exhibition has been managed altogether by the permanent officials of South Kensington; and now the results are examined by a writer in the Times of the 19th ultimo, who shows so much intimacy with the whole subject that he is clearly no ordinary newspaper writer, but a representative of official eatheticism in its highest circles, and his comment practically completes the resemblance between the treatment the Government of India has received in this transaction, and the lively process we referred to just now which schoolboys are sometimes put through by high-spirited seniors. The Indian Exhibition was knocked down by the India Office when the Government here was forbidden to spend any money upon it, and now the Times gives a "deliberate verdict" upon the collection displayed which is in some particulars so unfavourable" that the writer thinks it necessary to guard against misunderstandings at the outset by devoting a great deal of enthusiastic commendation to Sir Philip Cunlifie Owen and Mr. l'urdon Clarke for the wonderful success they have achieved with the means at their disposal. This is all the more creditable to them, it seems, because of the "severe This is all economy with which the Indian section has been organised," which accounts for the absence of any "sumptuary objects," and also perhaps for the falling-off in artistic excellence of the carpets, "for after all it may be purely accidental and due to the Government not having been able with the money allowed for the exhibition to buy any but the character artistic excellence." hibition to buy any but the cheapest carpets of private manufacture in which most unfortunately the aniline dyes are being every year increasingly used." The Exhibition, moreover, is "overburdened with gaol-made carpets apparently from every public gaol in India," which further indicates in the writer's opinion that the collection must be looked upon as cheap and nasty.

Certainly, it would be very cheap if it were literally true—as the Times writer puts it—that "Sir Philip Owen's success ... has been achieved at a total expenditure from Indian revenues of £10,000." But there is a great deal to be taken into account before one can honestly say what the Exhibition has cost the revenues of India, and it is evident that the statement just quoted rests upon the India Office theory as to the expenditure it has sanctioned. The Secretary of State, we believe, has grown attached to a belief that the proper sum for India to be supposed to have spent upon the Exhibition would be a lakh of rupees. This pleasant doctrine of his has in reality been the cause of so to have spent upon the Exhibition would be a lakh of rupees. This pleasant doctrine of his has in reality been the cause of so much that has gone wrong in connection with the Indian part of the Exhibition. Of course, the Government of India had nothing resembling a spontaneous wish to lay out money just now on any enterprise of that kind. But when compelled to concern itself with getting up an Exhibition, it would have preferred to get up something worthy of the country and calculated to do good, and so recoup India for the outlay indirectly. When the Secretary of State first set his one lakh theory afloat, he was frankly told, we believe, though in due phrases of official respect, that it was pure nonsense. The Government of India would never have pretended nonsense. The Government of India would never have pretended to be able even to stock the required South Kensington bazaar for the wholly insufficient sum suggested. The cost at which it estimated the establishment of a proper Exhibition in a proper way under the superintendence of its own officers was about five lakhs; and when the one lakh theory asserted itself, the Government of India would simply have withdrawn from the hopeless ment of India would simply have withdrawn from the hopeless undertaking, but for the somewhat tricky compromise invented about the exhibits collected for the Bombay Exhibition. These are treated as "borrowed," though of course Indian credit is pledged for their cost in exactly the same way as it would have been pledged if the Government of India had frankly taken the things over for South Kensington; so running up its avowed outlay into the neighbourhood of the original estimate. But the borrowing theory by one bold stroke keeps the cost of all the expensive pairs of the collection out of the open and above board accounts which of the collection out of the open and above board accounts which relate to the undertaking.

The annoying part of the transaction is that while India is practically burdened with as heavy a cost as it would have had to bear in setting out a really good Exhibition in a creditable way, the authorities at Home seem to plume themselves, first, on having done with immense genius what by all accounts seems to have been done in a very unsatisfactory way, from the point of view of the bond fide Indian experts; and secondly, on having kept down the wicked extravagance of the Government of India in the interests of the poor taxpayer; so that the results have been accomplished in presence of severe economy by South Kensington skill altogether. The truth of the matter appears to be that the skill altogether. The truth of the matter appears to be that difference between what has been done and what would have been done if the Government of India had enjoyed a thoroughly free hand has simply been this: the same money roughly speaking, has been spent that would have been spent in the other case, but "the poor taxpayer" has got no indirect advantage out of it as he might have obtained if the Exhibition had been one of a kind calculated to give a genuine stimulus to the trade of India in artistic manufacturer. The undertaking has, in fact, been brought

to grief by the jugglery of the Secretary of State in pretending that he was keeping tue expenditure within £10,000, and by the surrender of control over the arrangements on the spot to the authorities of South Kensington. In both matters the India Office is wholly and solely to blame. It was natural that the South Kensington authorities should like to get an important part of the Exhibition altogether into their own kends. The Colonial Courts Exhibition altogether into their own hands. The Colonial Courts were each under the absolute direction of its own Commissioners. The Royal Commissioners would have been cyphers in their own show, if they had not had the Indian Courts to arrange. But, at the same time, if they had had to deal directly with the Government of India over that matter—with the organization, that is to say, primarily interested in the result and responsible for outlay, they would never have been allowed to take those arrangements into their own hands and keep out all the men who would have into their own hands and keep out all the men who would have been properly qualified to make them. It was only, in fact, by invoking the hidden power of the India Office—controlling the Government out here as no Colonial Government is controlled—that the original knocking down was accomplished in the manner that paved the way for the reproving kick now administered by the "deliberate" and "so unfavourable" verdict of the Times.

### CAVALRY INSPECTIONS IN INDIA. (Bombay Gazette.)

One of the principal features in the administration of Her Majesty's Army, British or Native, at home or abroad, is the "Inspection" by general officers commanding. There can be no question as to the advantage derived from thorough searching inspections such as one made by an energetic and competent general officer. Even if a commanding officer is disposed to be general omeer. Even if a commanding omeer is disposed to be slack (which we trust is now very rarely the case), and to let things slide along easily, the knowledge that he is to be inspected keeps him perforce up to the mark, or, it should rather be said, induces him to keep his regiment up to the mark. All branches of the Service do not undergo the same number or kinds of inspection. Let us begin with the infantry, the backbone of the Army. The only inspection, other than the colonel's regimental inspection of companies they have in the course of the year is inspection of companies, they have in the course of the year is that of the general officer commanding, and this is quite sufficient for all practical purposes. The cavalry in England have the inspection by the general officer under whom they are serving, but as a special branch of the service they are also inspected by an officer entitled "the Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain," who, of course, is a cavalry officer and always commands the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. Artillery are much inspected. Batteries undergo an inspection at the hands of the officer commanding Royal Artillery in the district or division. They are inspected by the general in whose division they are, and again, as a special branch of the service, they are inspected by "the Inspector-General of Artillery." Now there are very good and sound reasons for having special inspecting officers of the same branch of the service for cavalry and artillery. The large proportion of general officers commanding are infantry soldiers; this of course, is only right and proper, as the infantry represents such a very large proportion of the Army, but it is quite impossible for any infantry-general, however distinguished, experienced, and able a soldier he may be, to have that knowledge of the interior inspection of companies, they have in the course of the year is able a soldier he may be, to have that knowledge of the interior arrangements, equipment and regimental or battery drill, of cavalry and artillery, which would enable him to make a minute and searching inspection. Of course he is able to tell as well as any one whether the regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery drills steedily, whether the more arms turned out smart and elegating the dilly whether the more arms turned out smart and elegating the dilly whether the more arms turned out smart and elegating the dilly whether the more arms turned out smart and elegating the dilly whether the more arms turned out smart and elegating the dilly whether the more arms turned out smart and elegating the dill arms and the dill arms are turned out to the dill arms and the dill arms are turned out to the dill arms are turned ou any one whether the regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery drills steadily, whether the men are turned out smart and clean, whether the horses are in good condition, and whether the harness is clean and smart looking. But although he may be able to see if they drill steadily, it needs an expert to always be able to tell if they drill correctly, if the orders of the drill of that particular branch of the service are being correctly carried out. It must be a very exceptional infantry-general who could tell after a regimental word of command if the squadron and troop leaders were riving their right words of commands and with a battery whether giving their right words of commands, and with a battery whether the subalterns in charge of divisions and non-commissioned officers in charge of sub-divisions were doing the same. In the same way with the appearance of the men and their equipment it would be difficult for him to tell if all the detail was absolutely

correct, and this is especially the case with artillery, where there is such an enormous amount of material on parade.

This is recognised in England by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry and an Inspector-General of Artillaspector-General of Cavalry and an Inspector-General of Artilery. In this country it is partially recognised by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Artillery, but why, in India, is there no Inspector-General of Cavalry? This is a question which has occurred, we are sure, to every Cavalry Officer out here belonging either to the Native Cavalry or British Cavalry. There can be no question about it, that such an appointment would be attended with most beneficial results, and we are sure that most officers commanding cavalry regiments that is if they that most officers commanding cavalry regiments, that is if they are smart keen soldiers, would welcome such an appointment, and be glad of the searching inspections to which they would then be liable; and if we may be allowed to say so, such inspections would be of untold benefit to the Native Cavalry. India is proud and justly proud of this branch of her Army, but there is nothing

so good that it cannot be better, and we venture to say that every Native Cavalry regiment would very soon feel the benefit if such inspections took place. The Cavalry-General inspecting a regiment knows exactly where to look for faults and irregularities; ment knows exactly where to look for rautes and integrations, this the Infantry-General cannot possibly do, and unless a man had been the greater part of, if not all, his service in the cavalry, he could not do it, however good a soldier he might be. What is our force of cavalry in this vast peninsula of India? There are throughout the three Presidencies nine British cavalry regiare throughout the three Presidencies nine British cavalry regiments in Bengal—six in Bengal; two in Madras; one in Bombay. Of Native Cavalry there are in Bengal seventeen regiments of Bengal Cavalry; four regiments of Punjab Cavalry; and the Cavalry of the Guides; in Central India, two regiments of Central India Horse. The Cavalry of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Erinpura Irregular Force, under the Government of India, may also be included in the Cavalry belonging to Bengal. In Bombay we have seven regiments of Native Cavalry, and in Madras there are four of Madras Cavalry and four regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent. This gives a total force in India of nine regiments of British Cavalry, thirty-eight of Native Cavalry, and the Cavalry of the Guides, the Deoli Irregular Force and Erinpura Irregular Force, some 650 sabres in all. This is a very large force, and worthy of the best being done for it that can be done. What the total expenditure on the Cavalry arm of the done. What the total expenditure on the Cavalry arm of the service is we are quite unable to say, but it must be very large, and the appointment of a General Officer as Inspector-General on some Rs.2,500 a month, with a Brigade Major (as the Inspector-General of Artillery has) would make no very great difference in the total cost of Cavalry in India. We believe that such an appointment will eventually be made, and there can be no doubt that it would be an unmixed benefit for this most limportant arm—the arm which in warfare is aptly termed the eyes and ears of an Army.

### BENGAL.

The recent examinations held by the Punjab University, says the Civil and Military Gazette, are to furnish at least two interesting cases for the law courts. One young gentleman seems to have passed the Mildle School Examination under some one to have passed the Middle School Examination under some one else's name, having passed on a previous occasion in his own. This, of course, may be nothing more than a gratifying proof that Sir Charles Aitchison's educational policy is bearing good fruit; and that students will go up and pass examinations two or three times over for the mere pleasure of the thing. Or the candidate may have been animated by less creditable motives. There is another case, we believe, in which a student will be charged with sending a representative to be examined instead of going himself; a proceeding which certainly shows no zeal for education. a proceeding which certainly shows no zeal for education.

THE divorce case of Surgeon-Major R. S. Buchanan versus Mrs. Buchanan and C. W. Craddock, W. Mumford and Lieut. J. L. Kayes co-respondents, came on before Mr. Justice Plowden in the Chief Court of the Punjab on June 15 for settlement of issues which were heard, and the 8th of July has been fixed for the hearing of the petitioner's evidence.

MADRAS.

Another new paper has been published in the Madras Presidency. It is called the Neilgeri Express.

sidency. It is called the Neilgeri Express.

The Madras Journal of Literature, in January, 1839, attributed to Lieutenant Warren, of H.M.'s 33rd Regiment, the discovery in 1802 of gold in Colar. The Journal stated that "he found it in the small nullahs, or ruts, or breaks in the ground at Warrigum, a small village four miles and a-half S.W. of Battamungalum; also on the banks of the Palar river, and the Ponian near Cargory; from a load of this earth near the last he obtained three sparkles of gold. He found gold also at Marcoopium, three miles south of Warrigum; here there were mines worked by the Natives. Tippoo had worked them also, but desisted on finding that the produce just balanced the expenses." Warrigum is now known as Ooregum, and Marcoopium is the name still used by the Natives of the neighbourcoopium is the name still used by the Natives of the neighbour-hood when alluding to the spot where the Mysore Company is now at work.

It is probable that Monsieur Richaud, the late Governor of Pondicherry, will be appointed to the Governorship of Cochin-China, which is the best appointment in the French Colonial Service. The pay is 200,000 francs per annum, whilst a regal establishment is provided at the expense of the State.

BOMBAY.

THE moonsoon in Bombay has been attended with an unusually heavy downpour of rain, over twenty four inches having fallen within forty-eight hours. Traffic in several parts of the city was impeded, and some damage was done to property.

An idea would seem to be abroad that Hyderabal is a promising field for the flour mill industry. No less than six applications for permission to establish such mills are now before Government-all, strange to say, by Bombay folk.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE DORABJEE BHADA, an engineer employed in the Bombay Municipality, has been elected an Associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London.

### INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

WE believe it probable that General Parrott will offer his customary purse to the Lucknow Stewards this year, hoping that the latter meeting being more central than Umballa or Meerut, will attract a large field of his youngsters. It will suit the Lucknow authorities, too, for they have only five races for the first day and no country-bred event among them. We presume the terms will be as usual, and distance a mile.

Mr. Gideon C. Sconce, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is inclined to fancy himself a bit of a wag. In a late case before him, in which Messrs. Milton and Co. sued a welknown legal luminary, the learned Judge gratuitously gave the public his idea of a horsey man as follows: "I believe a horsey man is commonly one whose apparent knowledge, as exhibited by the way in which he feels a horse's legs, is in exact proportion to his absolute ignorance of what he is feeling for." Not bad for Gideon this.

THE little English jockey Dnnn had a day's outing at the last Simla sky races, winning three out of the five events on the card; but in the case of Myrtle he was disqualified for going the wrong course, so Billet Doux wins.

MR. MACKLIN, the well-known horse importer, does not intend returning to Australia this year, but remains in Calcutta, having still several of his last season's importations to dispose of. That good all-round horse, Sir Patrick, who is quite of the Palmerston class, if not somewhat better than the son of Panic, is available at a not unreasonable figure, and racing men would find him a really good investment. really good investment.

AUSTRALIAN versus English interests seem to be producing a AUSTRALIAN versus English interests seem to be producing a very pretty stir among the Indian racing community. For many years there has been much apathy shown by all Turf Club men not actually on the Committee as far as a study of racing matters is concerned, but they seem to have roused themselves like warhorses at the trumpet call over Mr. Apcar's sensible and well put proposal. We have already expressed our views on the subject and are now perfectly willing to open our columns to the arguments on both sides. All we wish to see is the question coolly and impartially discussed without favour to any party. Nor do and impartially discussed without favour to any party. Nor do we in the least advocate working it up into a personal one. It is absurd, if the verdict is to rest merely on whether Australians as represented by Mr. Apcar and his supporters, or English horses as represented by Lord William Beresford and his followers, can by the use of the wire or by written proving obtain most veter. by the use of the wire or by written proxies obtain most votes.—
Indigo Planters' Gazette.

### NATIVE PRESS.

LADY DUFFERIN.—An English lady personally initiating and carrying out a patriotic and humane work in India for the benefit of the womanly masses is a circumstance which has not been hitherto noticed in the annals of Hindustan. Not even a been hitherto noticed in the annals of Hindustan. Not even a European administrator has yet undertaken a beneficent work of this stupendous character. Our English conquerors have never been able to sympathise with the complete character and failings of the people, and have thus only touched the fringe of the national evils and depressions existing in India. Our countrymen have themselves not cared to cast off their immovable patience, conservatism and lethargy. To this may be partly attributed the slow progress made by European rulers in a thorough mastery of the sentiments, traits and conditions of their subjects. At last, we have been visited with a fair and happy messenger from the far West, and that messenger belongs to the kindlier and nobler of the two sexes—the embodiment of the Empress herself. As some tribute to the painstaking and widespread exertions of the Countess of Dufferin, we may record this event as denoting a new era in the history of India, fraught with mportant conditions for the social welfare of the Native communities. The value of the national example set by the Countess cannot be too widely known, nor too much estimated.—Gujerat Mitra.

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.—Our Hindoo friend the Shetkya Kaiwaree, or the Agriculturists' friend, in a long article calls upon his countrymen to be up and alive. The writer would have a general fund, called the Indian constitutional agitation fund, raised. Amongst other suggestions he makes the following:—A deputation of ten Natives should be sent to the House of Comdeputation of ten Natives should be sent to the House of Commons to humbly pray for a change in the constitution of the Government of India. The office of the Secretary of State and Council should be entirely done away with. The Viceregal and the Presidency Councils should be reconstituted, the number of the members increased, and half the number should be able and learned men of pure Native origin. The Native members should be elected by the people and they should be paid members. The formality of passing the Indian Budget by the House of Commons should be dispensed with.

THE cost of the Tibet Mission will be charged to the Political Department, the Military Department ultimately bearing all expenses ordinarily provided for in the Military Budget.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief having recommended the grant of marching batta to a Native regiment entitled to such batte for three days previous to departure, and three days after arrival at destination, on all occasions on which it leaves its station, the Government of India have sanctioned it.

THE following change in the payment of British officers has been made:—Officers quitting India on return to England, except when proceeding on furlough, will be settled with by the India Office from the date following that on which they ceased to be entitled to pay and Indian allowances to the date preceding the arrival in port of the vessel in which they return to England.

The India Office will issue the furlough pay of officers whilst on The India Office will issue the furlough pay of officers whilst on leave from India.

It is anticipated that the Transport and Commissariat Departments will shortly be amalgated. Colonel Clifford of the Transport is expected out soon, Captain Yaldwyn meanwhile carrying on his duties.

MAJOR TROTTER, Political Officer, Manipur, who was severely wounded in the skirmish beyond Tommu, is now considered to be out of danger. He had to be taken forty-two miles on an elephant to Manipur, and nearly died of exhaustion on the way, while blood-poisoning afterwards set in and made his state a very critical one.

The story goes, says an Allahabad paper, that the Rajah of N—recently ordered eight thousand rupees' worth of goods from an European firm, and not only refused to pay for them, but peremptorily ordered the traveller who called for the money to leave his State. A representation was made to the Government of India, who referred it to the Lieutenant-Governor, on whose advice the tradesman again interviewed the Raja with no hetter result. Another Prince obtained several hundred rupees' better result. Another Prince obtained several hundred rupees' worth of goods during the Rawal Pindi Durbar, and also declined to pay for them. There may be some redress in the former case, but there is none in the latter, as an action to recover the money cannot be brought in our Courts. Angl:-Indian firms would do well to be on their guard against gentlemen of this ilk.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—The ar angements f.r (he conferences have now been completed up to the end of the present month. The following are among the papers announced for reading:—July 12, Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., "Cyprus," General Lord Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., in the chair; July 14, Professor Leone Levi, F.S.S., "Wages of Labour in Relation to Cost of Living;" July 15, G. Wall, "Capabilities of Ceylon," the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., in the chair; July 16, Dr. Brandis, "The Forests of India," Lieutenant General R. Strachey, C.S.I., F.R.S., in the chair; July 19, R. W. Murray, "Table Bay as a Harbour of Refuge," H. M. Stanley, F.R.G.S., in the chair; July 20, D. Morris, "Tropical Fruits" (illustrated with specimens and diagrams); July 27, Rev. W. G. Green, lecture, "The Alps of New Zealand" (with limelight illustrations), 8.30 p.m.; July 28, Stephen Bourne, "Colonial Tariffs," 8 p.m.; July 30, F. W. Pennefather, "New Zealand, Historically and Socially," 4 p.m. Conferences will also be held by the Geologists' Association, the Anthropological Institute, the British Beekeepers' Association, and National Fish Culture Association. The number of visitors to the Exhibition for the week ending July 10 was 167,489.

Total since the opening 4,650,448.

Annual Dinner of the Printing Firm of Messes. W. H. Colonial and Indian Exhibition. -The ar angements f.r the

Total since the opening 4,650,448.

Annual Dinner of the Printing Firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.—This event came off on Saturday last at the Bridge Hotel, Chertsey, and was a great success. A glorious day, a most recherché repast, and a most pleasant meeting between employers and employed, are happy facts to be chronicled. Mr. C. E. Johnston, the senior partner of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., occupied the chair, and was supported by his junior partner, Mr. Heathcote. The vice chairman was, of course, Mr. F. Pincott, who has good reason to be proud of the admirable corps which he led to pleasant duty on this occasion. Majors Elliott, Fenwick, and Mr. Charles Marvin represented the visitors. After ample justice was done to the excellent dinner, which Mr. T. Bloomfield superintended as steward, the National Anthem was sung, following the toast of the "Queen Empress" given in felicitous terms by the chairman. Other toasts followed—the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," elequently responded to by Major Elliott; the "Firm," which was drank with the utmost cordiality, and coupled with the names of Mr. Johnstone and his partner, was given all the honours. The with the utmost cordiality, and coupled with the names of Mr. Johnstone and his partner, was given all the honours. The "Press," the "Visitors," and last but not least the "Steward" followed, and were warmly received and acknowledged. Some excellent songs were sung by Messrs. Pincott, Hogg, Walsha, Geary, Brooks, Jose, Munro, Stirling, and Lovett, Mr. B. Redfearn presiding at the piano. A remarkably clever recitation by Mr. Heathcote took immensely. The speeches were wisely made "short and sweet," and very properly gave more time to harmony. Altogother a most enjoyable day was passed—a "red-letter" day amongst the few holidays which fall to the lot of the toilers of the Press.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MEMORIALS OF THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT B. EDWARDES, K.C.B, K.C.S.I.\*

India is a land of heroes: of the number was Sir Herbert Edwardes, whose memoirs have recently been presented to the public. Fortunate as was the soldier-civilian in respect of the public. Fortunate as was the soldier-civilian in respect of the opportunities afforded him of doing good honest service, perhaps he was more fortunate in meeting with "a helpmeet for man," who not only cherished him during life, but on his death has produced one of the most charming biographies within the whole range of Anglo-Indian history. As a wife, Lady Edwardes, of course, possessed the sine qua non of "hero worship"; but the feelings of regard are never allowed to pervert the soberness of judgment and calmness of intellect, which alone can save a writer in such cases from mere fulsome adulation or satiating praise. This is the rock upon which so many biographers have wrecked the frail vessel of success; but in this instance the current of common-sense has saved the ship. Clear, concise, polished in language and consecutive in narrative, the work portrays the man as he was before the world, with just sufficient glimpses of life in the sacred circle of home to show that his outward actions were a reflex of the noble instincts of his inner soul. The statesman, the Christian, the soldier stands before us a living being, sketched with the loving hand of a wife, who seems as it were to invite society at large to admire him whom she admired, to adore him whom she adored; nor, we venture to think, will she be disappointed. Not a reader but will appreciate her efforts, and as the volumes are laid aside will wish it were fated to know ersonally a lady who has left on the pages of her husband's personally a lady wno has lett on the property and biography an image so honest, so gentle, so tender, and so

It is scarcely necessary to sketch Sir Herbert Edwardes' career. With the exception of a few short months he served the whole of his time in the Punjab—first as aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, and subsequently, in a civil capacity, as Assistant to the Resident at Lahore. What he did and how he did it is the reader's privilege to discover: there is, indeed, a rich banquet of information. First and foremost we see Sir Henry Laurence, the most illustrious of an illustrious band of brothers. Gentle in the most illustrious of an illustrious band of brothers. Gentle in soul but iron in will, indomitable in energy and untiring in zeal, he might none the less have quailed at the task of pacifying the Punjab, peopled as it was with turbulent and fiery Sikhs, to whom war and plunder were the very breath of their nostrils. As years foll on we see him, too, stemming the tide of mutiny in Lucknow. Fearless, intrepid, undaunted, he died a hero's death, shattered by a merciless shell from the traitor's camp.

The mantle of Sir Henry fall upon his brother Lahn.

The mantle of Sir Henry fell upon his brother John. Stern, persevering, straightforward, honest, he did good service as an administrator; but as a statesman he was dogged, obstinate, and difficult to convince, the very embodiment of the Puritan of the Middle Ages. None the less, at the great crisis of 1857, he threw himself with indomitable energy into the work of rolling back the tide of bigotry and religious frenzy on the North-West Frontier of the Empire, and in the fulness of time he stood forth as the saviour of India. Not a child, indeed, but knows the history of John Baron Laurence, but few, perhaps, are so familiar with the traits of his character which Lady Edwardes has placed before

Then there is Montgomery, who still lives, as Sir Robert Montgomery, to enjoy the honours and dignities which a grateful country poured into the lap of an administration, of whom it may be said, and it is no small modicum of praise, that alike as a man and a statesman he was a worthy successor of him at whose feet he learned the lesson of life—Sir Henry Laurence. Able and resolute, as were the band of assistants who looked up to this latter, not one in after life achieved a more brilliant reputation, a more successful career, than him whom to know is to love, to study is to admire—him whose lips are free from guile, and whose tongue speaketh no evil—Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

There each and every one stand forth in all their glory, their careers intermingling with the scarcely less illustrious Sir Herbert Edwardes, the story of whose life is the subject of the work before us. And what is the verdict of posterity in his case? He, too, was a man endowed with those qualities of head and heart which in those days made the Punjab the nursery of heroes. Energetic, zealous, undaunted, he was no mean competitor in the race of life. Even judged by the standard of results his career would bear comparison with that of the most illustrious of his comtemporaries; but if he be regarded as the possessor of a well-nigh unrivalled faculty of attaching those around him to himself, Sir Herbert Edwardes towers far and above any of England's many sons, whose memory is venerated, and whose recollection is adored by teeming multitudes unknown to fame. He lives in the hearts of all who knew him; his monument is the precious testi-

mony of human breasts and inward souls. But where, perhaps, the man shines forth most resplendent was as regards his fearless championship of the faith which was in him; and it is not a little singular—let sceptics sneer as they will—that in the great Revolt of 1857, when the very existence of the Empire was at stake, when England's sway in the East tottered in the balance, the men who did best service, the men on whose efforts a blessing most visibly rested, were the devout Christian band of heroes, who had learned to know that piety does not consist in the mere outward observance of external duties, but in the inward cultivaoutward observance of external duties, but in the inward cultiva-tion of those nobler instincts which leaven the mind and purge the soul. In these days of levity and indifference to all that concerns man's brighter destiny, Lady Edwardes's work will have done good service if it does no more than draw the attention of a giddy world to the story of the Punjab, and bid mankind learn a lesson at the tomb of her husband, Sir Herbert Edwardes.

THE RUSSIAN STORM-CLOUD; OR, RUSSIA IN HER RELATIONS TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

Although some few portions of this book have been anticipated Aithough some few portions of this book have been anticipated in the author's letters to the Jupiter of Printing House-square, these, read in their present connection, come before us in a fresh light, while the volume, as a whole, can hardly be perused by the least careful reader without adding considerably to his store of knowledge. Everything which "Stepniak" writes comes to us, as it were from "superior authority." He is the accredited spokesman of the Russian revolutionists: and we may take his utternaments at the general according to Nihiliam.

man of the Russian revolutionists: and we may take his utterances as the gospel according to Nihilism.

Except in Ireland, priest and rebel have always been at daggers drawn; and it cannot be expected that "Stepniak" should have a word to say for the priesthood, or for the idolatrous travesty of Christianity which they are supposed to inculcate, and which reminds an Anglo-Indian not a little of the Hindu Pantheon. reminds an Anglo-Indian not a little of the Hindu Pantheon. "The priest is the only possessor of the secrets of propitiating all the heavenly powers by certain ceremonies: St. Vlas, the cattle preserver; St. Elia, the rain giver; and St. George, whom the wolves obey" (p. 15). One can hardly wonder that our author, speaking for the Nihilists, should say "Such religions, of course, we had no interest at all in destroying."

Russia, may, in good sooth, be said to be the Oriental country which lies nearest to us. No one can ca'l it really European, and no book on the country can be profitably read, without bearing in mind, that Muscovite civilisation is the merest veneer, and that very little scratching is required to find the Tatar. In the

ing in mind, that Muscovite civilisation is the merest veneer, and that very little scratching is required to find the Tatar. In the indifference to human life and suffering, in the plurality of deities worshipped (as above adverted to) under the name of saints, in the constitution of village communities, in the patriarchal form of family life, as well as in many other respects, you find the Oriental in every Russian village.

Or iental, too, are the matters which chiefly bring us into political contact with Russia. The diplomatic correspondence between the Courts of St. James' and St. Petersburg may be

between the Courts of St. James' and St. Petersburg may be summed up in the words Turkey and India. In both quarters summed up in the words Turkey and India. In both quarters we have found Russia unfalteringly aggressive. And why aggressive? Russian diplomats, and people, pitchforked, for political reasons, into our own Foreign Office (as likely as not ignorant whether Bokhara is East, West, North, or South, of Samarkand) will tell you: it is Russia's destiny. Here again we say, why? To this query our author supplies, from his own point of view, an answer. "Why," he asks, "is Russia a conquering country?" Autocracy is, he thinks, the reason. "Growing disaffection" within the State has led to external wars, converting (p. 48) "into a sort of moral necessity what was formerly a mere luxury." The better classes, too (we are assured on the next page), desire a change of some kind, without too nicely investigating its nature. "They welcome with reckless indifference every event, even seeming calamity: everything, in a word, provided it promises a violent shock to the unendurable system, no matter how disastrous be the crash. To arrive at such sentiments matter how disastrous be the crash. To arrive at such sentiments matter how disastrous be the crash. To arrive at such sentiments men must be driven to madness by continued depression of spirit, and so they really are in Russia. The fact I am alluding to is undeniable, and recurs at every threatened war: . . The nobility, as a landed class, is ruined. The peasants have too little land to pay the exorbitant taxes, absorbing often the whole net proceeds of the soil" (pp. 56-57). (These peasants, be it noted, being "certainly the most powerful class of the Russian nation," of whom they form four-lifths.)†

As we all know, every Russian official, from the highest to the lowest, pilfers. The Emperor Nicholas said that he was the only honest official in the country. A Grand Duke was not above filching, during the last Russo-Turkish war, half a million sterling by starving the soldiery. Indeed, "everyone stole according to his rank," to use a Russian phrase, and it was but fair that the Grand Duke should be as pre-eminent in swindling as in rank. "Stepniak's"

<sup>†</sup> P. 241. The Russian rural population is 82 per 100 of the whole; being three times more than in France, and five times more than in Great Britain



<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Memorials of the Life and Letters of Major-General Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I." By his Wife. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1886.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Russian Storm-Cloud; or, Russia in Her Relations to Neighbouring Countries." By "Stepniak," author of "Russia Under the Tsars." "Underground Russia," &c. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1886.

chapter on "the Russian Army and its Commissariat" gives some

significant instances of Russian official honesty

To those who attentively follow European politics, all questions connected with Poland cannot fail to be of the deepest interest; nor will it have escaped notice that the Tsar, with a bankrupt exchequer, has been lavishing huge sums on his Polish fortresses, more especially on the Prussian frontier; and this is inadequately more especially on the Prussian frontier; and this is inadequately accounted for by the fact that the Poles, a far finer race than the Russians, can only be kept in their present state of Helotism by a vast army. "Stepniak" says, "indeed," we know not on what authority—"Poland is much more coveted by Prussia than the so-called German or Baltic provinces" (p. 166), and it certainly has a larger German population than the latter. But the Poles will not move a finger in order to be transferred "from the hands of three of three growned robbers to another." Nevertheless should of one of three crowned robbers to another." Nevertheless, should Teuton and Slav fall out, we may look for important events in the grand old kingdom of Poland.

At the present time, when everyone has Ireland "on the brain," it is not a little curious to consider the points of parallelism which the author indicates, and others which will occur to every student, between the history of the Poles and that of the Irish. Widely different as is the position of their respective countries, there is far more similitude between the two populations than might at

first sight appear.

Considerations of space prevent our referring at length to many other suggestive parts of a most interesting book. But we should leave undone one thing which ought to be done were we to fail remarkable chapter on "European Socialism." In this volume "Stepniak" is at his best; the work is thoughtful, and throws not a little light on more than one dark corner of European

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

While the country is in the throes of a general election, gratuitously brought about for no other object than to subserve the insensate vanity and greed of office of a single individual, it is of the first importance that the national and constitutional aspect of the question should be presented to us in a Review which is constitutional and national not in name alone. The editors have undertaken the task of doing this, and have done it well. It is, indeed, as they justly remark, "easier to know what to think of Mr. Gladstone than to say it," when, descending from the high position which the same and the what to think of Mr. Gladstone than to say it," when, descending from the high position which he once occupied, he sinks to the level of a vituperative and untruthful scold. Speeches, letters, telegrams, pour forth, each telling its tale of gross disloyalty to former colleagues, of betrayal of Cabinet confidences, of petty spleen, and of a lifelong insincerity. That the tradition of Government by party should have brought the country to such a state that it is now thought "passing strange" if those who love her combine, in spite of diverse opinions on other matters, to preserve her, may well make the least thoughtful person reflect. The silver lining to the dark cloud is, that the lovers of their country have thus combined to save her, and that the bonds of party have been broken asunder, and its cords cast away. We strongly recommend every one to read this article, which would alone confer distinction on the present number of the Review. The fallacy, too, of which the most is now being made, that we are fallacy, too, of which the most is now being made, that we are only asked to do for Ireland what we have done for our colonies,

only asked to do for Ireland what we have done for our colonies, is mercilessly exposed by Lord Norton and Mr. Baden Powell in their papers on Imperial Federation.

It is true enough that the daily Press must furnish pabulum to the taste of its readers; though it must also endeavour to form their taste. And the undoubted fact, that the large majority of the provincial press is Radical, well deserves consideration. It is obvious to mark that the large majority of the provincial press is Radical, well deserves consideration. che provincial press is Radical, well deserves consideration. It is obvious to remark, that the attack is easier than the defence, that a half-informed person or fledgling writer can find anomalies in any institution, which it may require a man of extended knowledge, possibly of deep reading, effectually to vindicate. This is, however, far from exhausting the matter. We are, therefore, glad to see the well-considered article on the whole subject by a "Conservative journalist," whose conclusion "that journals tend in the

servative journalist," whose conclusion "that journals tend in the main to become Conservative as they become prosperous in a presperous community" is satisfactory as far as it goes.

The imperilled Church of England—doubtless the next object of Radical attack—claims an article on "Ritual Litigation" from Canon Trevor, which is in the main a prolonged wail concerning the "Public Worship Regulation Act." That Act presents, as every well-informed Churchman knows, preposterous anomalics; but the Canon's proposed councils of conciliation, as we must for

but the Canon's proposed councils of conciliation, as we must for want of a better phrase call them, would go far to render recourse to its awkward and unecclesiastical procedure unnecessary.

Our three "National Enemies" are described by Mr. H. A. Barrett as being—ignorance, individual greed, and disease: the last and greatest of which is, among the poor, chiefly the outcome of want. With this aspect of the matter the writer chiefly deals; and his tables of possible dietary for the poor, while interesting and valuable, but too clearly substantiate his remarks. It is lament-

"The National Review." July, 1836. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

able to reflect that the merely animal-labourer is really better off

in jail than while endeavouring honestly to earn his bread.

Mr. F. T. Palgrave's article on "Poetry Compared with the other Fine Arts" is suggestive enough, though it strikes us as being less spontaneous than much which we have read from his pen, while the magnitude of the subject precludes our entering on its consideration. Lord Colchester's account of Mallet du Pan will interest many who may have all but forgotten him. It is scarcely too much to say that, had the Duke of Brunswick, when about to invade France in 1791, put forth the proclamation suggested (p. 670) by Du Pan, the life of Louis XVI. might have been saved, and much of the carnage of later years obviated.

We have kept the ladies for a bonne-bouche. Of the perfect accuracy of Lady John Manners's description of the lower ranges of the Tayana (see doctors) and many processing social the Foldy are

of the Taunus (she does not mention having scaled the Feldberg, and enjoyed the magnificent view thence obtainable) we can speak from long personal knowledge of the country. Miss Robinson has exploité, for the benefit of her readers, the little known region of Neapolitan novels. If these deal somewhat too exclusively with the physical life of men and women, the failing is in part atoned for by a vividness and vivacity of feeling and description rarely met with in our more staid country, and of which the writer gives us some excellent specimens. The entire issue is much to gives us some excellent specimens. The entire issue is much to be commended.

### SEWELL'S TALES AND STORIES.\*

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have recently issued a goodly array of eleven volumes, being the "Tales and Stories of Miss Elizabeth Sewell." Having on the appearance of former works of the same series exhausted the vocabulary of praise, it only remains to state that what was then written, laudatory as it was to an unusual degree, might with truth be repeated on the present occasion the edition leaves absolutely nothing to be desired.

Books Received for Review.—"Wit and Wisdom of Rev. Sydaey Smith," "Wit and Wisdom of the Earl of Beaconsfield' (London: Longmans, Green and Co.); "Word for Ireland," by T. M. Healy, M.P. (M. H. Gill and Sons); "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine," "Army and Navy Magazine" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Journal of Indian Art" (W Griggs).

THE latest novelty that is being sold at Ootacamund and Madras is the Primrose league flannel, in which primroses are said to be most cunningly and beautifully woven. A local paper takes the opportunity of giving a gentle hint to its subscribers by asking them to pay up in order to enable it to invest in a full suit of the material.

It is reported that the postmaster at Myitcho, Burma—a man named Peters—has been discovered to have tampered with his accounts, and that the deficit amounts to over a thousand rupees. This sum is the aggregate of a number of remittances deposited by sepoys and policemen. When an attempt was made to arrest him, Peters ran away, got possession of a razor, and cut his throat. He was, it is said, in receipt of but ten rupees a month. The official responsible for placing so ill-paid a subordinate in such a position ought to be made to refund the money that has disappeared through his agency.

Ir the Government of India is miserly in its expenditure on If the Government of India is miserly in its expenditure on public works, it can dispense gifts with a generous hand. A Blue Book recently published shows that Rs. 10,000 was lent to the Khan of Lalpura, that an allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year was granted to Yakub Khan Torah to stop his claims on the Kashmir Durbar, that Rs. 8,000 were spent on four elephants for Yakub Khan, and that a donation of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Khan of Kandahar. The repurchasing of certain jewels sold by the ex-Nawab Nazim of Bengal cost Rs. 96,358, and the tiffins of the members of the Railway Conference Rs. 400.

REFERRING to the publication in an up-country paper of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Crole, C.S., and the Madras Government relative to the "Madras Scandals," the Mail says:—"It might be generally assumed that the correspondent is no other than Mr. Crole himself; but he has informed us, and he wishes us to state, not only that such is not the case, but that the correspondence, which is of a confidential and privileged nature, has been published without his sanction or approval. The *Pioneer* is unintentionally doing Mr. Crole a serious in ury at a very critical period in his career, when he should be peculiarly anxious not to prejudice the powers that be at S nla against him. The whole case is sub judice at the India Office, against nim. Ine whole case is suo judice at the India Office, and any appeal at this juncture to the vox populi of Upper India would be both ill-advised and useless. Mr. Crole has protested by telegraph against the publication by the Pioneer of any other portions of the correspondence. The 'public of Upper India' must try to survive the denial at his instance of the means to 'form their own judgment' on a matter that does not concern them."

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Sewell's Takes and Stories." London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.



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no longer hard labour, but a luxury, my greatest delight."—Rev. J. E. MRRVE.

### Besides instructing Private Pupils, Day and Evening Classes at his Offices, 7, New Oxford Street, London, Prof. Loisette has, during the past two months, delivered Courses of Lectures to the Students and Professors of 12 Institutions, concluding with 250 at Stoneyhurst College, 200 at the Government Training College, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and 354 at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, being the largest Memory class ever held in England.

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### PROF. A. LOISETTE.

37, NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite Mudie's Library); LONDON.

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# **ALLEN'S**

MONDAY, JÜLY 12, 1886.

### SIMLA OR CALCUTTA?

THE news published by the Times this morning that a public meeting was to be immediately held in Calcuttato protest against the annual exodus of the Government. of India to Simla will not, perhaps, very much disturb the equanimity of the India Council at home, with whom, through the Secretary of State, the final settlement of the question must rest. It is a very old grievance which those whose temporary or permanent homes are in the plains are annually encouraged tokeep warm-that by deserting Calcutta in the hot season for the cooler climate of the Himalayas the Government of India loses all touch of healthy public opinion, and relaxes the hold which it ought to have over the peoples it is supposed to take care of. This stock argument hasbeen brought forward year after year for the past twenty years, and it is said that the merchants, tradesmen and lawyers of Calcutta consider it unanswerable. Very likely; for it is no doubt an unfortunate thing for the trade and litigation of any city that a number of its magnates and its wealthy representatives should during the greater portion of the year take their influence and their money away to some other place. The tradesmen of London very naturally object to Royalty being so much in-Scotland and so little here, but they do so for the straightforward reason that trade suffers in consequence—and that business in Regent-street and the-West-end languishes in the absence of the Court, whose presence brings with it the presence of others who spend money. They do not base their arguments against theflight to Balmoral, on the grounds that Her Majesty by going there loses all chance of knowing what public opinion is and weakens her Imperial rule. We are not advocating the exodus to Balmoral or the exodus to-Simla, but we hold that the good people of Calcutta protest too much when they give as the only cause of their indignation at the Government migration to the hillstheir fear that the stability of the Indian Empire may be thereby endangered. There are few beyond the pale of officialdom who will argue that it is wise and politic that for nearly eight months in the year the chief executive Departments of India should take refuge in the seclusion of an inland mountain difficult of access, and the narrow roads to which might be blocked or cut off in some sudden and unexpected manner. But what the agitators in Calcutta want is not merely the abandonment of Simla, but the adoption of Calcutta as the permanent home of the Government of India. In the City of Palaces they would have us believe that healthy European opinion, serving a purpose similar to that of Her Majesty's Opposition in Parliament, is alone to be found - that only there a Viceroy and Governor-General can make himself thoroughly acquainted with the ebb and flow of Native feelings and designs. The very simple answer to that argument is the story of 1857, when Upper India was plotting open rebellion through the soldiery and the Government at Calcutta was reporting to the Government at home that never was India more quiet and contented. It is the fashion in some quarters to say that the thunderbolt of the Mutiny fell suddenly in a clear sky. It did nothing of the sort. Thick clouds of coming darkness had long been gathering; warnings had been given; but official eves, whose gaze did not stretch much further than the horizon of the Calcutta maidan were blind to the coming storm. And, indeed, when the revolt had broken out in the North-West, and report after report of disaster was flashed to the Presidency, the calm obstinacy of ignorance had its evil influence in Calcutta. So much for the advantages to be derived from keeping the heads of the Departments permanently there. Most of the evils urged against the Simla exodus may be admitted without it being necessary to conclude that therefore Calcutta is the one only place in India where the Supreme Government should abide. Before the matter is fully decided it is possible that the larger question of where the political capital of the British Empire in India could most conveniently be placed may crop up. Delhi, Nassick, and other places have been spoken of; but in the meantime, whilst Calcutta is holding its indignation meeting, the railway to the foot of the Simla hills is being pushed on the Public Works Department are busy in enlarging the Government Offices near Peterhoff, and even the members of the Finance Committee are showing no hurry to desert the mountain breezes for the "higher duty" of doing their work in the plains. Calcutta, we fear, must wait.



### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 12.)

Hossein—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Syud Ameer Hossein, officiating presidency magistrate, Calcutta, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Corbett, M.D., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from May 8.

Emerson—Hawkins—The services of Surgeon G. A. Emerson, medical officer 9th Bengal Cavalry, and Mr. F. D. C. Hawkins, officiating medical officer 40th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Hewert—The services of Captain W. S. Hewett, 8th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate. Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, officiating superintendent Geological Survey of India, the following officiating appointments are made from 20th ultimo:—

Oldham, Mr. R. D., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as superintendent.

OLDHAM, Mr. R. D., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as superintendent.

MIDDLEMISS, assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

REDDIE—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. G. Reddie as temporarily in charge of the office of Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, vice Mr. C. W. Robertson, resigned.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. H. D., King's Own Borderers, is appointed to

officiate as squadron officer on probation 1st Regiment Central India Horse, vice Lieut. F. C. Grant, on furlough from May 19.
ENNER, Mr. H. A. S., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, from May 8.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State
Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment
under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under

Hallways, Tratic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the director-general of railways.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, vice Mr. H. P. Owen, deceased, from March 27:—
REYNOLDS, Mr. C. H., from superintendent, 3rd grade, to be superintendent, 2nd grade.
BRIGGS, Mr. J. A., from superintendent, 4th grade, and officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to be superintendent, 3rd grade.
FANSHAWE, Mr. H. W. A., from superintendent, 5th grade, to be superintendent, 4th grade.
KIRK, Mr. H. A., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, and officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to be superintendent, 5th grade.
WALLING, Mr. H. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., passed the examination prescribed in P.W. Department Code, Chapter II., Section i, paragraph 17, on June 1.

CONOLLY, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A., commandant Meywar Bheel Corps, availed himself on the 30th idem of the privilege leave granted him therein.

LAWRANCE, Mr. J. C. S., B.A., LL.B., an advocate of the Resident's Court, is appointed public prosecutor of the civil and military station of Bangalore from June 2, vice Mr. P. Singarachari, who resigns that appointment. resigns that appointment.

### FURLOUGHS.

JONES, Mr. W. C. N., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed. furlough for 12 months, from May 15.

DOUGLAS, Mr. J. C., superintendent, 2nd grade, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for three months, from May 26.

DONALDSON, Mr. W., 2nd engraver, survey of India Office, Calcutta, is granted 12 months' leave, on medical certificate to Europe, from June 6th

granted 12 months' leave, on medical certificate to Europe, 1. June 6th.

Jones, Mr. W. C. N., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for 12 months, from May 15.

DOUGLAS, Mr. J. C., superintendent, 2nd grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for three months, from May 26.

### MILITARY.

WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 4th class, vice Captain C. E. Jervois, R.A., officiating as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, dated May 27.

McAndrew, Lieut. J. D., Suffolk Regiment, squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 2nd July, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Harris, Colonel P. H. F., B.S.C., to be commandant Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Colonel G. F. Graham, who has resigned that appointment, from May 24.

Moule, Captain H. F. D'O., to be major-commandant Cawapore Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major H. B. Sterndale, who has resigned that appointment. Mr. William Blennerhasset to be lieutenant to complete the establishment.

McMullin, Captain R. L. F., to be major-commandant Futehgarh Volunteer Corps, vice Major H. M. Mackenzie, R.A., who has resigned that appointment.

Volunteer Corps, vice Major H. M. Mackenzie, K.A., who has resigned that appointment.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. C. R. M., East Lancashire Regiment to be adjutant Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, from April 6.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
FREEMAN, Colonel F. P. W., B.S.C., June 15.
BRETT, Colonel H. de, B.S.C., May 31.
BERESFORD, Captain J. C. M., R.E., supernumerary executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed permanently to that grade, from April 13.

### FURLOUGHS.

MONEILE, Colonel J. M., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 181 days, embarking on or after

Onslow, Captsin G. C. P., R.E., Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

THACKERAY, Colonel E. T., V.C., R.E., on medical certificate, for four months, in extension.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., B.S.C., on medical certificate, for four months, in extension.

in extension. HOWARD, Major T., R.E., on private affairs, for forty-seven days, in

HOSKYNS, Captain C., R.E., on private affairs, for twenty-three days, in.

HOOPER, Surgeon-Major W. R., on medical certificate, for six months,, in extension.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, June 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:-

Top, Lieut. J. K., officiating wing officer on probation 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Welchman, on furlough.



Cawoon, Lieut G. C., wing officer on probation 13th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Wright, on furlough.

VENNER, Lieut. C. F. V. S., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal In-

the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated May 20.

Lindsay, Lieut., A. L., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 24.

Field, Lieut. C. W., wing officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the 26th Punjab Infantry, in the same capacity, vice Gurdon, vacated on appointment to the Assam Commission.

HAWKINS—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Colonel E. L. Hawkins, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from June 1. June 1.

AMILTON—Presidency District order, dated the 27th April, 1886, appointing Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major Meacham, proceeded to Burma to rejoin his regiment. regiment.

[FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Goldsmid, Lieut. G. S., 40th Bengal Infantry, for twelve months, on

private affairs.

### BENGAL.

### (Calcutta Gazette, June 12.)

Corrected Gazette, June 12.)

Correct The services of Surgeon-Major J. L. Corbett, M.D., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from May 8, 1885.

EMERSON—HAWKINS—The services of Surgeons G. A. Emerson, medical officer 9th Bombay Cavalry, and F. D. C. Hawkins, officiating medical officer 40th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh. Hewett—The services of Captain W. S. Hewett, 8th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate. Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, officiating superintendent, Geological Survey of India, the following officiating appointments are made, from 20th ult:—

Oldham, Mr. R. D., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as superintendent.

superintendent.

Superintendent.

MIDDLEMISS, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

WINGATE, Mr. A. C.I.E., C.S., settlement officer in Meywar, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of resident in Meywar in addition to his own duties, from April 15.

REDDIE—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. G. Reddie as temporarily in charge of the office of Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, vice Mr. C. W. Robertson, resigned.

NAPIER, Lieut the Hon. H. D., of the King's Own Borderers is

C. W. Robertson, resigned.

NAPIER, Lieut the Hon. H. D., of the King's Own Borderers, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, 1st Central India Horse, vice Lieut. F. C. Grant, on furlough from May 19.

WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 4th class, vice Captain C. E. Jervois, R.A., officiating as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, from May 27.

McAndrew, Lieut. J. D., Suffolk Regiment, squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from July 2, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

The following promotions are approval:—
approval:—
SALKELD, Major C. E., to be lieut.-colonel.
CAMPBELL, Major J. R., to be lieut.-colonel.
STEEL, Major E. H., to be lieut.-colonel.
WILSON, Major E. A., to be lieut.-colonel.
RIVAZ, Major V., to be lieut.-colonel.
CONOLLY, Major and Brevet Colonel A., to be lieut-colonel.
CARRUTHERS, Major J. G. T., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel.

LANDON, Major A., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.colonel. VYVYAN, Major B. G., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.colonel. MORTON, Colonel B. W. D., B.S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allow-

ance, June 9. ance, June 9.

BERESFORD, Captain J. C., R.E., supernumerary executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed permanently to that grade from April 13.

HARVEY, Major E., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a superintending engineer from May 5 to May 7.

FENNER, Mr. H. A. S., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, from May 8

REYNOLDS, Mr. C. H., from superintendent, 3rd grade, to superinten-

REYNOLDS, Mr. C. H., Holl Sag-dent, 2nd grade.

BRIGGS, Mr. J. A., from superintendent, 4th grade, and officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 3rd grade.

FANSHAWE, Mr. H. W. A., from superintendent, 5th grade, to superin-tendent, 4th grade.

Very Mr. H. A., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, and officiat-

Kirk, Mr. H. A., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, and officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 5th grade.

Johnson—By the officer commanding Quilon, appointing Lieut. W. H.

Johnson, 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, vice Lieut. H. N. Taylor, appointed to the Commissariat Department.

FURLOUGHS.

Monrie, Colonel J. M., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 181 days, from July 1.

Onslow, Captain G. C. P., R.E., Military Works Department (p.a.), for

one year and 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

lough by the Secretary of State:—
THACKERAY, Colonel E. T., V.C., R.E., (m.c.) for four months.
RENNICK, Major A. de C., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for four months.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for four months. Howard, Major, R.E., (p.a.) for forty-seven days.
Hoskins, Captain C., R.E., (p.a.) for twenty-three days.
Hooper, Surgeon-Major W. R., (m.c.) for six months.
RAIKES, Colonel C. L., Staff Corps, for one year, on private affairs.
Grant, Lieut. C. J. W., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer (on probation), 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, for ninety-one days, from May 10 or date of departure, Nilgiris, medical certificate.
Fenwick, Major G. C., Staff Corps, 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), for 182 days, on medical certificate.
Gadsden, Colonel F., Staff Corps, 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, for one year, on private affairs.

one year, on private affairs.

### PUNJAB.

### (Punjab Gazette, June 16.)

Down, Mr. E. A., deputy conservator of forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Phillour division on April 17, was transferred to the Kulu division, of which he received charge on May 3.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., deputy conservator of forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Kulu division on May 3, was transferred to the Kangra division, of which he received charge on the 10th idem.

STENHOUSE, Colonel W., deputy conservator of forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Kangra division on May 10, was transferred to the Phillour division, of which he received charge on the

CARR, Mr. E. S., assistant conservator of forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Phillour division on May 15, is attached to the office of the conservator of forests, Punjab, which he joined on the 17th idem.

Mansion, Rev. G. W., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Dagshai, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from

NORMAN, Rev. A. G., Principal of the Church Mission High School, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of that station from March 12.

March 12.

The undermentioned officers received charge of their duties as professors in the Lahore Medical College on the dates noted:—
CHARLES, Surgeon R. H., M.D., May 5.
CALEB, Dr. C. C., M.B., May 6.
Consequent upon the death of Mr. Dick, late inspector of schools.
Lahore circle, 2nd grade, who held his appointment, the following promotions are made:—

promotions are made:

STULPNAGER, Dr. C. R., Ph.D., inspector of schools, Lahore circle, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

HARVEY, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Mooltan circle from the 4th to.

the 3rd grade.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Regimental Order of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, dated May 30, consequent on the return from Railway Transport duty of Captain C. C. Egerton, making the following temporary appointment:—
EGERTON, Captain C. C., squadron commander to officiate as 2nd

squadron commander, during the absence of Major J. B. Watts, on furlough.

Regimental order, 1st Punjab Infantry, dated May 20, making the

Regimental order, 1st Punjab Infantry, dated May 20, making the following temporary appointment:—
Evatt, Lieut J. T., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
Regimental order, 5th Gurkhas, dated May 24, making the following temporary appointments from May 17:—
TRENCH, Captain C. C., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command as wing officer.
Father, Lieut J. O. S., wing officer and officiating adjutant to officiate as wing commander and wing officer.
SMART, Lieut. E. De S., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.
SMITH, Lieut. J. M., officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

as quartermaster.

### FURLOUGHS.

Bean, M. J. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, has obtained privilege leave for one month from May 26.
FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway police, has obtained privilege leave for 92 days, from July 3.

Duncan, Surgeon-Major J., 1st Punjab Infantry, is granted leave to Dalhousie on medical certificate, from April 5 to Oct. 1.

Bruce, Major A. McC., 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave from June 1 to Nov. 30, in extension of leave granted, on medical certificate, to remain in Kashmir.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 12.)

SYKES, Surgeon W. A., of the Indian Medical Service, has beenappointed to the civil medical charge of Chunar from May 24.

WOODBURN, Mr. J., secretary to Government, has been appointed to officiate as chief secretary to Government North-West Provinces and Oudh during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. R. Reid.

Benert, Mr. W. C., secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-West

Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as secretary to Government, vice Mr. J. Woodburn, on deputation.

FREYER, Surgeon P. J., M.D., civil surgeon of Mussoorie, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon T. H. Sweeny.

TREGEAR, Inspector W., 1st grade of the Bijnor district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. J. M. Pocock.

M. Pocock.
WYER, Mr. T. R.: joint magistrate, Allahabad, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Pearse.

MAIR, Surgeon-Major E., M.B., superintendent Central Prison, has been transferred from Benares to Bareilly.

JAMESON, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., superintendent, Central Prison, has been transferred from Meerut to Benares.

### FURLOUGHS.

GREIG, Mr. G., conservator of forests, Central Circle, N.W. Provinces

REIG, Mr. C., conservator of forests, Central Circle, N.W. Frovinces and Oudh, has been granted furlough for two years, from June 22.

REID, Mr. J. R., chief secretary to Government North West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted furlough for two years from June 15.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Meerut, has been granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months from May 26.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### ( Central Provinces Gazette, June 12.)

MAY—CRUMP—Messrs. S. Ismay, C.S., and H. A. Crump, respectively made over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner, ISMAY-CRUMP-

Wardha, on the 7th inst.

Carey, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner on special duty, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 1st proximo.

THOMPSON, Mr. G., B.A., inspector of schools, Northern Circle. who was deputed to attend an Educational Conference at Mussoorie, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th current, from Mr. C. A. R. Browning,

M.A., C.I.E., inspector general of education.

Wilson, Mr. T. C. officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed an assistant settlement officer.

appointed an assistant settlement officer.

ISMAY—BROOKE—Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Wardha, is transferred to Nimar, and Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brooke, deputy commissioner Nimar, is transferred to Wardha.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Wardha, from the date of his receiving charge of that district from Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., to the date of his making over charge of it to Lieut.-Colonel Brooke.

PRICE, Mr. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, is transferred from Nagpur to Raipur.

CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and assistant to the chief engineer, Central Provinces, is granted three months' language leave from July 5.

### BRITISH BURMA.

### (British Burma Gazette, June 5.)

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., assistant superintendent of police, on his return from leave, is posted to the charge of the Moulmein Town district

as a temporary measure.

Walton, Mr. H. P., who has been appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, in British Burma, is posted to Upper

Burma.

FORBES, Mr. W. W., who has been appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, in British Burma, is posted to

Bassein.

Macrae, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, 1st grade. is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be an additional sessions judge in the Anakan division, for the purpose of trying the case "Queen-Empress versus Nga Aung, Nganam, and Honghat."

Ring, Mr. R., executive engineer, 1st grade, reported his return from privilege leave on May 31, and resumed charge of the Rangoon division from Mr. E. W. Oates, executive engineer, on the 1st inst.

Molloy—Parrott—Mr. E. H. Molloy, assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, and Captain B. A. N. Parrott, deputy commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the police of the Handthawaldy district on May 27.

O'Donoghue, Mr. C. J., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade,

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, who reported his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of

the Shwegyin district.

ALLBON, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is placed in charge of the Yandoon sub-division from the date he joined his appointment.

THE BEGINNINGS OF UNION .--There was a novel scene at the mass meeting at Ulubaria, which must have raised high hopes in the minds of many of those present. A large number of Hindus and Mahomedans joined hands together, and sang a song, the first few lines of which ran as follows:—"We thousand men have bound our minds in one cord. We thousand men have dedicated our life to one work. Let trials and difficulties come, let the wind of destruction blow, but we shall remain dauntless; even if we die, we shall not allow the strong bond that unites us to sever." Who will after this say that the Mahomedans have no sympathy with the political aspirations of the Hindus?—Indian Mirror.

### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### MILITARY.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 11.)

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 11.)

O'SULLIVAN, Captain E. O., at present a student at the Staff College, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, vice Captain G. M. Wingate, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

CHAMIER, Lieut. C., wing officer 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to join the 1st Punjab Infantry as officiating wing officer.

BARRY, Miss Lucy, is rated a provisional 3rd class army schoolmistress, on the Imperial List, and posted for duty to the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Miss Barry's appointment will take effect from the date upon which she enters upon her duties.

DEAN, Captain G. H., 12th Royal Lancers, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury.

LYS, Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, on the expiration of the leave granted him will do general duty at Madras, under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern District.

TILLARD, Colonel J. A., assistant adjutant general, Royal Artillery, will proceed from Ootacamund to Wellington.

Dobie, Surgeon-Major S. L., having returned from Suakin, is directed to rejoin the 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, from May 12.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ments:—
BURTON, Lieut. R. de H., to be interpreter to 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, vice Lieut. Oliver, appointed adjutant of volunteers, dated May 15.

Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. L., to be wing commander 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Foord, transferred to 52nd Regiment M.I.

BABER, Major H. T. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro

tem., vice Anderson.

Shaw, Major A. J., 28th Regiment M.I., to be attached to the regiment as 2nd in command 7th Regiment M.I. until further orders.

Thomas, Surgeon W. F., to the permanent medical charge 17th Regi-

ment M.I.

WAY, Lieut. A. C., wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., to be wing officer 27th Regiment M.I., on probation, vice McGhee, vacated on promotion.

HAKIM, Surgeon H. M., to the officiating medical charge.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following ostings:

Kirkfatrick, Lieut. W., officiating wing officer, on probation, 9th Regiment M.I., to be attached to 28th Regiment M.I., till further

DEEBLE, Surgeon S. L., now at Madras, to do duty station hospital, Secunderabad.

Secunderabad.

The following orders are confirmed:

Schuyler—By the officer commanding Burma division, appointing Captain Schuyler, adjutant Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general of Musketry, vice Major Browne, whose services are placed at the disposal of the general officer commanding Burma Field Force.

Arbuthnot—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Lieut. G. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, A.D.C. to Colonal T. Turton, from the 3rd inst.

McGure—By the officer commanding Hosbungabad appointing Light.

Colonal T. Turton, from the 3rd inst.

McGHEE—By the officer commanding Hoshungabad, appointing Lieut.Colonel R. J. McGhee, 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, station
staff officer, and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family
certificates, vice Lieut.-Colonel Swifte, relieved.

### BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 17.)

ABUD, Lieut. H. M., is appointed to act as second in command Kolhapur Infantry, in addition to his duties as acting adjutant, from April 20.

HUNTER—The order placing the services of Major Hunter at the disposal of the Junagad State is cancelled.

Dodoson, Mr. C. G., assistant cellector, Satara, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the district superintendent of police, Satara, from Feb. 8 to March 9.

Lucas, Mr. A., magistrate of the 1st class in the district Kanara, to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas of Karwar, Ankola, Yellapur, and Supa.

Pinhey, Mr. R. W. S., acting judge of the court of small causes at Karachi, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for four months.

months.



BIDDLE, Mr. J. B. W., substantive pro tem police probationer, is appointed to be a substantive pro tem assistant-superintendent of police, on probation, in whatever district he may be from time to

time employed.

Robertson, Mr. B., C.S., assistant-collector in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of

Surat.

Lyon—Milne—Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon and Surgeon A. Milne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College on the 14th ult.

Cook—Carrer—Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, M.D., and Brigade Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of principal, professor of medicine and clinical medicine and hyziene, Grant Medical College, on the 19th ult.

Lyon—Milne—Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon and Surgeon A. Miine, M.A., M.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of professor of chemistry in the Elphinstone College on the 14th ult.

14th ult.

ARNOTT—PARARH—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott and Surgeon D. N. Parakh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, on the 30th ult. The undermentioned officer passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on April 10:—

URQUHART, Mr. G. M., C.S.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., C.S. forest settlement officer, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-seven days, from July 5 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself

WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., C.S., on his return from furlough to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar, Kaira, and political agent, Cambay, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira district, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., C.I.E.

ALLEN, Mr. W., C.S., to be 1st assistant collector, Surat, continuing to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar Kaira, and political agent Cambay, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira district.

PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., to be 3rd grade deputy collector, vice Mr. Kyte,

retiring.
MACCARTIE

ACCARTIE—The services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, M.B., health officer of the Port of Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, from the date on which his services are no longer required in the

Sanitary Department.

SPENCER, Miss G., lady superintendent, Barton Female Training College, Rajkot, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on June 8.

Higher Standard on June 8.

CARTER, Brigade-Surgeon H. V., M.D., performed the duties of surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, in addition to his own as acting first physician, Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, and principal, Grant Medical from May 19 to May 30.

JOPP, Colonel K. A., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway), from the date of departure of Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., on furlough to Europe, viz., June 1.

MACTIER—FORDYCE—Mr. R. Mactier delivered over and Captain A. L. D. Fordyce received charge of the office of the superintendent of police, Mahi Kantha, on the 9th inst.

SILCOCK—FLEET—Messrs. H. F. Silcock and F. J. Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Sholapur, and political agent, Akalkote, on the

district magistrate, Sholapur, and political agent, Akalkote, on the 5th inst.

HALLOWES-RICHARDSON-Colonel H. F. Hallowes and Mr. C. W.

Richardson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate, Devlali, on the 31st uff.

Hughes—Bholanath—Mr. A. W. Hughes, Huzur deputy collector, delivered over and Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath, assistant collector, Sholapur, received charge of the Huzur Treasury, at Scholapur, on

Sholapur, received charge of the factory the 5th inst.

WRIGHT—ACWORTH—Messrs. H. L. Wright and H. A. Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy collector of salt revenue, southern division, on the 2nd inst.

Hight, Mr. G. A., deputy conservator of forests, resumed charge of the divisional forest officer, Bijapur, from Mr. J. M. Fernandez, subassistant conservator of forests, on June 1.

McMULLEN, Assistant Apothecary E., from general duty, Mhow, to field service, Burma.

Pires. Assistant Apothecary G., from general duty, Poona, to field

PIRES, Assistant Apothecary G., from general duty, Poona, to neid service, Burma.

THOMAS, Assistant Apothecary J. K., from general duty, Sind, to general duty, Poona.

QUADROS, Assistant Apothecary L. F., from general duty, Sind, to general duty, Poona.

SAMSON, Hospital Assistant Samuel, senior, from general duty (temporarily) to general duty.

porarily), to general duty, Presidency.

EZEKIEL, Hospital Assistant Benjamin, 2nd class, from general duty, Poona, to 1st Lancers.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service to be licutenant-colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

McRar, Major A. R. T., general list, Infantry, dated June 9.

Reay, Major E. R., general list, Infantry, dated June 9.

Hargrave, Major H. J. B., to be lieut.-colonel in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

Fischer, Lieut, T. A., of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment,

officiating wing officer 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Nov. 19, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, and to his passing the professional and lingual examinations required under regula-

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, June 18.)

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following: appointment on H. E.'s personal staff, from June 12:—
PRESTON, Lieut. L. W., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 9th. Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter.
Pitt, Captain D. C. D., Royal Artillery, deputy assistant quarter-master-general, Mhow division, to officiate as assistant quarter-master-general, from May 4, in succession to Major Watling, officiating as deputy quartermaster general, and Captain Bayly, who reverts to the position of officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general.

STREET Surgeon A. W. F. in medical charge of the 5th Rember.

master-general.

Street, Surgeon A. W. F., in medical charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalry (acting deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind Registration District), to the medical charge of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Surgeon-Major Barry, appointed superintendent of Matheran.

Mistri, Surgeon K. H., officiating in medical charge of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacobka-Kisala), vice Surgeon Street.

Walton, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated June 15.

BULKLEY, Major H. T., second in command 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry (officiating commandant), to be commandant, from June 8, vice Colonel Jacob, retired.

Grant, Major J., wing commander, to be second in command. vice

vice Colonel Jacob, retired.

Grant, Major J., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Major Bulkley, appointed commandant.

Reilly, Captain E. G., wing officer (officiating adjutant and wing commander 2nd Bombay Infantry), to be wing commander, vice Major-Grant, appointed second in command. Captain Reilly will remain attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry until further orders.

Delamain, Lieut. W. S., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry. Lieut. Delamain will remain attached to the 5th Bombay Infantry until further orders.

Infantry until further orders.

WARNER, Lieut. R. R. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on proba-

tion, dated June 11.

tion, dated June 11.

VETOOM, Surgeon S. T., on being relieved of the officiating medical charge of the 23rd B.L.I., will proceed to Quetta and assume the officiating medical charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, vice Surgeon Mistrie, appointed to the medical charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalıv

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded

under the provisions of Article 276, Pay Code, Part I:—
SMITH, Captain E. D. N., Staff Corps (sub pro tem., 2nd in command,
Savantvadi Local Corps and ex officio assistant to the political
superintendent, Savantvadi), squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry.
It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff:

PRESTON, Lieut. R. W., Staff Corps (aide-de-camp and interpreter to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief), wing officer and adjutant 9th Bengal Infantry.

NEISH—FAULENER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War

Office, it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. C. G. Neish, F. Battery, B. Brigade (at present on leave in England), and Lieut. F. R. H. Faulkner B. Battery, A.

Brigade, R.H.A.

LOYD, Major T. H., assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Poona division.

BENETT—The name of Lieut. H. V. Benett, 2nd Battalion Lancashire. Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers to attend the course of garrison instructions at Poona.

### FURLOUGHS.

Barton, Captain B. (No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, Scottish division), from June 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs.

FOOTE, Lieut. H. B., No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., Scottish Division from June 16 to August 31, on private affairs to Yarcaud, Madras Presidency.

CLARKE, Captain E. H. St., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to Kultra and Chumba from July 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs.

Browning, Lieut. G. A., North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing-officer on probation 21st Bombay Infantry, to Mussoorie for ninety-two days from the date of departure, on medical certificate.

CLOSE, Surgeon-Major C. S., to Poona from July 1 to Oct. 31, on private officers.

STRATTON, Surgeon Major J. P., M.D., to remain in India from June 9 to Dec. 8, on private affairs.

COLONEL LOCKHART, on his return from the Mission to Gilgit, will act as quartermaster-general, in place of General Chapman, who is about to take six months' leave.

Some time ago about 1,000 Sikhs of the Irregular Troops were transferred to the Hyderabad City Police, says the *Deccan Times*, and were placed under the command of the Kotwal. These are now in a state of incipient mutiny, and refuse to do their duty, alleging that they have been harshly treated since their transfer to the police. A committee has here appointed to incurie into to the police. A committee has been appointed to inquire into their grievances.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—July 5, Mirzapore (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 2, Pegus, Calcutta; Erne, Calcutta. 3, Loodiana (s), Bombay; 4, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.

he following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, July 15; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Shortlands and child.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley, Mrs. Osborne and child, Rev. C. H. and Miss Pelly, Mr. H. Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. P. F. G. Gallway, Colonel H. C. A. Szczpanski, Mr. A. B. Broadhurst, Lady Seaton and two infants, Major E. H. Gorse Scott. From Venice: Mr. Garstin. From Brindisi: Major Massey, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Miss D. White. Miss D. White.
For Aden: Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Simpson, Mr. C. Nicol, Mr. G. B. Croll, Mr. W. Barron, Mr. H. Taylor, Miss E. Cook, Miss Gregory, Miss Laston,

For Port Said: Colour-Sergeants Wareham and Oswell. For Malta: Lieut. W. J. Need. For Colombo: Dr. Garvin.

:S.s. Ancona, from London, July 22; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, July 29; from Brindisi, Aug. 2.

For Bombay: Colonel H. B. Jacob. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Jopp, Lieut.-Colonel Woodhouse, General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Mr. W. E. Purser, Mr. R. H. Piggott.

S.s. Pekin, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown. For Malta: Dr. Fidbury.
For Calcutta: Mr. G. Henderson.

S.s. Malwa, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell, Mr. Picken, Mr. D. Christie, Miss Propert. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams, Colonel Wilson, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Capt. Hext, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Major Sir G. de Larpent, Mr. John Smith.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks, Rev. J. M. Walker. Erom Venice: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. From Brindisi: Colonel Hornby, Mr. G. L. Leeson.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston, two children and infant. *From Brindisi*: Major P. D. Jeffrey, Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Major S. Smith, R.E. For Madras: Miss Grove. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Poole.

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot. From Venice: Mr. Fleming. From Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter, Major W. M. Campbell.

S.s. Siam, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dolby. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood and maid, Major Chapman. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble and lady friend.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaite

For Calcutta: Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney.
For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child. *From Brindisi:* Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury. *From Venice:* Mr. Farran and two children. For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Huzara, to sail July 14.

For Kurrachee: Mr. A. Mackirch. For Bombay: Mr. E. C. Baglehole, Mr. A. G. Abbott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Almora, to sail July 22.

For Colombo: Miss K. Benningfield. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. John White.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Chyebassa, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird. For Colombo: Miss Duckers, Mr. R. S. Hallison.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Stanbridge. For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family. For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior and child.

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dobson and infant.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, at Aden, June 28.

From Calcutta: Colonel de Brett, Mr. J. H. Wiseman, Mr. Herklots. From Madras: Mr. G. Salmon, Lieut. Forbes, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. F. A. Billis, Mr. H. G. Young.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, left Liverpool July 4.

For Colombo: Mr. H. M. Husey. For Madras: Mr. J. Nelson.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Mr. Philip Lumley, Mr. R. Frame, Mr. A. Clark.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, passed Gibraltar July 6. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Uphill, Capt. George P. Owen, Mr. John Birrell.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail July 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. E. J. D. Brown

Per s.s. Clan Maclean, to sail July 26. For Bombay: Mr. Shanter.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail July 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Glass and family.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Dr. George E. Kellie.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2. For Bombay: Mrs. Russell.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, June 15. From Brindisi: Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. J. McClintoch, Colonel A. C. Hay, Mr. E. C. Johnson, Colonel Stedman, Mr. T. B. Cass, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. W. L. Sanderson, Mr. J. D. Davies.

From London: Army Schoolmaster Arthur and wife, Miss E. Corbett, Surgeon S. J. Hayman, Mr. G. K. Watts, Mr. F. L. Fendall, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair.

From Aden: Capt. Lynch.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Carthage, Capt. Hector, July 2. From Bombay: Surgeon Major Waghorn, Mrs. Robertson, two children and two infants, Sergeant Manhood, Lieut. Crozier, Corporal Owen, Sergeant Murray, Sergeants Hawood, Dale and Leach, Mrs. Dale, Mr. A. Cork, Mr. Murray, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. R. Fagan.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. J. P. Hassal, left Bombay, June 22

For London: Mr. H. W. Johnston, Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Ball.
For Brindisi: Mr. James Kimber, Mr. A. W. MacDonnell, Mr. C. E.
Crighton, Mr. A. J. Bolton, Mr. and Miss Mactavish.
For Marseilles: Colonel Freeman, Mr. H. Hirschhorn, Mr W E.
Glazebrook, Capt. H. D. Clives, Dr. Field, Capt. Grey.

Per P. and O. s.s. Brindisi, Capt. Adamson, from London, July 8. For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Campbell, Sir J. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Surgeon W. E. Breton, Mr. A. S. Gour, Mr. and Mrs. Turkhud and child, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. E. D. Grosse, Dr. Waddell, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mrs. Francis, Mr. H. Munro.

For Aden: Surgeon J. A. McAdam. For Port Said: Mr. G. Zardin, Mr. G. Dunnit. For Malta: Mr. Chaldecott, Mr. D. Jones

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail July 8.

For Colombo: Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. P. M. Bingham. For Calcutta: Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll, Mr. C. Willis. For Madras: Mr. John Smith, Mr. R. Floyd, Mr. T. Jancock. For Malta: Mrs. Castle and three children.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on June 29.

For London: Colonel H. C. Menzies, Major and Mrs. W. Herbert, Mr. Gemmel, Mr. Rankine, Mrs. O'Gorman, Rev. R. P. Burnett. For Brindisi: Colonel Godfrey, Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Capt. B. E. Shraggie, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. A. J. Abdey, Mr. F. C. Constable, Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Colonel H. Moore, Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, Colonel C. S. Grant.

. Per s.s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on July 6.

For London: Colonel C. A. Moore, Mr. H. M. Arnott.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. J. MacMinn,
Surgeon-Major E. O. Sandy, Mr. Robert Cornish, Mr. W. E. Meares,
Mr. P. S. John, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. A. L. W. Turner, Mr. W. Ross,
Mr. H. Jott, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. E. L. French,
Colonel H. G. Pritchard.

Per s.s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on July 13.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt, Capt. and Mrs. T. H. B. Doy, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mrs. H. L. Nutt.
For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Hanning-Lee and child, Miss Han-

For Brindisi: Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Colonel H. M. Evans, Mr. H. L. Darrah, Mr. H. B. Savi, Lieut. A. Ralli, Major T. J. Willans, Mr. R. T. Greeves, Dr. Mullane, Mr. H. Hasting, Capt. H. Hawkes.

er s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.

For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Mr. J. C. Robertson. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pitts.

### INDIA OFFICE.

### JULY 8.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Mansfield, S.C., Surg. Maj. D. F. Keegan, Hony. Surg. F. W. Hall, Capt. J. de C. D. Meade, S.C., Major F. J. Home, R.E., Surg.-Maj. J. McConaghy, M.D. Madras Estab.—Surg.-Gen. M. C. Furnell, M.D., C.I.E., Col. T. T.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Stock, S.C., Col. J. Jacob, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. T. Rallo, R. B. McCabe (Cov.), A. Sprenger. Madras Estab.—H. E. Sweet.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. Howard, R.E., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, S.C., three months;
Lieut. Col. J. H. M. Barnett, S.C., three months; Lieut. R. A.

Ritherdon, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estat.—Major M. W. Stevens, Inf., sixty-one days; Surg.-Major H. J. Blanc, M.D., six months; Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S.C., six months; Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., S.C., three months.

Eombay Estab.-W. P. Symonds (Cov.), four days, and to return.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut.-Col. H. C. A. Szczepanski, S.C., Surg.-Maj. K. M. Downie, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—C. D. Steel (Cov.), T. M. Moore. Madras Estab.—A. H. T. Martindale (Cov.).

JULY 9.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—
Major W. V. Ellis, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. J.

Cook, who has resigned the appointment, 28th May. Lieut.-Col. E Shaw, Madras Staff Cotps, to be a Deputy Judge-Advocate, Madras Establishment, vice Col. G. Briggs, retired, 31st January. Lieut.-Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Deputy-Assistant-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Col. E. A. Green, whose tenure of appointment has expired, 21st May. Major R. E. D. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Major A. B. Stopford, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired, 20th May.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

### BIRTHS.

CROWDY-July 5, at 20, Delamere-street, W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Crowdy, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ELGATE—ROWLEY—June 23, at Chelsea, Percy St. George Felgate, of Darjeeling, India, to Eveline Frederica Leila Agnese, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Angerstine Rowley, late Prince

daughter of the late Captain John Angerstine Rowley, and Albert's 13th Light Infantry.

Nott-Yorke-June 23, at St. John's Church, Richmond, Edmund Ernest Nott, third son of the late John Bower, Esq., D.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, to Louisa Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late James Charles Yorke, formerly Captain in the 5th Dragoon

### DEATHS.

Baillie—July 2, at Ilston Grange, Leicester, Florence Evelyn Mary, elder daughter of Colonel James William and E. Florence Baillie, aged 22.

aged 22.

Shubrick—June 26, killed in action near Ningyan, Burma, Lieut.
Henry T. Shubrick, 2nd Battalion The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, eldest and dearly-loved son of Charles J. Shubrick, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, of 93, Onslow-gardens, S.W., aged 28.

SMITH—July 3, Bessie, the beloved wife of Colonel Clement J. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, of 10, Bassett-road, North Kensington, and daughter of the late Colonel S. R. Hicks, Madras Army.

### INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON-June 17, the wife of Captain E. B. Anderson, R.A. of a son (prematurely).

BURRELL—June 7, at Nattore, the wife of W. T. Burrell, N.B.S. Railway, of a son.

DREE—June 14, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Assistant Apothecary H. T. Corke, Station Hospital, Mhow,

of a daughter. DILLON-June 7, at Agra, H. Elsie, widow of the late G. M. Eillon,

DILLON—June 7, at Agra, H. Elsie, widow of the late G. M. LHOH, E.B. Railway, of a son.

FABRE-TONNERRE—June 10, at Purneah, the wife of C. Fabre-Tonnerre, Esq., Bengal Police, of a daughter.

KER—June 11, at Rajputana, the wife of Thomas Ker, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

SCHWARZ—June 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of Ritter von Schwarz, Superintendent Government Iron Works, Barrakur, of a son.

SIMKINS—June 15, at Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, the wife of Arthur R. M. Simkins, Telegraph Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

CRONK—GASCOYNE—June 9, at Bangalore, F. C. E. Cronk, Corporal H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers, to Bertrude, daughter of the late G. Gascoyne, of Bangalore.

Stewart—Peart—June 13, at Shahjahanpore, J. F. Stewart, Scottish

Rifles and 17th B.C., to Katharine, daughter of S. Peart, Esq., District Engineer, Shahjahanpore.

SIYEWRIGHT—GASS—June 12, at Bangalore, R. Sivewright, Executive

Engineer, P.W.D., to Ethel Rosalie, daughter of Samuel Gass, Sidcup, Kent. Sullivan—Oakes-

JULIVAN—OAKES—June 15, at Ootacamund, Lieut. R. E. Sullivan, 10th Regiment, M.I., son of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, M.C.S., to Amy Lucy, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Oakes, Madras Staff Corps.

### DEATHS.

BOLTON—June 14, at Colaba, William Henry Coffyne, the beloved child of W. H. C. Bolton, Royal Artillery, aged 14 months.

HUGHES—June 11, at Oudh, the wife of H. W. Hughes, District

Engineer.
MILLER—June 14, at Burdwan, Thomas de Burgh Miller, Manager of

the Burdwan Raj Estates, aged 41.

OGLEY-June 8, at Rawal Pindi, A. Wilfred, son of Lewis and E. Ogley, Transport Department, aged 11 months.

WATSON—May 28, at Sirdarpur, C.I., Lieut. Phillips Watson, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, and Officiating Adjutant, Malwa Staff

Werge-June 13, at Satara, Captain Edwards Werge, 22nd Regiment

Bombay Infantry.

MAJOR MOORE, Military Secretary to the Governor, has been appointed Superintendent of the Madras Gunpowder Factory in succession to Colonel Ketchen.

BOMBAY   TURNS   15   15   15   15   15   15   15   1	COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 85 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 100 Oriental Govt. Scourity 50 24	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 05 to — Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47 Indian Terai 500 100 to —
Proceedings   Cont.	, -	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 Prem. Prince of Vales Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700 Treacher and Co all 1,080	Jellalpore (Cachar) — to — to Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to 26
The Content of the	Four per Cent Rs. 97½ to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 101½ to —	LAND COMPANIES. Colaba Co 123 695	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to —
Part of the Property Law   19   20   20   20   20   20   20   20   2	Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 1052 to New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1371 — to New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1872 — to	Mazagon	Do contributory 200 78 to -
Part of the Property Law   19   20   20   20   20   20   20   20   2	Paris Municipal Loan — to — Four per Cent, Port Trust Bond 921 to —		Kuttal (Čachar) 100 198 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 26 to — Loperius (Partiling) 100 60 to —
Part	Trust Bond	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lower Assam £71 23 to —
April   Property   April   Property   April	Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	41 of 1870 (1885) 90 o to	Luckimpore (Assam) \$10 00 10 Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to Mim (Dariiling) 100 to
Section   Column	Paid-up. LastDiv'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs.	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 101 2 to 42 of 1879 (Coupon) to -	Do. contributory 90 8 to -
The content of the	Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 712; Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 840	6 of 1865 (1885) Rs. Paid off -	Mothola (Assam) 100 60 to — Do. contributory 90 50 to —
Sectional Bank of India   Aligner   11   prob.   11   12   12   13   13   13   13   13	EXCHANGE BANKS. ASTA Bunk all 6 pr.ct 130	6 of 1866 (1886) 100 0 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Ablest (Garmènos)	Banking Corporation — —	6 of 1872 (1891) 108 0 to — 5 of 1878 (1908) 99 0 to 99 4	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Abbert (Garmache ) 11 1 18 17 p. pr. ch. 152   152 cm.	PRESS COMPANIES.	41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to —	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to — Phoenix (Cachar) 85 33 to —
Balley   Colores   Color	Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,099	Paid. Price.	Punkaharaa (Dariiling) 100 65 to
Section   Company   1.50	Apollo 1,100 175 255 Bellary 400 nil 465	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 193 to 195	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
South Action   180	Breul's Cawppore Press Co., Limited — —	Bank of Bengal 500 835 to -	Singbulli and Murmah 100 £4 to —
Performance   1,000   150	Colaba 125 0 663 Dhollera Ginning 1,880 70 160	Delhi and London £25 170 to — Himalaya 100 120 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100 84 to —   Springside (Darjiling) 100 88 to 90
Simple State Seathers	Fort 1,000 130 2,100 French 8,500 150 660	National of India £121 112 to 113 Robilkund Kumaon 100 105 to —	Tundarrea (Darilling) 100 61 to 62
Microscopy   Communication	Khangaum	Simla Bank Corporation 500 325 to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to — Takvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to —
Serip Boltzen   50   50   50   50   50   50   50   5	Mofussil Co 250 0 440 Manmar M all 45 230	Price.	Oppor Assaul
Separation   Column	New Indian 400 50 130 Prince of Wales 125 0 530	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	<del></del>
Sepinning And Warning Company (1)	Passoon 1,000 90 500	Bally Paper Mills £10 145 to 150 Barnagore Jute £10 68 to 69	Price.
SPINNING AND WHAVING COMPANIES.   Do. Deferred R.Shares   Do. Deferred R.Sha	Sind 500 80 635	B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares)	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 1031
Allenae Spinnings 500 2 17 p.cc. 17 p.c		Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 5 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	41 Do. do. 1885 — to — 41 Do. do. 1893 71 to 72
Angle-In-dian   1.00	Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 850 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 715	Bonded Warehouse 445 260 to — Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 39 to 40	4 Do. 1886-8 102 to 104
Light   Ligh	Anglo-Indian 500 181 112	Burrakur Coal 100 150 to 155 Calcutta Hydranlic 100 102 to 103	6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 116
Central India	I.d. (Bellary)	Calcutta Steam Co 85 94 to — Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 110 to —	RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
District	Central India 500 35 850 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 690	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 97 to — Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 25 to 26	Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 104 to 106- East Indian, Irredeem. 41 p.c. 100 120 to 122
Empress Co. all 25 740 Gourepore 100 74 b 150 Gourepore 100 74 b 150 Gourepore 100 74 b 150 Gourepore 100 20 150 Gourepore 100 74 b 150 Gourepore	Dhun Mills	Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 12 to —	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 106 to 108 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 105 to 107
Gorden Mills   1,000   40   670   170	Empress Co all 25 740 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 690	Gourepore 100 74 to — Great Eastern Hotel 100 92 to —	RAILWAYS.
Hingunghat Mill	Gordon Mills 1,000 — 175	Howrah Mills 100 61 to 62 India General Steam Navigation 100 93 to	Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 42 to 5 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162
Margan   Manufacturing   Margan   Mar	Hingunghat Mill — — — 960 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 80 960	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to — Landing and Shipping 100 61 to —	E. Indian, 41 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 — 281 to 241 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) — 241 to 251
Samptine   1,000   30	James Greaves 400 607	Murree Brewery 100 125 to 130 Naini Tal Brewery 100 100 to —	Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. — 123 to 125 Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152
Ransegroupe	Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,155}	New Beerbhoom Coal 100 80 to 81	Do. do. 41 do. 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 41 do. 100 114 to 116
Mahalumee 1,000 100 2,100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Khatao Mackungee 1,000 20 940 Leopold 100 5 156	Raneegunge Coal Association 100 45 to — Riverside Press 90 63 to 64	Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 41 4 to 42
Masagon	Mahaluxmee 1,000 — 750 Manockjee Petit all — 1,220	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing 100 40 to — Strand Bank Press 100 65 to 67	Do. do. 5 p.c. shares 5 — to — South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128
National	Mazagon 250 9 135 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,470	17405012 5 2 400110 2 2 400	South Mahratta Gua., Ld 20 104 to 105 Do. do 5 10 to 11
Amicable (Assam)	National 1,000 40 560 New Great Eastern 1,000 20 930	Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) 100 70 to —	Do. Do. Do 15 18 to 19
Prince of Wales   500   30   100   Assam     £20   540   to	Parell 400 57	Amluckie 100 70 to —	TELEGRAPHS.
Southern India   1,000   60   2770   Southern India   1,000   60   20   410   Bishnauth (Assam)   20   23   to -   100   4   5   100   Exter., Austra, & China   all   128 to 128   128	Prince of Wales 500 80 100 Sassoon 1,000 40 1,500	Assam £20 540 to   Balasun (Darjiling) 100 80 to 81	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 102 to 104
Do. Contributory   100   00 to   45 to   50 to   110   100   127 to   128	Soonderdas 1,000 50 770 Southern India 500 20 410	Do. contributory 80 23 to — Bishnauth (Assam) 200 120 to —	Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exter., Austra. & China all 123 to 123
Cantral Teral (Darjilling)   100   34 to 38 to 50   100	Victoria Mills 1,000 35 580	Burkhola (Cachar) 100 40 to 45	Do. 6 p.c. Labenture all 108 to 111 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 108 to 111
Chora Raggore 100 29 to 200 101 (Assam) 100 127 to 100 127 to 100 129 to	RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Central Teral (Darjilling) 100 34 to 36 Chandypore (Cachar) 100 55 to —	Indo-European, Lim all 341 to 851
Do. do 1-18-1 do. 20 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15 5 do. 360 New £18 Shares — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	solidated Stock 218-3-0 5 pr.ct. 1,800 Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do. 350	Colonial (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Coocheela (Cachar) 100 29 to —	Agra all 91 to 93 Delhi and London all 12 to 14
New £18 Shares	Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 Do. do 1-13-1 do. 20	Dehing (Assam) 90 28 to 29 Dehing (Assam) 100 50 to —	Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 18 to 19
Bombay Saw Mills 100   So to 31   Sastering Co. (As.)	New £18 Shares — — —	Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 80 to —	BANK BILLS. Sight. 80 days: 60 days.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship 10 45 Good Hope Tea Co 100 130 to 4 per cent. 41 per cent. Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 240 Gowhatty (Assan) 100 8 to 751	Paid-up. Cash Rates. Bombay Saw Mills 1,000 210	Festern Cachar 100 30 to 31	Calcutta   Madras   18 61 18 5 15-16d
Karachi Ire Co., Id 100 240 Gowhatty (Assan) 100 8 to - 1	Bombay Burmah Trading Co.(B) 1,500 8,350	Good Hope Tea Co 100 180 to -	Colombo / Mauritius Nom Nom Nom
	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 240	Gowhatty (Assan') 100 8 to -	Indian Government Papers 75} 4per cent. 4j per cent 75}

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

### -0-CIVIL.

CIVIL.

Aikman, R.S., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Rev.&Gn., 17 m. Apl. 30, '85 Aikken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84. Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Algle, W., Burms P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85. Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 19 mos., March, '85., Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., Mar. 6, '85. Anderson, R.H., Ben.Cov., Bn. Rev. &Gen., 18ms.Ap., 15, '85. Anstude, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86. Anstruther, W. S. Armstrong, J. S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Customs, 8mos., Apr. 4, '86. Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85. Atkinson, J.N., Ma.Cov., Ma. Rev.&Gn., 12mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Apr., 4, 85.
Atkinson, J.N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug., 14, 85.
Atkinson, J.N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug., 14, 85.
Backer, H. V. S., Punjab P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr., 2, 86.
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr., 2, 86.
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Police, 13 mos., Oct. 16, 85.
Barker, E. J., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Jan. 30, 86.
Barkley, D. G., Ben.Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, 86.
Barnett, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Jan. 16, 86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 164 mos., April 24, 85.
Barrow, O. T., Ben.Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 24, 85.
Barton, B.J., Ben.Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, 85.
Barton, B.J., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, 85.
Barton, B.J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 19, 86.
Beacheroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 ms., Apr., 3, 85.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, 86.
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, 86.
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, 86.
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, 86.
Berny, F.C., O.L.E., Ben. Cov., Null 20 ms., Apr., 3, 85.
Berny, F.C., O.L.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18m., June2, 85
Berry, F.C., O.L.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18m., June2, 85
Berts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Cot. 6, 85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 3, 86.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 3, 86.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 3, 85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P. W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, 84.
Blair, R. W., Opium Dopt., 15 mos., April 3, 85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P. W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, 84.
Blair, R. W., Opium Dopt., 15 mos., April 3, 85.
Brender, J. E. A., Madras Police, 12 mos., Feb. 13, 86.
Boyd, J. E. E. A., Madras Police, 12 mos.
Boxwell, J., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., May 1, 85.
Breasington, J. W., Rajpootana, P. W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 1, 85.
Bremener, A. W., Calcutta Fost Office, 24 mos., Feb. 11, 85.
Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 18 mos., May 1, 85.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Fost Office, 24 mos., Feb. 11, 86.
Brewn,

Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Puujab P.W.D., 18 m s., May 1, '85.

Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 24, '85.

Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.

Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comr., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.

Casey, A. E.C., Bu. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Chadburn, C. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.

Chapman, Lt.F.R.H., Bo.S.C., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.

Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.

Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 9 mos., Mar. 4, '86.

Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.

Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 9 mos., Mar. 4, '86.

Cottos, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '86.

Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.

Coghlan, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Colss, G. E., Nw.P., P.W.D., 42 mos., Apr. 11, 1883.

Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '86.

Cordery, J.G., Bn. Cov., Resident Hydernad, 6ms., Ap., '86.

Cowper, G., India, P. W.D., 12 mos., April 29, '86.

Cowper, G., India, P. W.D., 12 mos., April 29, '86.

Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.

Crouthwaite, C. H. T., Ben.Cov., Chief Com. Cent. Prov.,

11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.

Crudsca, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 28, '85.

Crudsca, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 28, '85.

Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben Cov., Punjab Comn., 16ms.,

Nov. 15, '85.

Nov. 15, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1832.
Daniell, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judi., 19mos., Apr.16, '86.
De Crettes, A., Buma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '85.
De Lange, N., 9 mos.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Denniston, J.L., B.Cv., N.W.P.Rev.&Gen., 17m., June2, '85.
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 mos., June 4, '86.
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., July 1, '85.
Douglas, C. G., Mad. Forests, 12 mos.
Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dudgeon, P. J., State Railways, 12 mos., May 6, '86.
Dunbar, W.J.C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.,
Duthott, F.W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.Judl., 9 ms., May 14, '86.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Dutt, R. C., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20mos., Mar.15, '85.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 15, '85. Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84. Elliott, A., Berars Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86. Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Apr. 3, '85. Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19, mos., Apr. 7, '66. Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 30 mos., April 25, 1884. Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Mar. 5, '86. Evans, L.G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap. 16, '86. Ewing, R., P.W.D., 6 mos.

Fanshaw, H. A. W.. Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, 35.
Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14mos., Nov. 27, 38.
Faulder, C.J.S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Ap. 22, 36.
Fedden, F. Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, 34.
Ferguson, H. I., State Railways, 6 mos. Apr. 23, 36.
Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Mayl., 36.
Feind, G. M. R., Punjab, P. W. D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, 35.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 2, 36.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, 36.
Fox, H. H., Burma, P. W. D., 24 mos., April 30, 36.
Fraser, A. H.L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 14mos., Oct., 35.
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev& Gen., 9 ms., Feb. 19, 36.
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev& Gen., 9 ms., Feb. 19, 36.
Freiters, J. A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, 35.

Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Gahan, H. H., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Garrard, A. S. India, P.W.D., 18 ms., Mar. 27, '85. Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85. Gibson, E., M.Cov., Sec. Bde. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 16, '85. Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85. Glazier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6mos., Apr. 30, '86. Good, J. B., Bengal Police, 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86. Gompertz, Ma. Survey, 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85. Gompertz, Ma. Survey, 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85. Gordon, E. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '86. Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., May 19, '85. Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., May 19, '85. Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., Apr. 23, '86. Grierson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Apr. 30, '85. Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Eduel., 12 mos.

Grimwood, F.St. C., Ben. Cov., AssamCom., 20m., Mar. 26, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Ben. Sep. Acad. Ann. 1 '86.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, 785. Gupta, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, 786. Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Apr. 1, 86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Medical, 7 mos. Hand, J. E., Opium Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 23, 786. Handley, F.F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Mar. 24, 786. Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 3, 85. Happell, W. A., Mad. Cv., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Mar. 1, 85. Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 6 mos., Aprl. 12, 786. Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8mos., Aprl. 16, 786. Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8mos., Aprl. 16, 786. Harington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, 786. Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 8mos., Apr. 23, 785. Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 8mos., Apr. 23, 786. Harrison, J. F., Ben. Rogn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, 785. Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14mos., Sept. 21, 785. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 12 ms., Ap. 20, 786. Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., Aprl. 22, 786. Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., Aprl. 26, 786. Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., Aprl. 17, 789. Henderson, E.P., Ben. Cov., PunjabJudl., 10mos., Apr. 17, 789. Henderson, E.P., Ben. Cov., PunjabJudl., 10mos., Apr. 17, 785. Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Ap. 21, 786. Hight, A. E., Bom. P. W.D., 19 mos., Nov. 1, 785. Hill, A. D., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Apr. 15, 786. Holme, C. H., N.W.P. P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 16, 786. Holmes, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 16, 786. Holmes, M., Bombay Police, 18 mos., Apr. 11, 786. Holmes, M., Bombay Police, 18 mos., Apr. 11, 786. Holmes, M., Madras Forests, 24 mos., Holderness, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 19ms. Ap., 1, 786. Housden, W. P., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 13, 786. Housden, W. P., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 13, 786. Holome, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, 786. Holome, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 786. Holome, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 786.

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 15, '85. Innes, J. S. R., Ben.Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85. Irvine, G. D., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 26, '86.

Jackson, E. J., India Survoy, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.

Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educi., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

James, H. E. M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., 12mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Martine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.

Jervolse, A.A.C., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos., Apl. 24, '85

Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '86.

Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '86.

Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 3, '85.

Kelsall, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 mos.

Kemble, W., Ben.Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 ms., Nov. 27, '85.

Kennedy, J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 12 mos., Nov.6, '85.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rov., 12 mos., May 1, '86.

Koys, B., Ma. Pross, 6 mos.,

Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.

King, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gon., 6 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.

Kitts, B. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 27 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Douglas, C. G., Mad. Forests, 12 mos.

Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.

Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.

Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.

Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.

Dudgeon, P. J., State Rallways, 12 mos., May 6, '86.

Dunbar, W. J.C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.

Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos., May 6, '86.

Dunbar, W. J.C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., May 14, '86.

Duthott, F.W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 ms., May 14, '86.

Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Dutty, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Dutty, J. W., C.S. I., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.& Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86.

Edgar, J. W., C.S. I., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '86.

Egerton, Capt.F.W., Bn.Cov., Punj.Comn., 24ms., Ap.23, '86.

Lewis, W. C., Madras, P. W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Little, T. D., Bombay P. W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.
Livesay, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Mar.12, '96.
Logan, R., Ben. Cov., Under Sect., Fincl. Dept., 7½ mos.,
April 1, '86.
Logan, W., Ma. Cov., Madras Rev., 6 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 26, '85.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Logan, W., Ma. Cov., Madras Rev., 6 mos., Apr. 23. '86.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev.&Gen., 16 mos., July 26, '85.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Macauliffe, M., Ben. Gov., Punjab Judl., 18 ms., May 3, '86.
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackennon, J. A. B., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Mackennon, J. A. B., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Mackennie, A., Ben Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.
Mackensie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackensie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackensie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackelan, C. F. H., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 3, '86.
Macpherson, W.C., Ben. Cv., Ben. Secretariat, Sms., Aprl., '86.
Macpherson, W.C., Ben. Cv., Ben. Secretariat, Sms., Aprl., '86.
Mance, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.
Manson, C. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 15, '86.
Mance, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, '86.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 13, '85.
Melitus, P. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Apr., 9, '86.
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 13, '85.
McCabe, B., Den. Cov., Assemcomn., 21 mos., Feb. 19, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Banc. Cov., Assemcomn., 21 mos., Peb. 19, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Ben. Cov., New. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Apr. 9, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Ben. Cov., New. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Apr. 9, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Ben. Cov., New. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Peb. 19, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Ben. Cov., New. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Peb. 19, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Ben. Cov., New. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Peb. 19, '86.
McCaden, E. G., Ben. P. W. D., 15 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Morior, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '86.
Morior, E. H

Munro, H. B. Ben. Folice, 22 mios., April 13, 65.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos, Nov. 13, '85.

Naylor, F. A.. Cent. Provs. Police, 18 mos., May 11, '85.

Neaham, W. A., Cent. Provs. Comn., 8 mos., Mar. 5, '86.

Nealon, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '86.

Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.

Newall, J., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '86.

Newham, W. E., Bengal P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.

Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P. W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.

Nixon, G., Ben. P. W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 3, '85.

Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P. W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.

Nortor, C. H. T., Madras P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '85.

Nortor, C. H. T., Madras P. W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.

Nugent, J., Bo.Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18mos., May 21, '86.

Oakeshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.

Oakeshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 20ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 3, '85.
O'Iwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 24. mos., Nov. 14, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
Olivor, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 12ms., Nov. 13, '85.
Osborne, H., Oplum Dept., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept, 12 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Pargiter, E. H.. Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Pargiter, F. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11ms., Feb. 7, '86.

Pargetter, W. H., India, P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 16, '86.

Peacock, E. B., Punjab Comn., 18 mos., Nov. 27, '85.

Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 18ms., May 15, '85.

Pears, Capt. T. C., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 18 mos., Apl. 17, '85.

Peatre, H. G., Ben. Cov.,

Peot, A. W., Madras Forests, 9 mos., Mar. 11, '86.

Pegler, E., Assam Educl., 6 mos., May 13, '86.

Pegler, R., Assam Educl., 6 mos., May 13, '86.

Petterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint. 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Pinhey, E., Bo., P. W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '85.

Playfair, Li. Col. A. L., Mhow Judl., 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.

Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '86.

Portson, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gon., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.

Posford, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Powell, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., Feb. 25, '86.

Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Oct. 15, '86.

Quinn, J., Ben. Gov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Quinn, J., Ben. Gov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Rebsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Rees, J. D., Ma. Cov., Und. Sec., Govt. Madras, 18 mos., March 4, '86. Reis, J. D., Whare and the sec., Govt. Madras, 18 mos., March 4, '86. Reidly, C. H., Asst Sec., Govt. of Bengal, 9 ms., Fob. 17'86. Redfern, T.R., Bn. Cv., N.W.P., Rv. & Gen., 10 ms., Fob. 1, '86. Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '86. Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo., 8ms., Apr. 1, '86. Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo., 8ms., Apr. 1, '86. Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo., 8ms., Apr. 1, '86. Roberts, D. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 13, '85. Robertson, F. E., India P.W.D., 17 mos., April 23, '85.

Rors, J. D., Mad. Cov., Under Sec. to Govt., 18 mos. Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 18 mos., April 30, '85. Rundall, C., Madras Salt., 18 mos., April 17, '85. Rundall, J. W., Madras P. W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85. Russell, A. S., Madras, P. W.D., 13 mos., May 5, '85. Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Mar. 20, '85. Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85. Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.

Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Sage, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86.

Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 30 mos., April 11, '84.

Sclby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.

Sclby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '85.

Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Mad. Rev.& Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 12, '85.

Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev.& Gen., 17 mos., May 2, '85.

Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 18 mos., May 2, '85.

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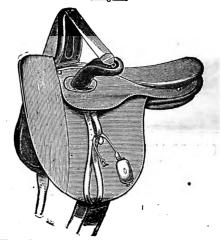
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

The overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 29th June; from Allahabad to the 26th June; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 25th June.

It is probable that Sir Charles Bernard will shortly visit the Chindwin Valley on a tour of inspection. He then goes to Mandalay, and afterwards to Bhamo.

The two military police battalions required for service in Burma have now been completed, but volunteering from the army is still to be permitted for the Burma district police.

THE MYMSAING PRINCE has been attempting to escape. The dacoits made a feint attack on the west in order that the Prince might escape on the east side. News of the attempt, however, reached the commanding officer, and he took measures to frustrate the Prince's plans. Severe fighting ensued. Captain Wilbraham, of the Somerset Regiment, was severely wounded, a corporal was killed, and eight soldiers and sepoys wounded.

Major Gordon, 2nd Bengal Lancers, has attacked the dacoit chief Boh Shway, who occupied a strong position near Mapeh. The position was carried with a loss of three men of the Liverpool Regiment and three Sepoys. Lieutenant L. Williams and twenty-six soldiers were wounded.

A REPORT comes from Mandalay that another agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company has been assassinated.

THE British India steamer Arcot struck on a reef off Colachel. The captain made all steam possible for Colombo, where the vessel was beached, to prevent her from sinking.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the North-Western Railway from the Bunder station at Karachi to Kiamari, so as to bring into direct communication all the new wharves and export sheds which are now under construction by the Karachi Port Trust.

THERE is a rumour that Jam Ali Khan, the eldest son of the Jam of Las Beyla, in south-west Beluchistan, has rebelled against his father, and has raised an army to fight him. Troops from the Karachi District may have to be sent against him.

Mr. Townsend, the engineer in charge of the petroleum borings near Sibi, is now at Simla consulting with the Public Works authorities regarding the development of the oil springs. These seem to promise well; but deeper borings are needed involving further outlay. The Government will now have to decide whether operations shall be continued.

SEVERAL engineers and upper subordinates have been transerred on loan from the Jhan-si-Manickpore Railway te the Indian Midland Railway Company, and that every effort is being made to complete a length of 186 miles before the end of next year.

THE railway from Kutni to the Umeriah coal-fields has been completed. Engines now run to Umeriah, and the line will be opened for traffic next month.

Capital having to be borrowed to enable the Bombay Municipal Corporation to carry out the Tansa Water Works, the Government has framed a Bill to empower the Corporation to raise a larger revenue from town-duties.

THE Bombay Government have framed a Bill for vesting the port of Karachi in a trust.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Wednesday, Captain Morland was unanimously elected chairman of that body in place of Dr. Cook, who resigned his office on his departure to England.

THE Government have offered a new site for the Bombay Municipal buildings in the circle opposite the Sailors' Home. The Municipal Commissioner has written back to Government asking whether they were prepared to grant the land at the same rate at which they had agreed to give the original site opposite the G.I.P. Railway Terminus.

SIR FRANK H. SOUTER has been appointed to be a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Harold R. King.

THE Secretary of State has ordered that the Madras Board of Revenue is to be reconstituted, and that the members are to be increased from three to four.

THE Anthropological Society of Bombay promise to be a great success. At the second ordinary meeting at the Town Hall on Wednesday, Mr. E. Tyrrell-Leith, the president, gave a very gratifying account of its prospects.

THE new regulation regarding military furlough will shortly be issued, under which officers who vacate the command of Native regiments, after their term of command, will be allowed to remain in England on £700 per annum to complete their time for off-reckonings.

The eldest son of the Ameer of Kabul is said to have been betrothed to the daughter of the Governor of Farah.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission are still at Khamiah. The latest report regarding them is that they are all well.

COLONEL CHAPMAN will leave Bombay in the mail steamer of the 20th July, going direct to Marseilles, and thence to Homburg for a course of special treatment. If Colonel Lockhart has not returned by that time, Colonel Gatacre will officiate as Quarter master-General.

THE weather reports from the tea districts are generally favourable. At Chittagong, however, the late very heavy rain has done some damage, and in Kangra and Kumaon several gardens have suffered severely from hailstorms.

LIEUTENANT CHURCHILL, of the Scots Fusiliers, who was recently wounded at Toundwingyee, is seriously ill.

THE SUCCESSOR to Colonel Ketchen as Superintendent of the Madras Gunpowder Factory, will not be Captain G. M. Moore, Mr. Grant-Duff's military secretary, but Major C. A. Empson, at present commanding 5-1 R.A.

Mr. D. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, is about to take long furlough.

Mr. G. A. Sala, in a private letter, states that he is still bent upon visiting India early next cold season.

MR. H. B. WEBSTER, C.S., Inspector-General of Police in the North-West Provinces, is retiring from the service.

Mr. Colquinous intends crossing from Mogoung to Upper Assam, so as thoroughly to explore the country.

A SCHEME of railway extension in Upper Burma has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who will grant his sanction provided the expense can be met out of the ordinary Budget estimate. The India Office is not inclined to agree to extraordinary expenditure on the line.

LIEUTENANT ORR, of the Hyderabad Contingent, has been lucky enough to bag in a month a dozen tigers and tigresses, besides a wild buffalo, antelope, and other large

THE death of Dr. Gardner, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, has to be added to the already long list of those due to

polo. The deceased gentleman met with his fatal accident on June the 19th.

THE REV. GEORGE SHIRT, a missionary very well known in Sind, died at Quetta on the 16th June.

It is rumoured that Mr. Howell, Commissioner, Norbudda Division, proceeds on furlough in September, and retires.

## Hotes of the Week.

THE correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette with the Afghanistan Boundary Commission, writing of the dim prospects of the speedy return of the members, says:—"We shall soon begin to take root in the soil and be like the tent-pegs at Chahar Shumba, which have already taken root and are sprouting, and will in time, if left alone, form a fine avenue of trees, which will remain as a record of the Mission's long residence in this

In the meantime Russia is pursuing the even tenor of her way towards the East, all Afghanistan Boundary or other Commissions notwithstanding. She has closed Batoum for "purely commercial reasons," and she has sent two "scientific missions" into Asia Minor, one of which will carry out its researches in the Euphrates Valley. "It's as good as a play," as the saying is, this quiet pursuit of scientific knowledge by Russia, but the ending of the play may be other than serio-comic for England. Russian "scientific expeditions" ought surely by this time to have some other significance for us who are sitting with folded hands awaiting "the unforeseen.'

"Ir this interest of Russia in Asia Minor develops," says a contemporary who is not disposed to quarrel with her for breaking treaties (it being, as the nations know, her custom to do so), "our protectorate will be imperilled, and at no distant date England will have to decide once and for all time whether she will place the Euphrates Valley under her own influence by supporting the construction of the railway so long and so courageously advocated by Sir William Andrew from opposite Cyprus to the Persian Gulf, or whether she will allow the region to pass under the control of Russia." She may have to allow it whether she likes it or not. Whilst England is meditating Russia is marching.

THE veteran engineer who has made so long and stubborn a fight for the completion of strategic railways to check the advance of Russia towards India thinks that Batoum may become a future basis of operations against our power there. Sir William Andrew's warnings have met the fate of those of Cassandra hitherto; but, nothing daunted, he continues to advise, and has sent us a reprint from the Times of some of his letters which appeared in that journal during the last few years on this important matter. One question he asks, "Is Russia to construct railways and hurry on her troops to the frontier and we do nothing?" remains yet to be answered. Unfortunately the answer may be given too late to be of service.

THE storm-clouds are gathering in the East, and there are political weather prophets who say that before another summer comes the standards of Russia will be advancing towards the minarets of Stamboul.

Home economists who complain of the heaviness of military expenditure in India are not perhaps aware of the close scrutiny which is made by the Accountant-Generals there into all matters which involve the paying out of money. It is all very well for hostile critics to declare that lacs upon lacs of rupees are annually wasted without any benefit to the soldier, but with much burden to the taxpayer. Facts, however, are stubborn things; and here is a fact which should "speak volumes" for the extaken care of, the pounds may be left to take care of themselves.

"The Government of India," so it is written, "has specially sanctioned the issue of one bugle to each of the seven hill depôts, only on the condition that there is no bugler with his bugle at the depôt, and that there is a soldier who is not a bugler, but can blow the bugle."

What greater concession to the spirit of economy can the taxpayer want than this?

THE "hills" not being at present in favour, or rather, the attention of the public having been somewhat unexpectedly called to them as Budget items, all manner of suggestions are now being made to reduce the expenditure they entail. One of these suggestions is that the permanent staff kept at the seven convalescent depôts should be dispensed with, and that the appointments should be made during the hot season only—and then from a regiment in the vicinity of each depôt, temporary allowances being It is calculated that this will effect a saving of about Rs. 30,000 in the cost of the whole Hill Smitaria. But the saving may be at the expence of efficiency. These Sanitaria are maintained for the benefit of sick and weakly soldiers, and a proper system of supervision and discipline is necessary. Continual changes in the staff responsible for the ordinary routine work will soon bring about confusion. What will be everybody's business will be no-body's, and the soldiors will be the sufferers. The total cost of keeping up the convalescent depôts is a small item in the Budget—but on their being efficiently kept up dopends the saving of many lives, and, therefore, of much money to the State.

A MILITARY contemporary, referring to the meeting held at Calcutta to protest against the annual migration of the Government of India to Simla during the hot weather, notices that "not a word appears to have been said regarding the location of the Military Departments connected with the Commander-in-Chief upon the same inland mountain during the entire year. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief, was at Simla, and Simla was very nearly being cut off altogether from the plains. But the drawback to it is not merely its geographical isolation which keeps off all but those who can afford time and money to go there to ingratiate themselves with the powers that be. A good voice, superior skill in lawn tennis, and being a ladies' favourite, used to help a hero's promotion much more than experience on battlefields or parade grounds. Modest merit did not go to the hills, or if it did the Mutual Admiration Society did not notice it." Our contemporary adds "Perhaps things are better now." Are they?

A CORRESPONDENT with the Afghan Boundary Commission writing from Camp Khamiab, Oxus, on May 30, says:—"When last I took my pen in hand to tell of the doings of the Mission, we had just reached Doulatabad, and were expecting to march daily for the Oxus—the end of the Boundary line where we hoped that, as the Boundary had been demarcated as far as Dugchi, some forty miles from the Oxus, that we might, if the Russians chose, before long find ourselves on the homeward march. We are now encamped on the banks of the Oxus, at present a truly mighty stream, for it is now at its highest point, and we look over a vast expanse of reddish-coloured water dotted here and there with low-lying islands of sand, while the eye is relieved by mountains against the sky-line and still lower with an almost endless line of foliage which fringes either side of the river. In the middle of the trees villages appear at intervals. Here we are at last on the Oxus after two years of wandering, and, with a deep sigh of relief, one would wis' to shut for ever the dreary record of the last two years. Your readers in India can hardly enter into our feelings on the subject; but let any of them try a sojourn for the same period in a wilderness, minus "pegs," novelty, a petticoat, and the thousand and one attractions of life in its humblest form, and they will begin to realise what we have for so long experienced. No words that I know of could express my feelings on the subject. I know when I started I received an assurance from a mest reliable source that we should not be away for more than six month. I was fool enough to received an assurance from a most reliable source that we should taxpayer. Facts, however, are stubborn things; and here is a fact which should "speak volumes" for the excellent way in which the Government of India takes care of the pennies, and we know that when the pennies are

### LATEST IN TELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of protesting against the removal of the Government to the hills. There was a large attendance of representative members of all classes and races. The following resolutions were carried with acclamation :-

"1. That this meeting, having regard to the best interests of the country and having at heart the cause of the good government of India, records an emphatic protest against the location of the Government of India and the various local administrations during the greater or any portion of the year in the hills, away from the recognised seats of government."

from the recognised seats of government."

"2. That this meeting condemns the location of the Indian Administration in the hills upon, among others, the following grounds:—(1) That it involves an unnecessary and wasteful outlay of the public revenues; (2) that it involves a very serious and unnecessary waste of public time, and, therefore, is to the prejudice of the public service and the public interests; (3) that it causes severe hardship to all classes of public servants affected, except those in the highest grades and receiving the highest emoluments; (4) that it reverses the accepted principle upon which Indian salaries are fixed at rates exceptionally high, as compared with the remuneration of public servants in England, the colonies, or any other country; (5) that it rests upon an exaggerated notion of the unsuitability of the Indian climate for Englishmen—a notion contradicted by all the facts of the British occupation, by the experience of contemporaries of of the British occupation, by the experience of contemporaries of the officials who form the headquarter staff, and by the experience of the whole body of Europeans of the non-official community; (6) that it deprives the Indian Legislature of the services of the non-official imports, and for a large part of the services of the Council into a purply official comparison. year converts the Council into a purely official committee—a result not intended or contemplated by the Act establishing the Council; (7) that it removes the Government from touch with Council; (7) that it removes the Government from touch with the communities which it has to govern and makes it less acquainted with the actual practical requirements of the people and country (8) that it denies the principle that Governments should be located at the points where the central authority is most secure and best able in the event of an emergency to move with the greatest readiness the full resources of the State; (9) that it is a custom a parallel to which is furnished by no other country; (10) that it is a practice which has been condemned upon military, political, and administrative grounds by the thighest authorities."

The third and fourth resolutions authorised the chairman to forward the resolutions to the Secretary of State and the Governments of India and Bengal, with a request that measures might be taken to abate and discontinue a practice which had grown to the proportions of a great public grievance; and also authorised him to send copies to the Press and the principal associations in India.

Mr. Yule, Sheriff of Calcutta, who occupied the chair, read a number of letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, received from various associations at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Allahabad, Benares, Poona, Bangalore and other places throughout India. Among them was a telegram from the clerks of the Government offices at Sim'a,

telegram from the clerks of the Government offices at Simla, who wished the meeting every success, adding that the attainment of its object would be a great boon to them.

Among the speakers were the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohum Tagore, Messrs. A. Wilson, merchant, l'ugh, Gasper, and Apcar, barristers, Dignam, solicitor, Prate, Master of the trade association, Baboss Surendro Nath Banerjee, Kallynath Mitter, and Juggernath, Khannah, Hadjee Noor Mahomed Zachariah, and Mr. Meht a Passac goatlaneer

Mr. Meht, a Parsee gentleman.

CALGUTTA, JULY 18.

Last Wednesday's meeting called to protest against the annual removal of the Government to the hills was, perhaps, the most crowded ever held in the Calcutta Town Hall. The majority of those present were, of course, Hindoos; but every other race was largely represented. All the principal non-official gentlemen of the city were assembled on the platform and emong the engager. the city were assembled on the platform, and among the speakers were Englishmen, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Armenians, and a Parsee. The most remarkable feature of the meeting was its absolute unanimity; and whether it be or be not successful in attaining its immediate object, it may at least be hoped that it will have the effect predicted by one speaker—Baboo Surendro Nath Bancrjee—of burying in complete oblivion the memory of the bitter controversy of three years ago, and of renewing the bonds of amity and goodwill between Europeans and Natives.

It would be impossible to give even a brief analysis of the Various speeches in the space at my compand. Suffice it to say

various speeches in the space at my command. Suffice it to say that they all attained a high degree of excellence, and were for the most part very powerful, but, at the same time, moderate

indictments of the existing practice. Speaker after speaker pointed out that while there could be no objection to the Vicercy spending the hot months in the hills, as originally stipulated for by Lord Lawrence, it was an entirely different thing to remove the whole machinery of the Government from among the governed and to fix it for eight months out of twelve at a governed and to fix it for eight months out of twelve at a remote station among a small official clique. Mr. Alexander Wilson, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, mentioned some cases in which the export trade of the country had been seriously injured by the delays attending a reference to Simla for orders. Other speakers alluded to the question of cost and to various other arguments which have been from time to time adduced against the hill-exodus.

The Calcutta Press, European and Native, expresses entire approval of the resolutions passed and cordial sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Two or three up country journals have seen fit to sneer at the movement, describing it as the outcome of envy; but the great majority of the newspapers throughout India are in complete accord on this subject; while the mass of letters and telegrams which has poured in upon the committee proves that the feeling is both deep and universal.

proves that the feeling is both deep and universal.

The real fact is that the Indian public has for years regarded this annually increasing hill-exodus with somewhat cynical indifference, varied by occasional little outbursts of indignation. Now that the pinch of financial pressure is beginning to be severely felt and that the Government is calling upon the public to submit to increased taxation, the public calls upon the Government to abandon a luxury which is at once costly, unnecessary, and hurtful to the best interests of the State. It is probable and hurtful to the best interests of the State. It is probable that the Calcutta meeting will be followed by similar ones at other centres; and it is not likely that the Government will be able to resist public opinion. Indeed, there is already some reason to believe that next year will witness a considerable diminution in the number of officers and departments accompanying the Viceroy

The Finance Committee has nearly completed its discussions and inquiries at Simla, and some of its members will soon com-mence a tour, visiting the headquarters of each local administramence a tour, visiting the headquarters of each local administra-tion, for the purpose of holding personal conferences. Mr. Hardie, the non-official member, will not take part in the tour, but will return to Calcutta this week. Mr. Elliott, the President, Messrs. Westland and Bliss, and Colonel Filgate will go about the 1st of August to meet the Government of the North-Western Provinces. After about a fortnight they will proceed to Pach-mare, to confer with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Pro-sinces and then the Property when they will province shout the provinces, and then to Poonah, where they will arrive about the end of August, and where Mr. Ranade, of Bombay, another member, will join them. The next stage is Bombay, where, it is said, Mr. Justice Cunningham will meet his colleagues and discuss certain questions connected with the local High Court. The entire Committee is expected to reassemble in Calcutta about the 1st of

November to prepare its report.

His Highness Sivajee-Raj-Holkar was formally installed as Maharajah of Indore by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's agent in Central India, on Monday last. After the Viceroy's kharita, or letter of investment, had been read, Sir L. Griffin addressed the Maharajah, ziving him some excellent advice. He accepted as a favourable omen the wise and generous step which the Prince had already taken in abolishing the oppressive tax of 12 per cent. on the salaries of all the servants of the Indore State. The Maharajah, Sir L. Griffin continued, had commenced his rule with every advantage. He had received a good education, and could speak English as well as most Englishmen. He was clever and well-informed. His future was in his own hands; and if he chose wisely, he would be happy in the happiness of his people, and leave behind that good name which was the best immortality of princes. The Maharajah, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Viceroy and Sir L. Griffin, professed his utmost loyalty to the paramount Power, and announced his intention to adopt a conciliatory policy in the administration of the State. He went on to say that, in addition to remitting the 12 per cent. tax on official salaries, he meant to abolish the transit duties on goods passing through his territories. Thereupon Sir L. Griffin rose again, and said that had the Maharajah asked him what was the most wise, gracious, and honourable act to be publicly announced on such an occasion, he would have replied, the removal of those transit duties which so seriously hampered the trade of Central India. He hoped that Gwalior and Bhopal would follow this example; but the honour of the example would ever rest with the Maharajah.

It is believed that the scheme establishing a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces is now complete, and it is possible that the Council may be inangurated next winter.

The new police levies are to be raised in India, and 1,000 trained policemen are to be sent for service in Upper Burma.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on Wednesday last, Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma. He said that the object of the Bill was to lay a foundation for the future legal administration of the province. The measure enacts that the country formerly known as British Burma shall be termed Lower Burma and the new territory Upper Burma. It declares the Acts which are to be in

force in Upper Burma, making a modification in some of them, and bare the application of other Acts unless [they be specially extended. It also contains an indemnity clause for executive acts done since the occupation of the country.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.
Colonel Lockhart who is returning to Inlia, reached Chitral on June 27. He reports that some disturbance has cocurred there. A freebooter named Mulkaman has raided into the Yassin territory with a large following. Afzulul Mulk, son of the Chitral chief, has marched against him with 1,000 infantry and 300 cavalry.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Colonel Lockhart, who was in charge of the recent Mission to the Gilgit country, has arrived at Chitral on his return to India to assume the post of Quartermaster-General. The remainder of the Mission will continue its journey through Lower Badakshan under the command of Colonel Woodthorpe.

### BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 13.

The Myentzeen Prince has issued a proclamation offering two

thou and rupees for Sir C. Bernard's head.

thou and rupees for Sir C. Bernard's head.

General White, while riding through Mandalay, accompanied by two officers, has been fired at from a house, and the intending assassin escaped. Owing to threats that Mandalay would be attacked by the Myentzeen Prince's men and that the public buildings would be burnt, the courthouse and other public buildings have been garrisoned by the Hampshire Regiment, and the streets are strongly patrolled at night.

On the 5th inst. Major Skene, advancing from Thonsagwa to attack the Choungwa Princes, two minor Alompra pretenders, suddenly came on the Princes, and captured 136 men, of whom forty had muskets. The Princes escaped.

Colonel Le Mesurier recently marched from Myingyan with a column to attack the rebel position near Notagye, seventeen miles to the south. Another column coming from the southward was

to the south. Another column coming from the southward was to combine in the attack on the rebels. The southern column did not keep time, and while advancing leisurely and in open order was attacked by the enemy. The ammunition mules bolted towards the enemy, who captured several; with the ammunition carried by them. Our men, owing to the want of reserve ammunition, could not continue the fight, and retreated with the loss of their baggage. Colonel Le Mesurier's column, however, carried the rebal position.

the rebel position.

Sir C. Bernard and General White have recovered from their recent attacks of illness.

The Nington district continues in a very disturbed state. A steamer on the way from Tounghoo to Nington was delayed five days, the insurgents having rendered the Sittang river impassable

by occupying the banks.

The rebel Boh captured by Mr. Colquhoun near Tsagain has given information that the Chinese traders are supplying the insurgents with arms and ammunition, and he declares that plenty can be purchased in Mandalay if it can be heavily paid for. This would explain what has hitherto been a mystery—whence the insurgents have procured their supplies of ammunition.

RANGOON JULY 17. Sir C. Bernard left Mandalay yesterday for the Chindwin district in the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer Kah-Byoo. He will ascend the river to Kendat. The Chindwin district continues to be very disturbed. It has been decided that the troops shall not advance beyond Kendat until after the rains. The force which occupied Tummoo, on the Upper Chindwin, has been withdrawn, and a large area is thus temporarily abandoned to the insurgents.

Myingyan, on the Irrawaddy, has been attacked, and the bazaar has been burned by the insurgents.

The intelligence from the south-eastern portion of Upper Burna is unsatisfactory, the rebels interrupting for several days the navigation of the Sittang by throwing a barrier across it.

Large bands threaten Ningyan town. The Commissioner of the district recently informed the traders of Ningyan that, owing to the smallness of the force at his disposal and the fact that the troops were being overworked, no men were available to protect the town. He recommended that all valuables should be sent into the fact. into the fort.

The insurgents have unsuccessfully attacked two fortified posts near Ningyan. There has been much desultory fighting in this district, the results being generally unsatisfactory. A force of 100 men of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) and Madras Native Infantry unsuccessfully attacked some insurgents holding a stockade. After two hours' fighting our men retired to Ningyan, with the loss of one killed and three wounded. Reinforcements have been despatched to Ningyan, and one of the three regiments daily expected from India will proceed there on its arrival. Ningyan is one of the districts the condition of which was recently favourably described in the official reports.

The Local Government has submitted proposals to the Government of India for a large increase of the Lower Burmese police

force. The proposed increase is necessary; lut a thorough reform of the police force is still more urgently required. But for the inefficiency and misconduct of the police Lower Burms. would never have got completely out of hand.

The local newspapers are filled with complaints of outrages committed by the recently enrolled Punjabee policemen, who in their predatory performances seem to rival the dacoits. They have aroused a bitter spirit of hostility among the Burmese, and

added a fresh element of danger to the situation. The disorderly conduct of the Punjabees is largely due to the insufficient number of officers sent with them from India. Only one European officer was allowed for each body of 500 men. The corurption and inefficiency of the Burmese police have for many

years been a standing source of danger to Burma.

The unsatisfactory manner in which justice is administered in Upper Burma has increased the discontent felt by the Burmes. Upper Burma has increased the discontent left by the Burmes's.

Upper Burma has been proclaimed to be, since the 26th of
February last, part of British India. No steps were taken to exclude it from the operation of the general statutes in force in
India. The penal code, the criminal procedure code, and other
general Acts thus came into force. The Burmese have been r
peatedly and emphatically assured that they would enjoy equal rights with other Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress. The provisions of the various statutes which the proclamation brought rights with other indian subjects of the Queen-Empress. The provisions of the various statutes which the proclamation brought into force have, however, been steadily ignored. The Judges, without the right to try prisoners, impose sen'ences which they are not legally empowered to pass. The right of appeal secured by law is denied to prisoners in Upper Burma. If it be necessary to suspend laws it should be done openly and avowedly. A continuance of the present system of violating laws which it is proclaimed are in force is extremely injudicious and injurious. It is rapidly destroying confidence in our tribunals. This is especially the case in Mandalsy, where a large number of educated Burmese reside, who know to what rights they are legally entitled, while they see the laws openly violated.

In a letter from Mandalsy, published in the Times of May 19, I referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which justice is administered at Mandalay. Mr. Miller, assistant manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the most important commercial undertaking in Burma, who has recently resided for five months in Mandalay, has written to me stating that from his personal experience he can declare that every paragraph of my letter may safely challenge contradiction. Mr. Miller says that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalsy is the stating that t

the manner in which justice is administered in Mandalay is giving the British administration an unsavoury odour in the nostrils of peaceable and law-abiding citizens. In another letter-Mr. Miller has stated, in reference to Mandalay, that the present conduct in the Courts is establishing a reign of terror and a larger of their the Problem with rule when the principal classes. legacy of hate to English rule, not among the criminal classes, but among peaceable and law-abiding citizens. This testimony, from one of the best known and most intelligent commercial men in Burma, having special sources of information and a deep interest in the pacification of the country, illustrates the evils of

in Burma, having special sources of information and a deep interest in the pacification of the country, illustrates the evils of the existing system.

The military tactics adopted in Upper Burma cause much discussion. It is generally believed that a serious mistake was committed in splitting our forces into minute detachments and employing these small bodies in harassing jungle fights. In the opinion of those best acquainted with the province, a sufficient force ought to be concentrated to crush the rebel Prince, who is harassing the outskirts of Mandalay. Until the Myentzein Prince is captured or driven from the country there will be no hope of the general pacification of Upper Burma. The Myentzein Prince is accepted by the majority of the Burmese as a representative of the House of Alompra. That he hasbeen allowed to maintain himself in force for several months within a few miles' distance of Mandalay, holding a Court, using the white umbrells, and flying the peacock flag—the symbols of Burmese Royalty—has had a most discurbing and injurious effect on the people, not only of Mandalay, but of the entire country. Every day during which the Myentzein Prince is allowed to keep the field adds to the gravity of the situation. Unless more vigorous military measures be adopted after the rains we may find a majority of the Shans added to our foes in Upper Burma, and at the same time be called on to face renewed and more serious disturbances in Lower Burma. The Myentzein Prince resided in Mandalay for a month after its capture, and could easily have been arrested.

THE order for withdrawing the military from Surat has been contermanded, and the detachment at present there will continue on duty until further orders.

THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES.—Referring to the dedication THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES.—Referring to the dedication of a Fire Temple in Bombay for the Bhagarias, and to the wranglings between the High Priests, a Parsee paper says, "We Parsees are said to be progressing in religious as in other matters. But whether the progress is towards Heaven or the other place, it is extremely difficult to say. Scarcely ten per cent. of intelligent Zoroastrians in Bombay understand the tenets of their religion, and scarcely twenty per cent. care to."



### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE RUBY MINES.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

In our issue of the 7th instant we warned the Government of In our issue of the 7th instant we warned the Government of India of the probable consequences of allowing the Ruby mines to be worked under French auspices; and we come now to deal with the question as to the best manner of working the mines. We must ever keep in view that the villagers in the Ruby mine district have from time immemorial regarded themselves as having a vested interest in the property. The villagers are said to be tolerably peaceful; and in the present disturbed state of the country it is of the utmost importance that we should not have country it is of the utmost importance that we should not begin our rule by requiring them to forego ancient traditions, or by placing them in undue subjection. We have already drawn attention to the wrongs which must be inflicted upon the miners if the rent now offered to Government is to be wrung out of them; and we would urge Government to delay coming to any agreement with any contractor until they know more of the business and the way it can best be worked without inciting the miners to rebellion. Moreover, the recent proceedings of the Government of India seem strangely at variance with the assurances given by the Viceroy to the Burmese when he was at Mandalay, that their rights and privileges would be assured to them, and that they would enjoy to the full equal rights with the rest of Her Majesty's

The position at present of the Government at Simla is this:
They are practically in treaty for the sale of a certain tract of country which they have never seen, and are allowing to pass out of their possession a valuable business of which they have no knowledge. Meantime, whilst negotiations are going on at Simla with the representative of the dangerous element we have before alluded to, rubies are coming freely into Mandalay, as we understand that stones to the value of two lakhs have lately arrived there from which Government are deriving no revenue. The miners are left practically without a head: they must live, and they naturally sell the stones when and where they can. It will not be easy to rectify this departure from old traditions.

The proper course is obvious. At first work as much as possible through the old channels; allow the old Burmese lessees to continue the business—if necessary on account of Government; issue an order, as the King did, forbidding anybody else to buy rubies; let the old system continue until we gradually gain a knowledge as to the precise nature of the mines and the manner of working them; then improve the system without infinging on the rights of the miners. The system could no doubt be improved for the benefit both of the State and the miners; but to rush headlong into an arrangement with complete strangers to the country to work a business of which we really know nothing is the most unbusiness-like, not to say dangerous, proceeding we ever heard of.

### THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

The new Bombay paper, the Advocate of India, in an article on this subject, alludes to the Native habit of storing away the jewel-wealth of the country; and gives a rather startling estimate of the amount of jewellery at present hidden in India:—

Never during its existence has India been so rich in jewellery as now. The people are always adding to their stock. Savings from nearly all sources are disposed of in this way, and these savings are being constantly made—often at the expense of clothing, sometimes at the expense of greater necessaries of life. The making and the storing away of wealth in this form is the national peculiarity of this country. It is indulged in by all classes of Natives. Jewellery is regarded as the most stable kind of wealth, and fortunes are never counted without estimating the stack of invalues of the stack of invalues are never counted without estimating the of wealth, and fortunes are never counted without estimating the value of the stock of jewellery. It can always be pledged or disposed of. The market for its sale is never closed and never depressed. The most ignorant Native who wishes to sell a piece of jewellery knows its market value quite well. He can scarcely be cheated. Jewellery forms the greatest factor in matrimony. The most lowly bride has her stridhan, which is often equal in value to five years' income of the bridegroom. There is often a scarcity of clothing; sometimes a scarcity of cooking-pots; generally not a particle of furniture; but nearly always a stock of jewellery. The wife that has no jewellery possesses nothing else; she cannot be robbed. The family that does not possess jewellery is absolutely indigent. One of the greatest boasts of the jewellery owner is that his hoards cannot be taxed. A man may own jewellery valued at a lakh of rupees, and pay no income tax. This is a source of great satisfaction. Jewellery yields no recurring income, but it is prized more than Government paper. If it never increases it never diminishes, is a national saying, common amongst men and women alike. No native marriage, except amongst men and women alike. No native marriage, except amongst the most impoverished, takes place without a transfer of jewellery, and very frequently of new jewellery. So great in value is the new jewellery that is introduced into families by marriage, that we dare not estimate it; the amount would be so fabulous. Truly the investment of wealth in jewellery in India is the greatest and most remarkable

institution in the country. Every other investment sinks into insignificance beside it. Under no native prince or rajah of former times has jewellery accumulated as it has accumulated under the British Government in British India. For a century past the sacking of towns has been unknown; the plunder of individuals has been greatly restrained; and wealth in the form individuals has been greatly restrained; and wealth in the form of jewellery has accumulated. Now, if men set store by their wealth in jewellery, and if one man estimates another by his wealth in jewels, is it not manifest that as this kind of wealth increases, and is found to be secure to the possessor, the people who gauge themselves as others gauge them—by the jewel wealth—must be contented, as far as the possession and security of this kind of wealth can content them? We can scarcely imagine the possessor of considerable wealth in jewellery being discontented. There must be political contentment amonyst the class of jewellery-owners; and one-half of the people of India are jewellery-owners. It is only when the day of taking stock of the family jewellery comes round, such as the occasion of a wedding or a great gala days that a when the day of taking stock of the family jewellery comes round, such as the occasion of a wedding or a great gala days that a stranger can form the slightest conception of the amount of wealth in the family in the form of jewellery. Amazement at once strikes him as he is for the first time permitted to see the amount of accumulated wealth. The inventory day is, par excellence, the women's day. Gathered round the iron safes, the cash-boxes, the metallic boxes, the neatly-carved wooden boxes, the delight of the women is observed in their eyes as each pair of golden bracelets, studded with pearls; each pair of diamond, or emerald, or samphire earnings; each posening with large pearls.

of golden bracelets, studded with pearls; each pair of diamond, or emerald, or sapphire earrings; each nosering with large pearls, massive gold chains, and a large number of rings, expensively and even extravagantly gemmed, are handed round the family circle for admiration. And great is the family delight.

The towns of India must be peaceful towns, and the laws of India must be good laws, where jewellery wealth, amounting in value to crores and crores, can be held secure by the meanest of the subjects of the great Empress Victoria. The Government that has permitted this great jewellery wealth to grow into monster proportions, and that has never coveted a single grain of the hoarded gold, as is proved by the history of the wealth itself, is entitled to respectful regard. We cannot in honesty or justice refuse to approve of a Government that has followed out this policy of upholding and maintaining the rights of the people to their jewelled possessions for more than a century. When we single out this item of India's wealth, we do so for a useful purpose, in the interests of the people themselves, when we single out this item of India's wealth, we do so for a useful purpose, in the interests of the people themselves, and not in the interests of Government or of income-tax law-makers. In continuing to hoard and keep unremunerative such vast treasures as are now held in India, the people are unnecessarily impoverishing themselves. The system has had the fullest scope, and has been availed of by the people to the fullest extent, showing their abounding confidence in the national idiosyncrasy. It is now much overdone, and should be moderated. When wealth is hearded in a country in millions and lies un-When wealth is hoarded in a country in millions, and lies unproductive, it attracts the covetous, and is a source of national weakness. It should be profitably employed in the creation and support of industries that may advance the progress of the country. One main cause of the poverty of India is the want of varied employment for its people. As in Ireland—a country whose economic poverty is not dissimilar from that seen around us—two-thirds of the population are agricultural. The burden placed on the soil is much greater than it can bear. There is no prospect of relief from the congestion in India by means of emigration, such as Lord Salisbury is sanguine will bring prosperity and peace to Ireland. The people, whether for good or ill, are inalienably rooted to the soil, and there is also for them a much narrower field for selection. The only hope for the regeneration of the country is the gradual opening up of industrial enterprises. The vast population of India consumes everything produced in the world; it manufactures nothing. The men who wrap their talents in a napkin, and bury them in the ground, should look to it; they are not merely fatuously relinquishing much "unearned increment," but they are deliberately retarding the progress of the country. Nowhere under the sun should the thousand arts of peace prosper to greater When wealth is hoarded in a country in millions, and lies unthe sun should the thousand arts of peace prosper to greater advantage than in India; nowhere are precious opportunities so wantonly neglected.

### LEADERS OF BENGAL.

Dhirendra Nath Pat is securing for himself several columns of vituperation in the Calcutta Native papers. His last letter to the  ${\it Englishman}$  runs thus :-

"The moral of the tale of the husbandman and the snake has been practically illustrated in us. We were dying, morally and physically, socially and politically; the Englishman came and gave us the warm shelter of education, civilisation, and enlightenment. But no sooner had some of us got a little strength than they rushed to bite their benefactor; and, as in the tale, the Englishman rised by the En lishman raised his axe and gave them severe blows. The difference is that, for the fault of some, sufforings and punishments fell upon all. Let not Hindus be called ungrateful. They are fully aware that sham political agitations will not raise their material condition. The people of Bengal have nothing to do with the mis-

t ken movements of those men who have assumed the leadership, or rather consider themselves the leaders of the political and social regeneration of Bengal. These are the men by whose oversocial regeneration of Bengal. These are the men by whose overzealous actions and mistakes a wide gulf has been opened between us and Englishmen. The result was the Defence Association, and Englishmen all over the country stood up like one man to crush us. I do not blame the English for this; I admire them for their strong feelings of nationality.

"I firmly believe that if we agitate on reasonable grounds—if

we try to rise step by step, and not to jump at once to the top, we shall find Englishmen our best friends. But our so called deaders, thinking themselves quite up to the mark, made them our enemies, and the result has been defeat at every step. The men for whose mistakes the whole of Bengal is suffering are only about a dozen. These are the men of the Indian Association, and its twin brother the Shadharan Bramho Somaj, the men of too-forward policies both in political and social matters. I have the highest respect for some of these gentlemen, but mistakes are mistakes. The Indian Association is as much the association of the people of Bengal as that of the people of Kamskatka. It can boast of only some two hundred town members on paper, and of these one hundred and fifty do not attend its meetings. Of some twentyfive Committee members, only seven or eight generally attend its meetings, the immediate surroundings of Babu S. N. Banerji. If an association carried on by one man, with his few personal friends and underlings, can be called the association of the people, then call the "Indian Association" the association of the people. Well, you may ask, what is the reason of this miserable state of the society? Are the people backward in political matters? Not at all, but they have no sympathy with the too forward movements of Babu S. N. Banerji and his followers.

The Association is controlled by the whims and caprices of halfa dozen men. If I mistake not, some three years ago an effort was made by Babu Surendra Nath Das; to improve the standard of the Association, but he was defeated in his noble attempt, and left it. I have the highest respect for Babu S. N. Bauerji; I admire him for his ability, eloquence, and energy, and consider him the father of political agitation in our country. It is the who is the direct or indirect founder of almost all the political associations in the country. He has laboured much for us, but, unfortunately, he is ignorant of the capabilities of his countrymen, takes not the least trouble to ascertain where there really a transfer to drog them helping him. the Association, but he was defeated in his noble attempt, and of his countrymen, takes not the least trouble to ascertain where they really stand, and wants to drag them behind him to the level of Englishmen. He is sadly in want of all the qualifications of a political leader; especially of a fixed principle. That is the reason why he is unconsciously doing immense mischief to his countrymen. His followers do not stick to any principle whatever, but that they must be at daggers drawn with Englishmen. Let not these men be considered our leaders or representatives. They are able men, great men, quite like Englishmen, but we are as yet not like them. Our ambition is to serve our gracious Empress side by side with Englishmen, to fight her battles side by side with her brave Britons, and to show to the world that Englishmen kindly took us up, taught us what they knew, and made us their equals. We know how to wait, we are not impatient." are not impatient."

### COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(Englishman.)

The public at large will be interested to know that, in spite of the opinion one sometimes hears to the effect that, as far as Bengal is concerned, the Countess of Dufferin's Medical Aid Fund is unnecessary, the steps taken by the local branch have entirely disproved that view. We noticed about two months ago that a female dispensary under the auspices of the Lady Dufferin Fund was being opened in Calcutta, and it will be a matter of interest to our readers to see that, in the short space of time which has clapsed since then, the great necessity of such an institution in Calcutta has been conclusively proved. On the 8th of April the dispensary opened with one patient, and from that day to this the attendance has been steadily rising to 80 per diem. During the three weeks of April the attendance was 555, and in the month of May it was 1,484, while time promises a still more rapid increase in the number of poor women who seek assistance rapid increase in the number of poor women who seek assistance at the female dispensary. It is interesting to see how soon the class of respectable but impecunious purdah women have learned to appreciate the value of such an institution, which affords them medical relief without in any way causing a relaxation of their custom of seclusion. A separate entrance is set aside for women who do not throw off the purdah, and by attending between nine and ten in the morning they can have separate attendance. The success of the dispensary has so far surpassed expectations that it is already considered necessary to increase the staff, and consequently also the supplies of drugs and other necessaries will need enlarging. Now that the utility of the institution has been proved by the great and increasing application for medical aid, would it not behave the public-spirited of Calcutta to come forward with material assistance? It is well known that the sum collected towards the Fund in Bengal is but a small drop in the great ocean of demand for assistance in all corners of the province, and, in spite of the famed liberality of Calcutta, hardly any of the wealthy gentlemen of the Native community have come

forward handsomely in aid of the good cause. In looking through the long list of the committees we hardly find anything but a few paltry rupees against the Native names in the subscription list. Let the wealthy men of Calcutta follow the example of the charitablespiritof Bombay, which many years before the idea of the Dufferin Fund was conceived, founded a female dispensary, well Dufferin Fund was conceived, founded a female dispensery, wendered and supported by the Municipality. May we not hope to find the Calcutta Municipality supporting the female dispensary here by a grant, and will not some of the wealthy magnates of Calcutta come forward in aid of the poor women? What has been done so far has been done almost exclusively by the thoughtfulness, efforts, and money of Europeaus, but the moment has come for the Native community to extend a helping hand, and aid in providing for the ever-increasing demands of the sick and the weak. An impression seems to be current that the Countess of Dufferin's Fund amply suffices for the purpose of providing female medical aid for even the well-to-do classes; but this notion is entirely erroneous, and it is to be hoped that when once the wants and needs of this great movement are properly understood, the Native gentry of Bengal will take their proper share in the work of beneficence.

## A COLONIAL PHILANTHROPIST.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

India is being flooded just now by circulars from a "Mr. James Wallace," who describes himself as "Secretary of the Sydney Jockey Turf Club." In these circulars "Mr. Wallace" sets forth Jockey Turf Club." In these circulars "Mr. Wallace" sets forth an attractive and alluring prospectus of a race sweep; or, as he prefers calling it—with the fear of the law against sweeps—"the Melbourne Club Consultation." Mr. Wallace is apparently in possession of an Indian Army List, as he has addressed a number of his circulars to Native officers of various regiments. "The Melbourne Cup Consultation" consists of 1,876 prizes of different values, the highest being £8,000, and the lowest £10. While he was about it, Mr. Wallace might as well have made the number of the prizes correspond with the present year of grace. His reason for stopping short of that by ten is inscrutable. It could not possibly have made any difference to him offering ten more prizes; and by doing so he might to him offering ten more prizes; and by doing so he might have enhanced his chances of getting a few more of the gullib'e public to entrust their sovereigns to him. "Mr. Wallace" is public to entrust their sovereigns to him. "Mr. Wallace" is possibly a philanthropist. Most secretaries of sweeps deduct 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed for "expenses and race stand." He not only does nothing of the sort, but is apparently prepared to make good the amount of the prizes; even if the total subscription fall short of the £50,000 offered in prizes. Unfortunately, we fear that another term than that of philanthropist may more accurately describe "Mr. Wallace." Last year certain inquiries were set afoot by the Indian Press as to the character of the "Melbourne Cup Consultation" and Mr. Wallace's position and integrity. If we recollect correctly, the Chief Police Officer of Sydney reported that there was no such individual as "Mr. James Wallace, Box 784, G.P.O., Sydney," and discredited the idea of such a sweep emanating under the auspices of the Sydney Jockey Club. Mr. Wallace's venture last year was, however, so successful as to induce him once more to go to the expense of printing fresh as to induce him once more to go to the expense of printing fresh circulars, despatching them in shoals to India, and paying the postage on them. Mr. Wallace's own words-to quote from his circular—are, "in consequence of the success and general satisfaction expressed by the public in the Australian Colonies and India, the number of prizes are to be increased from 1,050 to 1,876." He naïvely adds that "intending subscribers should apply early, as a great many applications from India for tickets in last year's Melbourne Cup were too late, and the money had to be refunded." Those confiding subscribers in India who sent their sovereigns too late and had their money refunded to them would confer a public benefit by sending their names to us in confidence. We do not anticipate being overburdened on this score.

### ARMING THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Bombay Gazette.)

It is difficult to realise that hardly twelve months since we were straining every nerve to put our army into fighting con-dition. Money was spent like water. Hundreds of thousands, indeed millions, of pounds were wasted. At any cost it was resolved to perfect the army as a war machine and to strengthen our frontier defences. The Russian scare, however, was quickly forgotten. Our troops still retain their old weapons, and, with something like 30,000 men in Burma, the garrison of India is considerably machine their like was the statement of ably weaker now than it was a year ago. When we think of a possible attack money is lavished on every side, and a few months after, the fever having passed away, the Government relapse into their old casual way of trusting that time will set things straight. The military authorities, of course, speak out, but they are snubbed for their pains, and we should like to hear what Sir Frederick Roherts out here and Sir Donald Stewart at home have to say on the subject. It is impossible that this easy happy-go-lucky way of waiting till the storm bursts can be allowed to continue. Periodic famine: occur on an average once in ten years or so, and yet a Famine Fund is now regarded as absolutely necessary to the salvation of the country. No statesman, however, has ever tried to introduce

a Military Fund, and as a result we have the most trying fluctuations in taxation. If, after the Famine Fund model, a little money was set aside yearly to furnish the Army with rifles and guns, it would be a profitable investment for India. Why, we would ask, should the Indian Army, which has twenty times more prospect of seeing service, be always supplied after the Home Army? And why should Inda receive guns that have been discarded at home? Surely the enterprising firms which are always prepared to furnish potentates in Theebaw's position with whole batteries of excellent guns would be ready to do the same for the Indian Government? The British people have of late years become so scientific that they are afraid to build ships lest better methods and new inventions may be discovered, and they waste large sums of money rather than introduce a gun or a rifle quickly, and now as a result, just as a new rife has been fixed upon, the Continental nations are pre-paring to arm with magazine rifles. As Indian taxpayers have to bear the cost it is full time for the Government of India to insist upon arming their soldiers through direct contracts with the great firms in England, instead of dancing attendance on the War Office, and finally accepting what is not wanted at home. If war breaks out in Eastern Europe—and sooner or later war is inevitable—India will probably have to furnish a contingent of inevitable—India will probably have to furnish a contingent of 30,000 or 40,000 men, and a curious equipment of guns and rifles the contingent would carry with them. But the Government of India will take no action unless pressure be brought to bear upon them by the Press in England, and as far as possible by the English Press out here. The Native journals and the Native agitators habitually decry all and every item of expenditure in the army. But the prompt rearming of the artillery and infantry is nevertheless the most important question of the day in India. The income-tax has been imposed in the name of increased military expenditure, and those who nav it have a right to know that their expenditure, and those who pay it have a right to know that their money is being properly used.

BENGAL.

Business in Calcutta generally is in a very dull and depressed state, and the share market is almost lifeless, only two or three transactions being daily recorded. Shares in any quantity cannot be sold, even at any price. Speculation is dead, and the brokers, like Othello, complain that their occupation is gone. Things, no

INEO Utnello, complain that their occupation is gone. Things, no doubt, will improve sooner or later; they cannot well be worse, and that is about the only grain of comfort that can be offered.

JEWISH MUNIFICENCE.—On a representation being made to the late Mr. E. D. J. Ezra as to the difficulties which were being experienced by the poor and suffering Jews in Calcutta in the matter of servants, food, &c., while under treatment at the public hospitals, he at once consented to found a hospital. Mrs. Ezra has now come forward to carry out this protect and a hospital is has now come forward to carry out this project, and a hospital is to be built in the compound of the Medical College Hospital. Mrs. Ezra also proposes to endow the hospital with an invested capital sufficient to meet all charges on account of the special servants to be retained for the inmates of the hospital, which will be under the direct supervision of the medical officers attached to the College Hospital. This beneficent offer has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The institution is to be designated the "Ezra Hospital," and His Honor has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the building during his approaching visit to Calcutta.

### MADRAS.

THE Madras Mail is glad to hear that the Acting President of the local municipality will propose at the next meeting of the Commissioners, early next month, that, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Sir Charles Trevelyan, a former Governor of Madras, the Park for which the town is indebted to his initiative, and which is now known as the "People's Park," shall, with the sanction of Government, be henceforth called the "Trevelyan Park," and that a memorial to bear a tablet commemorating the crigin of the Park be erected in the Park.

MADRAS will soon be provided with a new Town Hall, which will be one of the architectural features of the town. The hall

will be one of the architectural features of the town. The hall is now in course of erection at the southern side of the People's Park, from designs, and under the personal directions of Mr. R. F. Chisholm, that is to have a concert-room capable of seating 650 persons, and a great hall capable of seating 600 persons, and affording standing room for 2,000 persons more. The name of the architect is sufficient assurance that a very handsome building is in hand. The total cost of this hall is estimated at Rs. 1,75,000, and up to date Rs. 80,627 have been subscribed (of which Rs. 59,520 have been paid), and Rs. 49,150 have been expended.

### BOMBAY.

TREASURE TROVE.—The Poona Observer hears that in an obscure village of Sholapore, in the taluka of Sangola, an immense amount of money, jewellery, copperware, carries and other valualles, including some very ancient manuscripts, have been discovered by a few labourers whilst irrigating a long-neglected portion of the land. The report goes on further to state that "many of the local archæologists can assign no date to the inhuming of this discovery, and the most astonishing thing is to find that the clothes (silk) are in a perfect state of newness. The

chest in which these valuables were discovered is made of beaten copper soldered at the top and bottom with brass, and appears to be the workmanship of some bygone Tubal Cain. The box, it is said, is shaped like a cylinder, with something like an inscription in Sanscrit indicating a legacy, and the coin is of a very irregular, and in some cases cubical shape. Should this be an actual discovery, with what unbounded interest would the thirsty antiquarians of India end: avour to decipher the inscription and tell the date and inscriptions on the coins."

### NATIVE PRESS.

Indian Parliamentary Aspirations.—We have already written that it is quite incumbent on us to send delegates to England at the present juncture. Two of our countrymen are trying to woo and win two English constituencies. They are accepted as suitors, and it romains to be seen whether they succeed in their suitors, and it romains to be seen whether they succeed in their love-suit. In this connection we have a duty to perform. On the last occasion a patriotic Bengal gentleman paid Rs. 5,000 to defray the election expenses of Mr. Ghose. All India must unite in raising up a sufficient amount to defray the election expenses of Messrs. Dadabhoi and Lal Mohun Ghose. During the lifetime of Mr. Fawcett grateful India contributed on more than one occasion her share towards defraying the election expenses of the late blind member for Hackney. We must

on more than one occasion her share towards defraying the election expenses of the late blind member for Hackney. We must now assist our two countrymen in the struggle in which they are to fight against fearful odds. Let some public-spirited Bombay gentlemen come forward to give their helping hand to his truly national concern. There are many men who will contribute that Dufferin's Fund, but there are very few men who will give their assistance to such national concerns.—Dnyan Prakash.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO ENGLAND AT THE NEXT ELECTION.—We notice that several of our contemporaries are urging our political associations to bestir thems: lves in view of the forthcoming General Elections and repeat the experiment of last year by sending delegates to plead India's cause once more before British constituents. We have thought over the question ourselves carefully, and having regard to the state of affiairs in England just at present, it seems to us that the best course would be to do nothing this time. The circumstances of the last election were different from the circumstances of the one to come. Public mind is now entirely engrossed by the Irish question, and John Bull thinks of nothing else but Ireland and Home Rule. No one will hear about India in this state of public feeling and disquiet about the Irish puzzle. Further, our friends are all divided among themselves. ing and disquiet about the Irish puzzle. Further, our friends are all divided among themselves. The men who helped the delegates all divided among themselves. The men who helped the delegates on last year are now in a distracted state of mind, for they are anxiously thinking of how to get out of this Irish difficulty. Friends in England do not hold out any hope of India being heard this time from British platforms. S) it is well to let alone now and organise our forces for action in future.—Indu Prakash.

THE PARSEES AND THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—We have been requested by the Consul General of Persia to state that the rumour which has gained ground amongst the Parsees that they have been invited by H.I.M. the Shah of Persia to migrate to Persia is without foundation. He have the consult is anxious to explain that at

out foundation. H.E. the Consul is anxious to explain that at the recent party held at his residence he had only conveyed to the Parsees a message from the Shab, assuring the former of the Shah's good-will towards that body, and the speech which the Consul delivered on the occasion was by no means an invitation to the Parsees to go in a body to Persia.—Rast Goftar.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE political questions in connection with the administration of the Punjab Frontier Force have been settled between the military authorities, the Punjab Government, and the Foreign Depart-ment, and the papers are now before the Governor-General in Council. Orders regarding the transfer of the Force to the Com-mander-in-Chief will probably issue in the course of a fortnight. The Adjutant General has issued an important circular, bearing

upon the stamp of recruits enlisted in regiments which are partly compcs d of Punjahi Mahommedans. There are several districts in which good men of this class can be obtained, but which are seldom visited by recruiting parties. It is commonly believed that good Punjabi Mahommedans are only to be had in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts; whereas it is known that excellent soldiers can be made out of the Rajput Mahommedans of the Solutions and Sialkot districts, the Gujranwalla Jats, and men of the same class living in the Luhore, Amritsar, and other districts of the Punjab. All of these classes were freely enlisted by the Sikhs, and were highly esteemed by them. The circular deprecates the want of care in some regiments to exclude men of the non-fighting classes, who, from their daily labour, are often muscular and

fine-looking ren.

It is notified that the Commander-in-Chief has read with much interest the "First Annual Report of the National Association Interest the "First Annual Report of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers," which shows that much has been done to further the purposes of the association, and hopes that the army in India will assist the association in its laudable endeavours to provide employment for soldiers who have done good service for their country.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

DAYS AND NIGHTS OF SERVICE WITH SIR GERALD GRAHAM'S FIELD FORCE AT SUAKIN.\*

GRAHAM'S FIELD FORCE AT SUAKIN.\*

Major, then Captain, de Cosson, was despatched to Egypt in February of last year, to join the Suakin force under Sir G. Graham. He had the inestimable advantage of possessing a certain knowledge of the country, derived from a visit which he had paid to Egypt, in search of sport, some twelve years previously. In the course of this trip he had traversed the entire vicinity of Suakin, then comprising villages "where milk and sheep were readily offered to the passing stranger," but which now it would be certain death for an Englishman to approach alone. "Such," adds the Major (pp. 248-49), "has been the result of only three years of uncertain policy; and famine and murder now stalk hand-in-hand through this country where, as a boy of twenty-two, I travelled so gaily, thinking myself quite secure in the possession of a single rifle and revolver."

On the strength of the fact that, as a traveller, he must have provided himself with water, and "ought to be possessed of just that practical knowledge of the country which was required," our author was entrusted with the very important and highly responsible duty of organising a "water train" distinct from the ordinary Commissariat and Transport service. In other words, the existence of the army, when away from its base, Suakin, was placed in his hands. This kept his services constantly in requisition whenever a move was to be made, and detained him at the front so long as it lasted. He is, therefore in a posi-

Suakin, was placed in his hands. This kept his services constantly in requisition whenever a move was to be made, and detained him at the front so long as it lasted. He is, therefore, in a position to speak with the double authority of a staff-officer on the spot, and of a man previously familiar with the ground, respecting the affair at Hasheen, and the disastrous massacre of March 22, 1885, at the zareba commonly called McNeill's, but which the writer names Tofrek. His observations on both are very pertinent; nor is it difficult to perceive his opinion how the blame for the scaudalous errors which led up to the slaughter at the zareba should be apportioned. The ground has been well trodden, and the question threshed out. That the force sent out had no artillery (p. 195) and scarce any cavalry (being thus deficient in the two arms most likely to be efficacious against Arabs) every one knows; that no captive balloon was provided is no secret; but we do not remember having previously met with the striking indication contained at p. 141, how useful one would have been. "At the very moment a message reached the vessel† to say we "At the very moment a message reached the vesselt to say we had commenced building the zareba with no enemy in view, the sailors at the masthead could see the whole plain around us swarming with camel-men.

There seems little doubt, that on this deplorable occasion, we

There seems little doubt, that on this deplorable occasion, we did (though at the cost of 323 officers and men, and of two-thirds of our came!s)\(^+\) break, in eighteen minutes, the backbone of Osman Digma's force; but that this might have been done with comparatively little loss is no less clear.

Instances of the blundering, and of the entire loss of head, which will make this brief and resultless campaign for ever notorious, abound; the errors to which they led are plainly enough pointed out, and with a commendable absence of personality. That the camp at Suakin was night after night entered, and "a force of nearly 11.000 men constantly deprived of sleep enough pointed out, and with a commendable absence of personality. That the camp at Suakin was night after night entered, and "a force of nearly 11,000 men constantly deprived of sleep for nine nights in succession . . . by probably not more than 300 or 400 Arabs" (p. 70), whom a simple hedge of cut mimosa would have kept at bay (p. 71) that thirty Arabs should cause us (p. 233) to throw away 3,217 cartridges and 36 shells, without (so far as is known) killing one of them; such facts are little more than average samples of this ill-conceived, ill-executed, expedition. The laxity which had been allowed to creep into the force showed itself in a manner most lamentable, and beyond measure disgraceful to British arms. We refer, we need hardly say, to the murder, in cold blood, of wounded Arabs, even officers being accused of being concerned in the crime. This Major De Cosson sternly reprobates; and so much did it weigh on his mind

being accused of being concerned in the crime. This Major De Cosson sternly reprobates; and so much did it weigh on his mind that he rightly felt it a duty (p. 217-18) to represent the matter personally to the Commander in-Chief: by whom orders to stop so revolting a practice were, of course, at once issued (p. 223).

By way of bitter, though unconscious, satire on this brutality, to which little notice seems to have been vouchsafed, we read that General Wolseley's arrival caused great commotion regarding the personal appearance of individuals, the present Adjutant-General, being credited with a predilection for the use of the razor! about as rational as that entertained by the late Sir

\* "Days and Nights of Service with Sir Gerald Graham's Field Force at Suakin." By Major E. A. De Cosson, F.R.G.S., author of "The Cradle of the Blue Nile," &c., with Plan and Illustrations. London: John Murray. 1886.

George Brown, when in the Crimea, for the wearing of the

Major De Cosson seems to have observed accurately whatever Major De Cosson seems to have observed accurately whatever came under his notice; and the obvious absence of bias in the manner of his narrating it lends the greater weight to his remarks. He has much that is instructive to say regarding the want of training in marksmanship,\* the objectionable form of the bayonets in use,† cartridges,‡ and arms generally,§ which can hardly fail to attract notice. Nor should the authorities, on whom the efficiency of our army depends, forget the importance of details. As our author acutely and justly remarks, "though a battle may last for hours, there is generally some one five minutes in the day when the scale is turned for victory or defeat . . . the smallest detail, that can prevent an accident at a critical moment, is of vital importance to the welfare of an defeat . . . the smallest detail, that can prevent an accusent at a critical moment, is of vital importance to the welfare of an army "(p. 191). His appreciation of the results and lessons of the campaign, too, is very instructive (p. 318).

The volume contains many amusing anecdotes, and an occasional lively sally, such as the following description of a "batman" by a soldier-servant:—"Why, sir, he has nothing to do: he does it all day, and has not finished it when he goes to held at night!"

bed at night!"

We have read this book with profit as well as with pleasure: and no careful reader can fail to derive both from its perusal.

### THROUGH THE KALAHARI DESERT. ||

Mr. Farini has long been known in this country as a caterer for the public, but this is, we believe, his first essay with the pen, a circumstance to which the volume oxes the simplicity and unpretentiousness which are its charm and attraction. It happened thus: Farini, having heard of the grass-covered plains happened thus: Farini, having heard of the grass-covered plains and fertile forests teeming with game of all sorts to be found in Kalahari, in Central Africa, and being enticed by the seduction of a "find" of diamonds, bethought him that he would recover his health (!) by undertaking a journey to this almost unknown region. So, accompanied by Lulu, the infantile gymnast of Aquarium celebrity, now developed into a professional portrait painter and photographer in America, he started on his rambles. The results are embodied in one of the most readable tales of adventure which we can call to mind. Of course travellers' exaggerations are jotted about here and there; as, for instance, the assertion (p. 72) that in one district no rain has ever been known to fall; or the statement (p. 355) that natives when on gluttony intent are wont to consume at least thirty pounds of meat each during the night (!). To believe all this needs a considermeat each during the night (!). To believe all this needs a considerable stock of faith. But making allowance for such strains upon our senses, there is much to interest and little less to instruct the reader who has ears to hear. Froude's Boers are a byword, reader who has ears to hear. Froude's Boers are a byword, owing to the glowing colours which he gives of the race, which in that most charming of books, "Oceana"—the romantic imaginings of a powerful writer — are depicted as the most lovable and ill-used of mortals "who live and move and have their being" on this mundane sphere. What is Mr. Farini's testimony? Just this: that they are the greatest scoundrels on the face of the earth—men who, under the guise of piety and sanctimoniousness, will commit offences against propriety and morality such as would make Exeter Hall aghast with shame and astonishment; men who attend Communion Service, and yet are so addicted to would make Exeter Hall aghast with sname and astonishment; men who attend Communion Service, and yet are so addicted to a violation of the eighth commandment that shopkeepers have to watch their customers as they come out of church in order that the amount purloined may be included in the Bill! In brief, the Boer is "a non-progressive, selfish, illiterate, Englishhating hypocrite." We commend this to Mr. Froude's notice when he issues another edition of his experiences in the Antipodes.

It has from time immemorial been the notion that Kalahari is a barren wilderness; Mr. Farini's journey completely disproves this idea. It is true that there are at places perfect seas of sand interspersed with boulders of rock, the passage of which is difficult and dangerous, while now and again the lack of water is a serious and well-nigh insuperable bar to cultivation; but it must be a royalcoled that the land is cursed with an indulant set of not be overlooked that the land is cursed with an indolent set of inhabitants, to whom labour is so distasteful that they will not even take the trouble to milk a cow though themselves dying with thirst, while to plant seed in order in the fulness of time to reep a harvest is a proceeding not within the pale of "practical politics" in the land of the Africandars. It may well be imagined, then, that when rain does fall no provision is made for the morrow, no attempt is forthcoming to store the precious liquid, which at intervals pours down as if the very skies would drop. This improvidence is, of course, fatal in its results. "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die," seems the motto of this "indolence stricken" land.

A curious fact in regard to snake-bites merits careful considernot be overlooked that the land is cursed with an indolent set of

A curious fact in regard to snake-bites merits careful consider-

<sup>&</sup>quot;Through the Kalahari Desert," by G. A. Farini. Sampson Low, Marston, Scarle, and Rivington. 1886.



<sup>†</sup> Ganges hospital ship at Suakin. The author was told the above while in hospital on board, and does not personally vouch for the statement.

<sup>‡ &</sup>quot;Whole sheaves of camels, which have fallen before our own fire" (p. 153). This, the author thinks (p. 167), was an "unavoidable incident," the Arabs having once been permitted to get "among and behind them."

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;I have known a hundredweight of lead expended before a single man of the enemy was hit.' (p. 23) The whole passage (pp. 23-26) is suggestive.

<sup>†</sup> Pp. 187-88. ‡ P. 189. § See, as to swords, especially, p. 100.

ation at the hands of the faculty. When a bushman gets a wound from the fangs of a venomous reptile he coolly draws from his wallet some dried poison-sacs of an equally deadly nature, and reducing them to a powder pricks the part near the punc-and reducing them to a powder pricks the part near the punc-ture and rubs the virus powder into the skin. This done he lays quietly down to rest, falls into a stupor which last some hours, and wakes to repeat the dose. At first the swelling increases rapidly, but after a time it begins to subside, and at the expi-ration of four days the patient is ready for another snake-bite should the chance afresh befall him. Again and again did Mr. Farini witness the effects of this simple remedy which in the Farini witness the effects of this simple remedy, which, in the interests of humanity, some professor of the art of healing—or killing—might with advantage investigate. In Europe all the faculty is at sea on the point of poisonous reptiles and their bites, and yet in Central Africa an untutored bushman can devise a remedy for cures where the greatest intellects of the civilised world have failed and admitted it.

With these few observations we take leave of Mr. Farini, Master "Lulu," and the very interesting account of their doings and

wanderings.

SOUTHWARD HO! NOTES OF A TOUR TO AN THROUGH THE STATE OF GEORGIA IN 1885-86.\*

Mr. Harley, who gives us (p. 55) to understand that he at one time resided seven years in Georgia (a State as large as England), has devoted this little volume, with an exception presently to be noticed, to the (well-merited) glorification of that State. In the whole North American Union there is probably none to equal, certainly none to excel, it in natural resources of all kinds. To go no further than the book before us, we find (p. 98) an account of the cereal, and (p. 137) of the mineral, products, which gives rise to the ardent wish, that some of our unemployed millions might be transferred to a land so fair, possessing an all but unequalled climate, and of the capabilities of which, while much has been written our nutber assures us (p. 38) that while much has been written, our author assures us (p. 38) that "the half has not been told."

Of course everything is on the vast scale which is familiar to the traveller in the New World. A mountain of fossiliferous iron ore forty miles in length: cereals and cotton produced in quantities per acre elsewhere unheard of, attest the natural wealth of a State which contains less than two, while it might easily

accommodate ten, millions of people.

Nor would the present population be the worse for a large admixture of immigrants to leaven the somewhat ill-kneaded mass, consisting of the quondam master and the erewhile slave. Indeed the habits of the white population, outside the principal cities, go far to substantiate the author's anecdote, to the effect, cities, go far to substantiate the author's anecdote, to the effect, that a young lady, stopping in the north-eastern part of the State, not having risen on being called by a coloured servant, "received a peremptory order to get up, 'as the missis wanted one of the sheets for a tablecloth;'" while the black people (emancipated negroes) know (p. 77) the meaning of theft admirably in practice, but taboo the word; "If I ask de Lord to send me chicken, dey don't come; but if I ask Him to send me after dem, den my prayer is heard."

Speaking of ex-slaves ("God's image carved in ebony," as Dr. Guthrie called them), leads us to refer to the author's utterances on slavery, which he, like ourselves, denounces; but we must in

on slavery, which he, like ourselves, denounces; but we must in the strongest manner reprobate the language in which (p. 171-72) he, speaking from the depths of his own inner consciousness, all but sneeringly refers to the passages in which Scripture mentions

the practice as matter of fact, without directly condemning it.

The tone in which the book is written may be inferred from the above. The author seems never so happy as when giving a slap at "the iniquitous land laws" of England, or when telling

slap at "the iniquitous land laws" of England, or when telling us that the Bishop of London has a far larger salary than the Governor of Georgia: the latter statement introduced à propos des bottes in an account of the political constitution of the State, and therefore gratuitously offensive. That St. James and St. Paul are "James" and "Paul," the Countess of Huntingdon an "elect lady," va sans dire.

We were glad to meet with Martin Chuzzlewit's Eden, and to learn (p. 92), on the authority of the railway officials, that "it is as big as New York, but it isn't built up yet!" There is no doubt that the very increase of population from which Great Britain so much suffers is the one thing needed for "building up," and in generally developing the earthly paradise yelept Georgia: and one naturally asks, what class of people does the country want? Only, however, to be met with the reply, that it wants exactly what few emigrants have. "British farmers with British gold would" (we read, p. 96) "be a great blessing to the country; but not British farm labourers, at present, for the coloured labour is best."

is best. The book should have been called "Reflections caused by a Tour," &c. We hear far too much of the—sooth to say, very narrow—opinions of the writer. But plenty of information is given, and clearly given; and, in this respect, the little volume deserves commendation.

MESSES. W. H. ALLEN & Co. have in the press, and will shortly publish, an interesting volume by the well-known and able writer, Captain Lionel J. Trotter, to be entitled, "India under Victoria," which will bring down the history of that country to the present day.

THE "Journal of Indian Art" for July is a marvel of excellent artistic work and cheapness. It contains a splendid portrait in photo-chromo-collotype of Her Majesty, portraits of the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Ulwar, and specimens of the screens in the various Courts at the Exhibition in the Indian Department, besides plates showing the silver raised enamel work of Lucknow, the filagree work of December 2014 the Ridging Theorem 1981 and 1981 work of Dacca, and the Bidri ware from Patna. The perfect way in which these portraits and plates have been produced reflects the highest credit upon the skill and ability of Mr. W. Griggs. The letterpress continues to sustain its interesting character and high literary merit.

Books for Review.—"Susanna Wesley," by Eliza Clarke (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Thomas Grant, First Bishop of Southwark," by Kathleen O'Mears, Second Edition (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Iliad of Homer," by J. G. Cordery, British Resident at Hyderabad (Kegan Paul, French, and Co.); "Verses Translated and Original," by H. G. Keene (W. H. Allen and Co.).

THE TAXATION OF BETEI-NUT.—A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette suggests betel-nut as a commodity for new taxation, and the Gazette apparently supports the suggestion. The betel-nut is undoubtedly a luxury, though perhaps the only harmless luxury, which is left to the lower classes to enjoy. Taxation of betel-nut will necessarily raise its price, and to that extent lessen the comforts of the poor. But as a species of indirect taxation of a luxury of the people we should prefer it to such taxation as that on salt or grain. The only objections that strike us are that incidence will fall on a comparatively small portion of the commuon salt or grain. The only objections that strike us are that its incidence will fall on a comparatively small portion of the community, and that its yield will not be considerable. A more eligible subject of taxation is to our mind marriage and other costly Like the licenses for tom-toms and other things on ceremonies. which municipalities gain a lot of their revenue, licenses for marriages may give to the State a no inconsiderable amount of revenue. Marriages, whether among rich or poor, are occasions for expenditure with a free hand, and a few rupees charged on such occasions will not be felt as severe a burden as the permanent such occasions will not be felt as severe a builden as the permanent rise in the price of a necessary commodity. It will moreover affectall communities equally. A graduated scale of taxation on expenditure may have a salutary effect in the reduction of extravagance and show. A Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislature in about 1872 to levy a tax on marriage feasts, but it had, we suppose, to be abandoned in consequence of some opposition. In the present straitened circumstances of the exchequer the experiment may, we venture to think, be retried as a special measure.—Indu Peralash

post-mortem withdrawal by the Statesman of the charges which it had made against the late Mr. Miller, of Burdwan, has been made in a fashion which is, to say the least, singular. It is, perhaps, characteristic of a paper in whose view of things nothing looms so largely as an ever-present "ourselves' that its first thought, after having announced the death of the gentleman whom it had wrongly consured was to look after its own justification. it had wrongly censured, was to look after its own justification.

"Although his suit against this journal (the Calcutta paper says) ceases by this sad event, we feel it due to our own character and to the Statesman to say that his deposition in the Police Court, from the minute and circumstantial denial given by him therein to the grave charges made against him in our columns, had convinced us that we had been largely misled, and we feel that it is only right for us to say now what we were but waiting the proper opportunity for saying while Mr. Miller was yet alive." Surely this is not the way in which to set about doing justice to the character of a dead man whom, whatever your motives may have been, you have wronged beyond reparation. Only an overweening vanity—a morbid inability to conceive of anything outside that "ourselves" which holds the Statesman in such slavish subjection—would have led a writer to believe that, in the presence of a fact like Mr. Miller's death, with the wrong done him unrepaired. the minute and circumstantial denial given by him therein to the a fact like Mr. Miller's death, with the wrong done him unrepaired, his own character was of more than secondary importance. Some of our Calcutta contemporaries have dealt with the peculiar notion which the Statesman entertains as to the proper opportunity of withdrawing an accusation which you know to be unjust and unfounded. Six weeks or thereabouts passed between the day on which Mr. Miller, by his deposition in the Police Court, satisfied the Statesman that the charges it had made against him were not true, and the day on which the accident of his death provoked it to confess that it was so satisfied. The contrast between the deliberateness with which it set about the task of clearing Mr. Miller's character and the haste with which it set about the doubtless more congenial task of vindicating its own, is striking, though it may be easily accounted for by the phenomenal egoism which presides over the operations of the Calcutta journal.—

Bombay Gazette.



<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Southward Ho! Notes of a Tour to and through the State of Georgia in 1885-86." By the Rev. Timothy Harley, F.R.A.S., author of "Moon Lore," &c. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. 1886.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886.

### "NOT TOO MUCH INDIAN BUT-INDIAN ENOUGH."

THREE years ago the Times told its readers that "Indian affairs are becoming more and more a topic of general interest in this country, and public opinion is forming itself not only on the main principles, but on some of the details of Indian administration."

This was rather a satisfactory assurance to Indians and Anglo-Indians, although both must have found some difficulty in obtaining any evidence that the assertion was correct. The knowledge which Englishmen at home possessed of India, its peoples, their manners and customs, continued to be as limited as before, and as the knowledge so was the interest felt in these matters.

But with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition knowledge has come in all her plenitude of power. It may be that

wisdom still lingers, but that has been the way of wisdom for many ages, and fortunately those who consider it their mission to instruct others do not always wait for her aid. An acquaintance with a thing itself is not always a requirement in one who would talk or write of it. A German evolved a camel from the depths of his own consciousness, and Mr. Frank Whymper lately in Good Words told his disciples in the study of natural history that the Mungoose was a bird given to fight with cobras. A correspondent writes to complain of a London evening paper making him say that Malabar Hill was at Calcutta-but why not? Birnam Wood went to Dunsinane. There is nothing impossible to the imagination of journalists. Why should Grub-street study the geography of Indiaespecially now when, thanks to the Reception Committee of the Exhibition, the "Indians" are here to teach us everything about themselves and their country?

It is not, however, likely that every journalist will be found as apt a scholar as the one who, in the Pall Mall Gazette, told us last week of "Our great Mother at Windsor Palace," or "What the Natives thought of the Queen." This trip of the Natives to Windsor has exercised the Oriental imagery power of more than one writer. It has been said that some of the workmen from the East, whose skill has been admired at the Exhibition, are on temporary furlough from their local jails, but that they are devout and observant persons we know from the statement in one journal that in going over St. George's chapel "the devout Hindoos showed their respect by taking off their turbaus." It is not for us to inform our readers what an Anglo-Indian would do to a devout Hindoo who attempted to show his respect in this way, but we live and learn. And we learn much from the Pall Mall Gazette.

The image of "our Great Mother at Windsor Palace" will live long in the minds of the Natives who were entertained at Windsor Castle a few days ago. The Empress of the British Empire and of all the Indies will be described in many an Indian bazaar and many an African village, and the story of that great day will be handed down to future generations, illuminated by the rich handed down to future generations, illuminated by the r Eastern imagination, and all the wealth of Eastern hyperbole.

By whom this is to be done the writer tells us:

Dr. Tyler introduced me to a dozen of his Indian workmen each of whom was asked his opinion of the Kaisar-i-Hind, and of the great palace. The stout gentleman who directs the silk and carpet weaving (he drives his buggy and pair in Benares, and has sixty shops), the ox-eyed brass-worker from Delhi, with his long black locks arranged like a Hindoo æsthete, both declared that Delhi had no palace like Windsor, and Hussein, on the other side of the court, with true Oriental courtesy, swore the great Empress was "good and beautiful."

Even if the buggy and pair should only have been a hackery and pair, the truth remains. But these delighted and delightful people did not express their feelings in such prosaic language. They spoke, we are told, as follows :-

We are thy children, O mother! Thy pavilions are beautiful for situation; the joy of the whole earth. Thy clothing was not, indeed, of wrought gold nor of brilliant colours. Its hue was sad, as that of a mother mourning for her children. But the raiments of thy servants glowed like the setting sun in the western heavens. when they brought us food, and their movements were as soft and noiseless as those of the spotted panther in the dark jungle. It sent shame to our cheeks when they ministered to our wants at thy bounteous tables. But did not a Royal Prince at thy command-a Prince of dark features and stately presence, the husband of thy daughter—also give to us of sweetmeats from his own hand? Even thy servants are like gods.

Why this dark Prince should have been included amongst the flunkies, whose gorgeousness no doubt impressed the Oriental minds with fitting awe, is explained by a foot note: "Prince Henry of Battenberg helped them to fruit pie."

The language goes on in the same sublime strain, some-

times apparently borrowed from the Hebrew Scriptures, which, it need not be said, are well-known and often quoted in Indian bazaars. "The foolish have said in their hearts 'there is no mother,'" seems like an old friend with a new face, and there are other sayings of this nature. The "mother," we are told, "was not large of stature for the mother of millions," "nor was her voice as thunder;" on the contrary, it was "sweet and low like unto the middle notes of a lute." This will easily be recognised asjust the way Indian jail carpet-weavers speak in their own language of which the modest reporter says he has made "a humble but faithful paraphrase." Let this be accepted as fact, for, says the writer, "reading has not yet taught them the evil of hyberbole."

It would appear that it has not taught the Pall Mall Gazette either.



### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 19.)

BARCKLEY, Mr. W. C. G., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege for two months and 22 days,

from July 10. Graham, Mr. E., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India Departis granted privilege leave for two months and 22 days, from ment, is July 10.

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., returned from the privilege leave granted him, and resumed charge of his duties as political assistant, Poona, in addition to his other duties, from Captain G. E. Money, on

FITZPATRICK, Mr. H. E. J., extra assistant commissioner and treasury officer, Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, from July 2, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

HARRIS, Mr. C. S., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is posted to the Sind-Sagar

State Railway.
Savory, Mr. H. G. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern

Gilles, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Nagpur - Bengal Railway to the Sind - Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

Northern Section.

DEBROE, Mr. V. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Bridge Works to the North-Western Railway.

ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

BOMFORD—The services of Surgeon G. Bomford, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

BRETT—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. C. M. W. Brett of the Bengal Civil Service to be registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, vice Mr. C. A. Wilkins, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from April 21.

the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from April 21.

Stack—The services of Mr. J. C. Stack, officiating district superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner

RITCHIE—The services of Mr. D. W. Ritchie, district superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PARISH—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, officiating assistant superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Com-

missioner of Assam.

Bright The services of Mr. A. R. Becher examiner Public Works Accounts, and manager, Mysore State Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, from May 25.

FURNIVALL, Mr. W. C., chief engineer, 2nd class, is permitted to retire

FURNIVALL, Mr. W. C., chief engineer, 2nd class, is permitted to retire from the service from May 19.

CAMPBELL, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, North-West Provinces and Oudh, retired from the service from May 11.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. W. F., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., supernumerary, reverted to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., from May 1, when he ceased to be joint auditor of the accounts of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

FARRANT—The services of Mr. E. S. Farrant, executive engineer, 3rd

grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Department.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishments from May 7:—
LAMBERT, Lieut.-Colonel P., R.E., from examiner, 1st class, sub protem, to be examiner, 1st class, permanent.

LE BRETON, Major W. I., B.S.C., from examiner, 2nd class, sub protem, to be examiner, 2nd class, permanent.

TREVOR, Major E. A., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary, to be examiner, 2nd class, permanent.

OLDHAM, Major F. G., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd class, sub protem, to be examiner, 3rd class, permanent.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., from examiner, 3rd class, sub protem., to be examiner, 3rd class, permanent.

examiner, 3rd class, permanent.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem.,

examiner, 3rd class, permanent.

Harold, Mr. C. C., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent.

Biscoe, J. S., S.C., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, permanent.

Walker, Mr. G. H. D., B.A., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent.

Hutchinson, Mr. F. R., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent.

Brown, Mr. F. L., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent, to be examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent.

Stuart, Mr. H., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.

Godfrey, Mr. F. E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.

Bayly, Mr. W. G., B.A., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.

Carey, Major H. R. LeM., S.C., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.

Braddon, Mr. J. B., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.

Honson, Mr. S. M., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent, to be examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent.

Hoskyn, Captain C. R., R.E., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. W. F., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent.

Barrow, Mr. W. F., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent.

GRANT, Mr. A., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

OGDEN, Mr. W., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

JOHNS, Mr. E. H., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

ENGLISH, Mr. R. A., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

English, Mr. R. A., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

Harrison, Mr. A. G., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

Partridge, Mr. J. S., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

Rainier, Mr. H., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

Yeats, Mr. S. K. L., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

Volkers, Mr. R. C. F., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

Curry, Mr. W. E., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

be examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

Hickie, Mr. W. C., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to

HICKIE, Mr. W. C., 1rom deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

LEMAISTRE, Mr. G. H., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

WOODROFFE, Mr. F. M., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

LENEMAN, Mr. J. J., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temperary rank, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

Neuville, Mr. E. J., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, officiating, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

Ross, Mr. C. E., from assistant examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.. to

Ross, Mr. C. E., from assistant examiner, 1st grade, suo pro tem., to be assistant examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

Harrison, Major C. W. I., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is temporarily transferred from the N.W. Provinces and Oudh to Bengal, and appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government, during the absence of Colonel J. M. McNeile R.E., on furlough.

Hughes, Mr. A. J., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is temporarily transferred from Bengal to N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Major Harrison. R.E.

vice Major Harrison, R.E.

Lesmon, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as engineer in chief of the Assam-Behar State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. B. Walker. Duncan—The services of Mr. P. Duncan, executive engineer, 3rd grade State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Beilways Company from Etch. 15. Railways, are placed as one disposal of one linear Railways Company, from Feb. 15.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, from the dates specified:

MELHUISH, Mr. W. F., from superintendent, 2nd grade, to be officiating

MELHUISH, Mr. W. F., from superintendent, 2nd grade, to be officiating superintendent, 1st grade, from May 26.

Trower, Mr. M. R., from superintendent, 3rd grade, to be officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, from May 26.

BOYD, Mr. E. A., from superintendent, 5th grade, and officiating superintendent, 4th grade, to be officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, from May 26. from May 26.

PHILIPPS, Mr. W. R., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, and officiating superintendent, 5th grade, to be officiating superintendent, 4th grade, from May 26.

Mr. T. R. G., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to be

officiating superintendent, 5th grade, from May 9.
YOUNG, Sir W. M. N., Bart., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to be officiating superintendent, 5th grade, from May 26.
SAVORY, Mr. H. G. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern

GILES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Nagpur-Bengal Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern

DE BROE, Mr. V. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Bridge Works to the N.W. Railway.

ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C., exective engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

### MILITARY.

The following appointments are made to the staff of the Field Force in Upper Burma

SHEPPARD, Major C. H., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 11th Regiment

Madras Infantry, to be deputy judge advocate.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., to be director of transport.

HALKETT, Major W. G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 30th Bengal Infantry, to be a brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major W. V. Ellis, appointed an assistant adjutant-general, dated

Bengal Infantry, to be a brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major W. V. Ellis, appointed an assistant adjutant-general, dated May 31.

MacMahon, Captain E. E., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissary-general for transport, 4th class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class.

Haldane, Lieut. F. H. V., officiating as sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, from May 23, vice Major C. Egan, sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, from May 23, vice Major C. Egan, sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, resigned.

Patch, Surgeon A. T. L., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras Estab lishment, to officiate as medical officer Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry, vice Brigade Surgeon G. D. Riddell, appointed principal medical officer at Suakin, dated March 10.

Bioger, Surgeon S. F., M.B., to be medical officer Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Surgeon J. G. Hancock, transferred to the 5th Punjab Cavalry, vice Surgeon J. G. Hancock, transferred to the 5th Punjab Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major C. P. Costell, appointed medical storekeeper, Meean Meer, dated April 15.

Burton, Lieut. H. G., Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, dated May 30.

NAPIER, Lieut. the Hon. H. D., King's Own Borderers, has been appointed on probation to the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 19, and has been posted to a Corps under the Government of India.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—Young, Lieut.-Colonel G. G., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from June 13.

Garstin, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from June 13.

GARSTIN, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from June 13.

PULLAN, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from June 14. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel R. B., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army,

from June 14. WATSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. J., S.C., to be colonel in the army, from June 14.

FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army,

from June 16. YONS-MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. F., Bengal S.C., to be captain, from June 16.

WALTON, Colonel B., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., is admitted to colonel's allowance, from June 16.

FURLOUGHS.

JEROME, Captain H. J. W., R.E. (p.a.), for six months, in extension. MOLONY, Surgeon-Major T., M.D. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, June 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:-O'CONNOR, Lieut. G., to be interpreter 2nd Dragoon Guards, there

O'CONOR, Lieut. G., to be interpreter 2nd Dragoon Guards, there being no fully qualified officer available, dated April 15.

Hall, Lieut. R., to be interpreter 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, there being no fully qualified officer available, vice Lieut. G. G. O'N. Ray, proceeded on leave to England, dated May 14.

Somenser, Lieut. C. W., to be interpreter 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, there being no fully qualified officer available, dated

April 5.

Hamilton, Lieut. C. L., wing officer, on probation, 45th Sikhs, to be officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Carruthers, appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Darrah. Lieut. O'B. Z., Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated May 25.

Macdonald, Lieut. F. W. P., wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated Oct. 6, 1885.

Young, Major G. F., wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, to be wing

commander, sub pro tem. vice Halkett, seconded for service on the

MAISEY, Captain F. C., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Young, seconded for service on the staff.

Handock, Captain R. G., wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Rennick, appointed to the 18th Bengal Infantry, and to remain seconded while employed as adjutant 1st Administrative Battalion North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

HAUGHTON, Captain J., wing officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Handcock.

MALCOLM, Lieu. P., wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to be quartermaster, dated May 1.

ELLIS, Major W. V., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Oudh

division. ENRIQUEZ, Captain A. D. Bengal Staff Corps, specially examined at Fort William on April 8, passed in Pashtu by the Lower Standard.

Beresford, Captain J. C. M., R.L., is transferred from the Rawulpindi to the Sialkot division Military Works.

PILCHER—G.O.C.C., dated May 27, page 236, directing Captain T. D. Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers, to proceed to England to join

the 1st battalien on promotion, is cancelled.

### FURLOUGHS.

JACKSON, Lieut. H. K., L Battery A Brigade, R. H.A., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Miller, Major J. P., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for six months, fifteen days, on urgent private affairs.

### BENGAL.

### (Calcutta Gazette, June 23.)

HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district and session judge, Rungpore, to act as district and session judge, Jessore, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade from the 9th inst., vice Mr. R. Porch,

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Purneal, to be a magistrate and collector, 3rd grade, from the 9th inst., vice Mr. C. H. Vowell. Mr. Cooke will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector.

Morron, Mr. D., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from the 9th inst., vice Mr. K. G. Gupta. Mr. Norton will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

CARSTAIRS, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad to act, until further orders, as deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Lee, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence of

Mr. R. Cornish.

ROBSON, Mr. S., M.A., professor, Hooghly College, to act in Class III.
of the Bengal Educational Service, from May 27, vice Mr. J. H. Gilliland, on leave.

GOUGH—The services of Mr. A. E. Gough, professor, Presidency College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Provinces and Oudh.

SARKIES, Mr. J. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Mainpuri (Etawah), during the absence on leave on of Mr. H. J. Lloyd.

POLDEN, Surgeon R. J., to have temporary charge of the duties of physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties as officiating resident surgeon, Eden Hospital.

### FURLOUGHS.

McLaughlin, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge, Jessore, leave for two months and five days, from 27th inst.

Stewart, Mr., magistrate and deputy collector, Seetamurhee, Mozuffer-

pore, leave for fifteen days.

pore, leave for fifteen days.

Cornish, Mr. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Midnapore, leave for two months and twenty-six days, from 2nd prox.

Delmerick, Mr. C. S., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, from 7th inst.

LLOYD, Mr. H. J., sub-deputy opium agent, Mainpuri (Etawah), is allowed leave for three months, from 1st prox.

Monies, Mr. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Eastern Sone division, is granted furlough for one year, with subsidiary leave, from Aug. 1, or subsequent date.

subsequent date.

Shawe, Mr. G. A. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of three months and fifteen days' furlough.

THE RAILWAY TO MERV.—A correspondent of the Russian journal Caspian, writing from Merv, says that the opening of the railway station at that place would be celebrated not later than the 8th inst., as the rails had at the time of his writing been laid to within a few miles of the town.

MR. CHARLES DUVAL, whose late tour in India and still later interview with the Pall Mall Gazette, is fresh in the recollection of Indian readers, purposes remaking acquaintance with the metropolitan amusement seekers at the Princes Hall, Piccadilly. He says he declines to accept the responsibility of carrying Malabar Hill to Calcutta, and leaves the Pall Mall Reporter to explain the reason why.

### MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 18.)

MEYER, Mr. W. S., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Kistna, during the employment of Mr. Wolfe-Murray on other duty.

CLEGG, Mr. R. B., to act as head assistant to the collector and magis

trate of the district, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Broadfoot on other duty.

DYMOTT, Surgeon D. F., M.B., resident surgeon, General Hospital, to act as secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, during the absence of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, M.B., on

leave.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., M.B., civil surgeon, Chingleput, to act as resident surgeon, General Hospital, during the employment of Surgeon Dymott on other duty.

WINTER, Major H. B., commandant, to be a lay trustee of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Poonamallee, in the place of Colonel W. Cox, who has left the station

Magdalene's Church, Poonamanee, in the place of who has left the stotion.

PRYCE, Captain D. D., adjutant of the South India Railway Volunteers, to be a lay trustee of St. Peter's Church, Negapatam.

SARGEANT, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, to be superintendent, Revenue Survey, vice Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E., from the date of Colonel Rogers's retirement.

STANBROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., deputy conservator of forests, to act as district forest officer, Mandura, during the absence of Mr. Gass on furlough.

PORTER, Mr. H. J. A., assistant consevator of forests, 1st grade (acting deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade), to act as deputy conservator, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Gass.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. A. W., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to act as deputy conservator, 4th grade, vice Mr. Porter.

The following promotions are made:

CLERK, Mr. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 1, temporary

Pears, Mr. S. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 23, tem-

porary rank.
WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 29, temporary rank.

MEDLICOTT, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 3,

temporary rank.

CAMPBELL, Major D. McN., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from June 5, permanent.

RAWSON, Captain C. C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from June 5, permanent.

JOYOE, Mr. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from June 5, permanent. Carles, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from June 5,

Permanent.

Wybrow, Mr. G. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, from June 5, substantive pro tem.

tive pro tem.

SMITH, Mr. C. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from June 5, sub-

SMITH, Mr. C. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from June 5, substantive pro tem.
DODD, Mr. A. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, from June 5, substantive pro tem.
DOVETON, Mr. E. H., 2nd grade, sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is appointed to act as assistant inspector, and is posted to the Vattanam Circle.
BROWN, Mr. J., 3rd grade, assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Balacheruvu to the Konada Circle. Circle.

GREEN, Mr. W., Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Kistnapatam to the Merkanam Circle.

BARTER, Mr. T. R., Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred to the Kistnapatam Circle from the date of the expiracy of the privilege level. the privilege leave.

FURLOUGHS.

GRIMES, Mr. H. R., inspector-general of jails, privilege leave for two months, from or after July 5.

HIGGENS, Mr. A. W. B., district forest officer, Cuddapab, privilege leave for two months and seven days, from the 28th inst.

POPE, Mr. T. A., first assistant superintendent of No. III. Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months. months.

### MILITARY.

MAOPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated May 10.

Kennedy, Colonel B. R., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India. The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Jones, Lieut. R. G., to be captain, dated June 13.

BOULDERSON, Lieut. A. B., to be captain, dated June 13.

PRYCE—The service of the undermentioned officer is at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—Captain D. D. Pryce, Staff Corns. Corps.



### (Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 18,)

WILKINSON, Lieut. F. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

HUGHES, Lieut. R. H., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to Poonamalee, for duty at the depôt, in room of Lieut. Spearman, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who will rejoin his battalicn at Kamptee The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

Boone, Colonel F. B., S.C., second in command, to be commandant 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Osborn, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances, dated June 10.
 Weldon, Colonel F., wing commander, to be second in command, vice

Oxley, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., General List, to be wing commander, vice Weldon.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following post-

In Commander in Cinic is pleased to direct the following possings:—

Campbell, Surgeon-Major W. J., doing duty, Station Hospital, Belgaum, to do duty, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

Swayne, Surgeon C., doing duty, Station Hospital, Bellary, to do duty, Station Hospital, Belgaum.

Thomson, Surgeon H., doing duty, Bangalore, to do duty, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

Burron, Surgeon J. A., to do general duty, under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General H.M.'s Forces, Eastern district, on relief of the officiating medical charge, 22nd Regiment Mounted Infantry.

O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., to do duty, under the orders of the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

The following orders are confirmed:—

MEACHAM—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Major Meacham, 16th Bengal Infantry, station staff officer, Prome, vice Captain Parker, 26th Madras Infantry, relieved.

Strickland—By the general officer commanding Ceded District, appointing Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, 13th Madras Infantry, to the command of the district and garrison of Bellary, vice Brigadier-General Hodding in temporary command of the Belgaum district.

### FURLOUGHS.

SHELLEY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., General List, Infantry, staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort Saint George, sixty days' privilege leave, from June 14, or date of departure, Coonoor, private affairs.

BERCHING, Colonel F., commandant 10th Regiment M.I., from June 28 to Oct. 9, on private affairs.

BEVILLE, Lieut. C. F., Gloucestershire Regiment, wing officer (on probation) 23rd Regiment M.I., for ninety days, from April 28, to

Murree, on medical certificate.

Mayley, Senior Apothecary E. S., for 183 days, from June 1, on medical certificate.

PEDLER, Colonel J. P., Staff Corps, for one year, on medical certifi-

HUDSON, Lieut. H. S., 29th Regiment M.I. (Staff Corps), for one year, on private affairs.

Hamilton, Lieut. Colonel F. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England for six months, on medical certificate. Ralli, Lieut. A. S., 12th Royal Lancers, to England for four months,

on urgent private affairs.

### BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Rombay Government Gazette, June 24.)

BOYD—License to solemnise marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, No. XV. of 1872, is hereby granted to the Rev. R. Boyd, minister and missionary Irish Presbyterian Church, Gogha.

Wodenouse, Lieut.-Colonel C., acting political superintendent, Palanpur, is appointed to act as political agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Watson, or till further orders.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Colonel H. LeGeyt, political superintendent, Palanpur, or till further

HUNTER, Major F. M., C.S.I., C.B., first assistant political resident, Aden, and political agent for the Somali Coast, to act as political superintendent, Palanpur.

SEALY, Captain C. W. H., second assistant political resident and cantonment magistrate, Aden, to act as first assistant resident, Aden, and political agent for the Somali coast.

The undermentioned police officer has passed, on the date specified against his name, the Lower Standard Examination according to the st prescribed in the rules of Nov. 7, 1882, for the examination of

police probationers:— Lester, Mr. C. F. G., temporary assistant of police, Palanpur, April 6. MACTIER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M. R. Mactier to act until further orders as assistant district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad District on Captain A. L. D. Fordyce's return to duty as acting assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha

Webb, Mr. W., is appointed to act as third presidency magistrate during the absence of Mr. P. Ryan, or till further orders.

MILLETT—BELL—Messrs. G. P. Millett and T. R. D. Bell, assistant

conservators of forests, passed on April 8 the examination prescribed in Rule 6 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 2,878, dated June 4, 1880, for the examination of forests officers. Mr. Millett passed the examination in Subject No. 1 in Marathi and Mr. Bell in Kanarese.

STREET, Surgeon A. W. F., to act as health officer of the port of Bombay during the absence of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, B.A., M.B.,

B.C.M., or until further orders.

Souter, Sir Frank H., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Mr. Harold R.

King, resigned.

CURRY, Mr. S., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard on June 11.

CAMPBELL—The special leave for five months granted to Mr. F. D.

CAMPBELL—The special leave for five months granted to Mr. F. D. Campbell, executive engineer, 1st grade, in Government Notification No. 41, dated March 31, is cancelled at that officer's own request, and is appointed to be executive engineer, Khandesh. The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—
O'DONOGHUE, Mr. W. F., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem. supernumerary, reverted to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub protem, with effect from May 1, when he ceased to be joint auditor of the accounts of the Southern Maratha Railway Company.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Estab-

the accounts of the Southern Maratha Railway Company. The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from May 7:—
LEBRETON, Major W. I., Bombay S.C., examiner, 2nd class, sub protem., to be examiner, 2nd class, permanent.
O'DONOGHUE, Mr. W. F., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub protem., to be examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent.
PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub protem., to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent.
CURRY, Mr. W. E., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub protem., to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.

### FURLOUGHS.

CONSTABLE, Mr. F. C., district Government pleader, Karachi, Government pleader in the Sadar Court and public prosecutor for the province of Sind, is allowed leave of absence for four months from such

vince of Sind, is allowed leave of absence for four months from such date up to July 1 as he may avail himself of it.

RYAN, Mr. P., presidency magistrate, is allowed furlough to Europe for five months, with effect from June 21.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., C.S., assistant collector, Belgaum, is allowed furlough for fourteen months from Aug. 3, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

George, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is allowed a year's extraordinary leave to Europe without pay, with effect from June 20, or as soon after as possible.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, June 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

BUTTS, Lieut. F. R. McC. De, R.A., to officiate as third subaltern No. I (Native) Mountain Battery, vice Stuart, proceeded on sick leave.

FISCHER, Lieut. T. A., S.C., officiating wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Lieut. Fischer will remain attached to the 4th Bombay Infantry until further orders.

SARKIES, Surgeon C. J., M.B., to officiate in medical charge 14th

SARKIES, Surgeon C. J., M.B., to officiate in medical charge 14th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon Ferguson, on furlough, or until further orders.

POVAL, Major J. R., 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be commandant Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Captain M. C. O'Connell, Gloucester Regiment, promoted major on half-pay.

DRURY, Surgeon M. O. C., medical staff, is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Burma.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office it is intimated that:—

intimated that :-

intimated that:—
Stofferd, Major A. B., R.A., from the seconded list, has been posted to 1-1 Western division, vice Major T. Mayhew, seconded.

LECKY, Lieut. F. B., G-B R.H.A., has been promoted captain, and posted to E-1 R.A., vice Captain J. L. Fixott, seconded.

DENNIS, Lieut. S. T. C., 7-1 Lancashire division, has been appointed to G-B R.H.A., vice Lecky.

YATES, Major C. J. H., General List, Infantry, wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 6.

JOHNSTON, Surgeon-Major T. B. W. P., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s

tary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s

approval.

approval.

HAYMAN, Surgeon S. J. W., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in the Bombay command, with effect from June 16, the date of his arrival from England.

PRESTON, Lieut. R. W., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 9th Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter, dated June 12.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

ALBAN, Lieut. C. F. S., Staff Corps, from June 13.

THATCHER, Lieut. J. F. C., Staff Corps, from June 13.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the

necessary subsidiary leave:—

Moore, Colonel Henry, C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, for one year, on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886.

VINCENT, Lieut. W. T., West York Regiment (officiating wing officer, VINCENT, Lieut. W. T., West York Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bombay Infantry), to Bombay, from July 8 to Nov. 7, to study the native language.

HATCH, Lieut. H. E., North Staffordshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th Bombay Infantry), to Bombay, from July 15, 1886, to Jan. 14, 1887, to study the native language.

FULLER, Hon. Captain and Paymaster G. C., attached to 2nd East York Regiment, to Ahmednagar, from July 10 to Nov. 9, on private affairs.

MIDDLETON, Captain W. H., Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Corps, to England for eighteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of

State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:— BOUSTEAD, Surgeon-Major R., six months on medical certificate, in ex-

JAMES, Lieut Colonel C. F., Staff Corps, six months on medical certi-

ficate, in extension. STUART, Lieut. R. C. O., R.A., 3rd subaltern No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, in India for 182 days, on m.c.

### INDIA OFFICE.

### JULY 15.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. T. F. C. Rochfort, Cav., Surg. Maj. W. Duncan, Col. F. D. M. Brown, S.C.

Madras Fitab.—Bde.-Surg. G. D. Riddell, Col. E. S. Berkeley, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—T. W. H. Hughes, H. L. Hebbert, J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), W. K. Douglas, J. Pratt (Cov.), H. G. Sharp (Cov.), W. Donaldson, A. Weekes (Cov.).

Eombau Estab.—P. C. R. F.

Lombay Estab.—R. S. F. Fagan.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. Gellie, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Br.-Gen. B. C. Stewart, Cav., forty-six days; Lieut. G. A. Carruthers, S.C., two months.

Bengal Estab.--P. A. Sandilands, three months' s.c.; G. E. Coles, four months' extry. leave on m.c.; M. J. Scobie, three months'

Modras Estab.—C. G. Douglas, two months' s.c. Bombay Estab.—E. H. Moscardi, six months' s.c.; H. Barrett, six

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. L. Prendergast, S.C. Rombay Estab.—Maj. W. M. Campbell, R.A.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. Aitkin, J. Harkness, E. Peglar, Mrs. E. Peglar, E. O. Walker, R. H. Rhind, J. Willson.

Bombay Estab.—J. M. Campbell, M. A. Tarkadkar.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### INDIAN.

### RIRTHS.

BOSTOCK-June 20, at Castries St. Lucia, West Indies, the wife of

Caspersz-June 20, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Charles P. Caspersz,

CASPERSZ—June 20, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Charles F. Caspersz, C.S., of a daughter.

JACOB - June 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Charles Valentine Jacob, Assistant Board of Revenue, N.W.P., of a daughter.

ROTTON—June 14, at Kohat, the wife of H. Rotton, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

Spencer—June 16, at The Towers, Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of English Age. Spencer Course went Assistant Socretory, Judicial

of Francis Angus Spencer, Government Assistant Sceretary, Judicial Department, of a son.

STUART—June 21, at Ootacamund, the wife of Harold A. Stuart,

Madras Civil Service, of a son.

TAYLOR—June 20, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor,
Adjutant 38th B.I., of a son.

Tellery—June 8, at Jeypore, the wife of Anton Tellery, Gas Engineer,

of a daughter. Weekham-June 23, at Simla, the wife of Major C. B. Weekham, Royal Artillery, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

GREEN—JOHNSON—June 15, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, William H. Green, to Ada E. (Dolly), eldest daughter of S. Johnston, I.M.S. HERRIOT—GRAY—June 21, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, John Herriot, Tea Planter, Duars, to Marian Herriot, youngest daughter of W. A. Gray, M.D., 8, Middleby-street. Edinburgh.

late Major Murray, Bombay Army.

### DEATHS.

GARDNER-June 17. at Bareilly, by a fall from his horse, Edward Barton Gardner, Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Indian Army, Civil Surgeon

of Bareilly.

Meik—June 20, at 15, Canal street, Ertally, James Frederick Meik,
Bengal Postal Department, second son of Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Meik,
of Shaldon, Devon, late 1st Dragoon Guards, aged 36.

Porcelli—June 16, at Murree, the Baroness Effic Constance Porcelli,
wife of Captain Alfred Porcelli, R.E., aged 27.

### HOME.

### Marriages.

PINHEY—ROWLATT—July 13, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Edward, second son of Mr. Justice Pinhey, late Bombay Civil Service and Judge of the High Court, Bombay, to Juliet Mary, widow of the late Captain F. B. Morris, Bengal Army, and second daughter of the Rev. J. C. Rowlatt, Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.

### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

BODE—July 7, at Saddington Rectory, Leicestershire, suddenly, the Rev. G. C. Bode, Rector, aged 64.

Dallas—July 12, at the house of her son-in-law, G. H. Brett, 14, The Avenue, Colchester, Catherine Matilda Dallas, widow of the late Henfy George Dallas, Lieut. 33rd Madras Infantry, and daughter of the late Major Wm. F. Hill, of the Polygon, Southampton.

INGLIS—July 2, at No. 1, Portswood Park, Southampton, William Money Inglis, second son of the late David Deas Inglis, of Inverness, and formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Martha Inglis, his wife.

wife.

HINFIELD—July 11, at Dartmouth, Eleanor, wife of Edward H. Whinfield, of Ravensbury, Dartmouth, and late of H.M.'s Bengal

With Civil Service.

Civil Service.

WISE—July 11, at Ramsgate, James Fownes Norton Wise, J.P., of Rostellan Castle, county Cork, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 52.

## Correspondence.

### MR. CHARLES DUVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

-The following letter has been addressed by me to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette. As considerable fun has been poked at me by Indian journalists on the head of my supposed genuinely humorous geography, I shall feel indebted to you if you will kindly publish the communication referred to, and oblige Yours faithfully, CHARLES DUVAL

### TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I am not surprised at your editorial comments on that portion of the Pall Mall Gazette interview with me, in which the writer has managed to "somewhat mix" Calcutta and Malathat portion of the Pall Mall Gazette interview with me, in which the writer has managed to "somewhat mix" Calcutta and Malabar Hill. I should have thought, however, that you would have acquitted me of deliberately stating that Malabar Hill was within four miles of Calcutta. Had you known the close application I have given to the study of Indian geography, and the wear and tear of mind I have suffered in the unravelling of G. I. P., Decca branches, Central ditto, Hyderabad likewise, and East India Railway mysteries, you would not have needed my assurance that I, at least, am not responsible for the P.M. G. error in substituting Calcutta for Bombay. I venture to assume that your journalistic instinct told you how "someone had blundered," and with a chivalry wherein the pen, and not the sword, led the attack, you tried to shield the mistake of your brother scribe by suggesting that the fault was mine. I decline to be made responsible for the singular statement that "Calcutta is not a good pitch from a theatrical point of view, as the theatre-going people live at Malabar Hill, &c." The context, I think, showed plainly that it was Bombay that was meant, but as I did not seek the interview, much less inspire it, I had no opportunity of correcting any mistake that might be made. My chief object in writing you is to ask you to put me right with your readers, and not allow them to imagine that the fact of being "interviewed" by the Pall Mall Gazette had produced softening of the brain in Pall Mall Gazette had produced softening of the brain in Yours faithfully,

CHARLES DUVAL.

SENTENCE has been passed upon the Sikhs found guilty of par-SENTENCE has been passed upon the Signs round guity of participation in the recent fatal riot at Aurangabad. Two of the accused, Kishen Singh and Prem Singh, have been sentenced to be beheaded; two others, Heera Singh and Hujura Singh, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment; two others, Budri Singh and Luchman Singh, to one year's rigorous imprisonment; one, Narayen Singh, to a thousand rupees, or in default two years' rigorous imprisonment. Others are ordered to be dismissed from the Government service. the Government service.



### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 18, Cathay (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—July 17, Kangra (s), London; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool. CALCUTTA.—July 13, City of Oxford.—17, Clan Grant (s), Clyde.

### 'DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 15, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta. BOMBAY.—July 11, Ajax, London.—15, Clan Alpine (s), Dunkirk.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Ancona, from London, July 22; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, July 29; from Brindisi, Aug. 2.

For Bombay: Colonel H. B. Jacob, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. Francis Abbott. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Jopp, Lieut.-Colonel Woodhouse, General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Mr. W. E. Purser, Mr. R. H. Piggott.
For Port Said: Warrant Officer Lyons.

For Malta: Commander E. S. Dugdale, Commander Forsyth, Capt. C. E. Euckle, R.N., Rev. T. Roberts, R.N. For Aden: Commander H. B. Lang, R.N.

S.s. Pekin, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown.

For Matta: Mr. 5. Blown.

For Malta: Dr. Fidbury.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Henderson, Mrs. S. F. Downing, Dr. Fonceca,
Mr. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Lefeuvre.

For Port Said: Lieut. S. Cunningham.

S.s. Malwa, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell, Mr. Picken, Mr. D. Christie, Miss Propert, C. Yethevajooloo Naidoo. From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams, Colonel Wilson, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Capt. Hext, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Major Sir G. de Larpent, Mr. John Smith, Mr. J. Duffus.

For Malta: Colonel H. M. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks, Rev. J. M. Walker, frs. A. P. Thornton and infant. *From Venice:* Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mrs. A. P. Thornton and infant. From Venice: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. From Brindisi: Colonel Hornby, Mr. G. L. Leeson, Mr. C. E. Goument.
For Aden: Mr. F. Williams.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mr. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston, two children and infant. *From Brindisi*: Major P. D. Jeffrey, Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Major S. Smith, R.E. For Madras: Miss Grove, Mr. C. G. Maclean. *From Brindisi*: Mrs.

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot. From Venice: Mr. Fleming. From Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter, Major W. M. Campbell.

S.s. Siam, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjorc, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Strain, Mr. J. Littlejohn. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Moore. For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams. From Brindisi: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dolby. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming. Mr. A. S. Fleming.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Selly Flood, Major Chapman. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble and lady friend.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant. For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock. Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Taylor, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children. From Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhinigubhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children.

For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Almora, to sail July 22.

For Colombo: Miss K. Benningfield. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. John White.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Chyebassa, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Rird. For Colombo: Miss Duckers, Mr. R. S. Hallison.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Standbridge. For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family.
For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior and child.

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dobson and infant.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, passed Malta, July 11.

From Calcutta: Colonel de Brett, Mr. J. H. Wiseman, Mr. Hirklots. From Madras: Mr. George Salmon, Lieut. Forbes, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. F. A. Billis, Mr. H. G. Young. From Colombo: Dr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lakeman and infant, Mr. George Smith, Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. J. R. Cross, Mr. E.

M. Leaf.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, sailed July 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. E. J. D. Brown.

Per s.s. Clan Maclean, to sail July 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Shanker.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail July 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Glass and family.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Dr. George E. Kellie.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, June 21.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and infant, Mrs. Goodman, Mr. G. Molloy, Mr. Prickard, Mr. Lusted, Miss Leigh, Mr. Hind, Mr. Humeley, Mr. Dreckson, Mr. R. E. Galindo, Indian Village (42 Natives).

From Brindisi: Mr. W. Bennett, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Biddulph, Major Loch, Mr. W. F. Howse, Mr. Reinold, Mr. Broadwood, Mr. Ewbank, Mrs. and Miss Clough, Colonel Rawlins, Mr. J. Oates.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. Symons, July 9. From Bombay: Mr. Scott, Mr. Stewart, Major Miller, Mr. Knock, Capt. Hathouse, Mr. Lamborn, Colonel Berkeley, Dr. Brown, R.N., Mr. Martir, Mrs. C. Smith.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

From Suez: Colonel Chard, Mrs. Walsworth and child.

From Port Said: Surgeon-General Fox, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Dattari, Sergent Postman Mr. and Mrs. Div.

geant Portman, Mr. and Mrs. Dix.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, left Bombay June 29.

Per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, left Bombay June 29.
For London: Colonel H. C. Menzies, Major and Mrs. W. Herbert, Mr. Gemmel, Mr. Rankine, Mrs. O'Gorman, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Major N. J. Nugent, R.A., Colonel B. A. Boughton, Mr. W. Cockburn, Mr. A. S. George, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Miss Daly, Dr. Rundle and three children, Mr. McIver, Mr. A. Gold, Mr. W. Gold, Mr. Rowny, Mr. Lilley, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Toogood, Mr. Downie, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. de Courcy, Mr. and Mrs. Leeman, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Simmonds, Mr. H. Harrison, Capt. C. J. Dickson.
For Brindisi: Colonel Godfrey, Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Capt. B. E. Spragge, Col. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. A. J. Abdey, Mr. F. C. Constable, Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, Colonel C. S. Grant, Mr. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. E. J. Cowen, Mr. Heinricks, Mr. G. W. Moir,



Mr. Pickering Chrke, Mr. Charles Smith, Mr. A. R. Andrew, Mr. E. Oakshott, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. T. Kleinknecht, Mr. E. Fayolle.
For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. F. McLaughlin.

For Fort Said: Colonel H. Moore

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Stead, from London, July 15.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Shortlands and child, Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley, Mrs. Osborne and child, Rev. C. H. and Miss Pelly, Mr. H. Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. P. F. G. Gallway, Colonel H. C. A. Szczpanski, Mr. A. B. Broadhurst, Lady Seaton and two infants, Mr. Cook, Mr. W. B. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. K. Wright.

For Aden: Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin, Colonel Birch.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Simpson, Mr. C. Nicol, Mr. G. B. Croll, Mr. W. Barron, Miss E. Cook, Miss Gregory, Miss Laston, Mr. F. F. Skempton.

For Port Said: Colour-Sergeants Wareham and Oswell, Warrant Officer Lyons, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Donaldson.
For Malta: Mr. R. Lonoda, Mr. Bukagian and infant.
For Colombo: Dr. Garvin, Mr. M. J. Forbes.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on July 6.

For London: Colonel C. A. Moore, Mr. H. M. Arnott.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. J. MacMinn,
Surgeon-Major E. O. Sandy, Mr. Robert Cornish, Mr. W. E. Meares,
Mr. P. S. John, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. A. L. W. Turner, Mr. W. Ross,
Mr. H. Jott, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. E. L. French,
Colonel H. G. Pitchard, Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Mr. Kiernandes, Mr.
F. D. Walker, Mr. Bernet Samuel, Mr. H. Melville, Capt. E. F. MacMulland, Mr. W. Vivian.

Per s.s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on July 13.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt, Capt. and Mrs. T. H. B. Doy, Mr. S. N. Squires, Mr. T. O'Brien.
For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Hanning-Lee and child, Miss Han-

ning. Lee.

For Brindisi: Colonel H. M. Evans, Mr. H. L. Darrah, Mr. H. B. Savi, Major T. J. Willans, Mr. R. T. Greeves, Dr. Mullane, Mr. H. Hasting, Capt. H. Hawkes, Lieut. Colonel H. H. Hallett, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Veasey, C.S.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.

For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. A. N. Ward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mrs. Brander.
For London: Mrs. Curling.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition — Royal Visit. — Her Majesty the Queen visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on Thursday last. Her Majesty, accompanied by H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice and H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, and attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel Sir Henry Ewart, K.C.B., Major Bigge, C.B., and the Dowager Duchess of Athole, arrived at the Queen's gate entrance at 10.45. On entering the Indian Section Her Majesty was received by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.B., Secretary to the Royal Commission, and was conducted through this section by Mr. E. C. Buck, Commissioner for India. Her Majesty made a careful and detailed inspection of the art collections, the Imperial Economic Section, and the Indian Palace. The following gentlemen connected with the Indian Section had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty:—Mr. J. R. Roylé, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission and Official Agent for the Government of India; Major Nevill, C.I.E., Commissioner for H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad; Colonel A. Le Messurier, C.I.E., Commissioner for H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore; Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Commissioner for H.H. the Thakur Sahib of Bhownugger; Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., in charge of the Imperial Economic Section; Mr. B. J. Rose, and Messrs. Mukharji and Gupté, assistants in the Indian Section; Mr. Thomas Wardle, in charge of the S.Ik Culture Department (who had the honour of explaining to Her Majesty the collection of Silk Exhibits which he had Irought together), and Dr. Tyler, C.I.E., in charge of the Indian Native Artizans. While passing through India, Her Majesty visited the Ceylon Section, where she was received by Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G., Executive Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Davidson (the Secretary to the Ceylon Commission), Dr. Trimen and Mr. Smither. After leaving the Indian Section, Her Majesty proceeded to the Maltese Court, where she was received by Sir Malta, and Mr. E. T. Agius, the Assistant Executive Commissioner. After having visited this sect

Gordon Hake, the Assistant Commissioners. Her Majesty next visited the Mauritius Court, where she was received by Mr. J. A. Despeissis, the Executive Commissioner, and then proceeded, through the British Guiana Court, where Mr. G. H. Hawtsyne, C.M.G., was in attendance, to the Straits Settlements Section, where she was received by Mr. F. A. Swettenham and Mr. N. P. where she was received by Mr. F. A. Swettenham and Mr. N. P. Trevenen; a bouquet was presented to Her Majesty in this section by Mrs. Swettenham. Mr. Thomas Riley had the honour of being presented to the Queen, and of submitting for Her Majesty's inspection his design for the commemorative Diploma of the Exhibition. Her Majesty, passing through the British North Borneo Court, left the Exhibition by the Upper Queen's Gate Entrance at 12.20.

MESSRS. GEORGE WHITE AND Co.'s Circular, from 8th to 15th MESSRS. GEORGE WHITE AND C.S.'s Circular, from 8th to 15th July, is as follows:—Chiefly owing to the small quantity of Indian growth offered this week the sales have passed with better tone, and parcels with point and strength, having met with more competition, are rather firmer. The quality of some of the new Darjeelings has shown a slight improvement on those recently brought forward, and this will partly account for the apparently improved rates obtained for them, although quotations are much under those ruling at this time last year. Ceylon—There have been 5,400 packages brought to auction, the largest quantity hitherto offered in one week from this island. Although the greater portion consisted of undesirable quality, it is gratifying to notice an improvement on some of the most recent arrivals. The latter have received more attention, and sold at arrivals. The latter have received more attention, and sold at better prices; Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs with point and flavour showing a halfpenny advance. Pekoes a halfpenny to a penny, and Broken Pekoes fully one penny per pound as against previous quotations. Java—No public sales have been held, but some catalogues are issued for next week. Telegrams from Calcutta state that last week's sale passed firmly for good liquoring teas, but undesirable descriptions were lower, and a decline of ½d. to 1d. per 1b. was established on common Pekoes and broken Pekoes. It is also reported that about 9,000 packages have been wrecked in a steameron the way down to Calcutta. Calcutta.

A TELEGRAM from the Secretary to H.H. the Maharajah of Cashmere stigmatises a recent statement in the Allahabad paper about State affairs at Jummu as a gress "misrepresentation." The telegram adds:—"The story related about the differences between the Maharajah and his brothers is perfectly untrue. between the Maharajah and his brothers is perfectly untrue. The Princes are on the best terms with the Maharajah, and are carrying on their respective duties as usual. No such scene as that described as having happened in open Durbar ever took place. The apprehension of riot and popular discentent, and the Howda incident, are purely imaginary. Jummu is as tranquil as ever. Daviditta owes his post as head of the Stable to the favour of the late Maharajah, which he enjoyed till his Highness's death. That the chief judge of the Junmu Sudder Adalut ever refused to obey the orders of Prince Amor Singh is a perfect myth. The introduction of reforms necessarily excites a perfect myth. The introduction of reforms necessarily excites opposition, and such communications should be received by the public with caution.

A Correspondent of the Indian Daily News contributes to that paper a short biography of that excellent Amrita Lal Roy—writer of an article in the North American Review which has attracted a certain amount of attention. Amrita Lal Roy, a Byddia by caste, is a rative of Goripha, near Kanchrapar, on the Eastern Bengal Railway; his father being in the service of that line. At ten years of age the "awakened ego" of Amrita Lal Roys mind was being developed in a village school. But he was a brilliant boy, and was transferred to the Howrah Government Aided School in a few years; passing the University entrance examination in 1876. He entered the Calcutta Presidency College after winning a scholarship, and in 1878 passed the Fine Arts examination. Then he tried medicine, both in Calcutta and at Edinburgh, but dissection of the dead had no charms for him; his vocation being to flay the living. He left Edinburgh University in 1880, sailed to America, and there, the sad truth must be written, "loafed." However, he found a berth, by some strangeriony of fate, in the Truthseeker's office as a probationary compositor; and after a few months' honourable toil was promoted to the post of proof-reader, where, casting the traditions of the Howrah Aided School and the Calcutta University behind him, he learnt to spell after the distracting fashion peculiar to America. A CORRESPONDENT of the Indian Daily News contributes to he learnt to spell after the distracting fashion peculiar to America Next fame overtook him. The American papers were full of the Indian wheat question, and Amrita Lal Roy, "being con-versant with the statistics of Indian wheat," wrote an article on the subject, and sent it to the editor of the New York Sun. It was printed, "attracted much attention, and was discussed by all the leading papers of the Continent." Fifteen dollars rewarded this maiden attempt; and the ex-compositor embarked on the path of glory which culminated in the full blaze of his article in the North American Review. In April last he returned to his native land, where, since he is a gentlemen well versed in Shakespeare, he may say to the authorities of the Howrah Aided School and the Calcutta University: "You have taught me speech. My profit is to curse you."

BOMBAY June 22.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 24 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 Prem. Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700	-Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to — Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47 Indian Terat 500 100 to — Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Cent Rs. 97½ to —	Thacker and Co all 185	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to 26 Kangra Valley 100 par
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1011 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 1051 to —	Colaba Co 12} 685	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1971 — to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to —	Frere	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 88 to — Do. contributory 200 78 to — Kurseong and Terai — to —
Paris Municipal Loan — to — Four per Cent. Fort Trust Bond 921 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port		Kuttal (Cachar) 100 138 te — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 26 to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1011 to -	CALCUTTA.—June 25. P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to — Loobah 100 115 to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	4 Promissory Notes IRs. 97 3 to 41 of 1870 (1885) 90 0 to	Lower Assam £11 23 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to —
BANKS. Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	4 of 1878-79 (1895) 101 14 to 101 4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 101 14 to 101	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to —
INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Rs. Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 7223 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 840	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 8 to
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 840 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 585 EXCHANGE BANKS,	6 of 1865 (1895) Rs. Paid off —	Mothola (Assam) 100 60 to   Do. contributory 90 50 to   Mungledye (Assam) to
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 130 Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 of 1867 (1887) 102 0 to — 6 of 1870 (1889) 103 8 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 114	6 of 1872 (1891) 99 0 to 99 4 5 of 1878 (1908) 99 0 to 99 4 5 of 1884-6 (1905) 99 0 to 99 4	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
PRESS COMPANIES.  Akbar 1,400 16 1,000	5 of 1884—6 (1905) 99 0 to 99 4 41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	New Mutual (Cachar) 30   120 to
Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. ct 459 Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr. ct 1,074	Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to   Puttareah (Sylhet) 100 60 to
Apollo 1,100 175 255 Bellary 400 nil 530 Bombay Cotton all 0 200	Agra Gavings £10   125 to	Rajabare (Assam) to   Sapakati 100 110 to
Bornby Cotton all 0 200 Breul's Campore Press Co., Limited	Alliance of Simla 100 140 to —   Bank of Bengal 500 835 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56   10 disct.   Seemah
Colaba 125 0 669 Dhollers Ginning 1,880 70 149	Do. of Upper India	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61   Soom (Darjiling) 100 84 to —
East India all 16 1,340 Fort 1,000 130 2,050 French 8,500 150 670	Himalaya 100 120 to —   Mussoorie 100 100 to —   National of India £121 112 to 113	Springside (Darjiling) 100 88 to 90 Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 23 to —
Harvey & Sabapathy — —	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 325 to —	Tudarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62 Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 110 to 112 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to
Morcantile 250 0 440	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to — COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES,	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to — Takvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to 25
Manmar M all 45 240 New Berar	Alipore Coal 100 125 to —	LONDON.—July 19.
New Indian 400 50 1271 Prince of Wales 125 0 530 Babapathy (Bellary)	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	
Passoon 1,000 90 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 70 1,200	Bally Paper Mills £10 145 to 150 Barnagore Jute £10 68 to 69 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,300 to	VERNMENT SECURITIES. Price. India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd Sp. to Sp. 1
Sind 500 80 645 Volkart 590 25 675	B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 4 prem.	\$\frac{1}{4}  \text{Do.}  \text{October 10, 1888}  \text{ 1001 to 1011 to 1031 }
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.  Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,425	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 5 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	4 India Enfaced Paper 68 to 69 to 41 Do. do. 1885 to - to - to - to - to - to -
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 355 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct. 735	Bengal Silk Co 100 80 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 260 to — Bowreak Cotton Mills 100 39 to 40	41 Do. do. 1893 71 to 72 41 Caylon, 1882 and 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-3 102 to 104
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 455 Anglo-Indian 500 184 102	Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 44 to 45 Burrakur Coal 100 150 to 155	44 Mauritius, 1881 101 to 103 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 116
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 6	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 102 to 103 Calcutta Steam Co 85 94 to	4 Do 101 to 103 4 Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107
Bombay United 100 20 975 Central India 500 35 850	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar. 100 110 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to — Darjeeling Himaleyan Railway. 100 97 to —	PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Coorla Mills 1,000 20 665 D. Spinning all — 90	Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 25 to 26 Equitable Coal 250 130 to 140	East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c 100 104 to 106 East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 120 to 122 Great Indian Peninsula. 4 p.c. 100 106 to 103
Dhurrumsey	Goosery Cotton Milis 200 185 to 190	Oude and Rohllkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107 South Indian, 44 per cent 100 115 to 117
Framjee Petit 1,000 25 670 Golam Baba 400 20 256	Gouropore 100 74 to — Great Eastern Hotel 100 92 to — Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115	RAILWAYS.
Gordon Mills 1,000 — 175		
Hindustan 1,000 40 960	Howrah Mills 100 61 to 62	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 30 960 Imperial Cotton 500 20 48C	Howrah Mills 100 61 to 62  India General Steam Navigation 100 93 to  Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to  Landing and Shipping 100 61 to	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 5 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill 960 Hydershad Spinning. 1,000 30 960 Imperial Cotton 500 20 480 Indian Manufacturing 610	Howrah Mills 100 61 to 62 India General Steam Navigation 100 93 to — Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to — Landing and Shipping 100 61 to — Murree Brewery 100 125 to 130 Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 285 to — Murree Brewery 100 125 to 130 Nain Tal Brewery 100 100 to —	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\frac{1}{4} \ 7\frac{1}{4} \ \text{to} 8\frac{1}{4} \ \text{box} 6 \ \text{Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\frac{1}{4} \ \text{to} 5 \ \text{Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 \ \text{to} 2\frac{1}{4} \ \text{E. Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} p.c. Ann. A, 1953 23\frac{1}{4} \ \text{to} 2\frac{1}{4} \ \text{to} 2\frac{1}
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunglas Mill	Howrah Mills 100 61 to 62 India General Steam Navigation 100 93 to — Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to — Landing and Shipping 100 61 to — Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 285 to — Murree Brewery 100 125 to 130 Naint Tal Brewery 100 100 to — Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 93 to 94 New Beerbhoom Coal 100 80 to 81	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½ to 8½
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill 960 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 30 960 Imperial Cotton 500 20 480 Indian Manufacturing James Greaves 400 610 Jaffer Ali 500 40 460 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,1522 Khandeish 1,000 30 1,1522 Khatao Mackungee 1,000 20 940 Leopold 100 5 158	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½ to 8½
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunglas Mill	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 5 4 to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4 to 5 5 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Endian, 4 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 23 to 24 to 25 Do. Ann. B £1 per aun.(less \$\frac{1}{2}\$) - 24 to 25 to 25 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 127 to 129 Do. do. 4 to 100 127 to 129 Do. do. 4 to 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 4 to 100 120 to 120 to 120 Do. do. 4 to 100 120 to 120 Do. do. 5 to 120 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. do. 5 to 100 Do. do. 4 to 100 Do. d
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill 960 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 30 960 Imperial Cotton 500 20 480 Indian Manufacturing	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½ to 8½
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 5 4 4 to 5 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4 to 6 6 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 5 4 4 to 5 5 4 to 162 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4 to 5 5 6 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 E. Indian, 4 p.c. Ann. A 1953 23 to 24 1 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less \$\frac{1}{2}\) Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. Great L Pevin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 127 to 129 Do. do. 4 do. 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 4 do. 100 120 to 122 College & Rohikkland, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 4 to 4 1 4 to 120 Do. do. 4 1 do. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunghat Mill	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½ to 8½
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunglat Mill	Howrab Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 5 4 4 to 5 5 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4 to 5 6 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Endian, 45 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 23 to 24 to 25 Endian, 45 p.c. Ann. Cap., Guar. 4 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guarnateed 5 per cent. 100 127 to 129 Do. do. 4\$ do. 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 4\$ do. 100 120 to 122 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\$ 4 to 4\$ Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\$ 4 to 4\$ Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. 100 100 100 to 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Hindustan 1,000 40 960 Hingunglat Mill ——————————————————————————————————	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 5 4 4 to 5 5 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4 to 5 6 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Endian, 4 p.c 23 to 24 to 25 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less \$\frac{1}{2}\$) - 24 \frac{1}{2}\$ to 25 Endian, 4 \frac{1}{2}\$ pc. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less \$\frac{1}{2}\$) - 24 \frac{1}{2}\$ to 25 Endian, 4 \frac{1}{2}\$ pc. 100 150 to 152 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 120 to 152 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do. 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do. 100 120 to 122 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do. 100 120 to 122 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do. 100 120 to 122 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do 125 South Indian, guar. 5 por cent. 100 126 to 128 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do. 100 117 to 117 South Mahratta Gua., Ld. 20 104 to 105 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2}\$ do. 100 107 to 117 to 117 South Mahratta Gua., Ld. 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do. 10 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do. 10 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do. 10 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do. 104 to 105 Do. 20 to 21 TELEGRAPHS.  Eastern, Limited all 102 to 124 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 102 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 102 to 103 Do. 40. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 106 to 109 Do. 40. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 106 to 100 100 to 101 to 103
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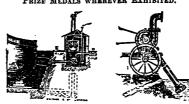
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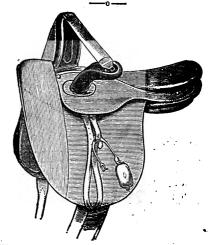
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th July; from Allahabad to the 4th July; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 3rd July.

The news from Upper Burma does not show any improvement in the state of the country. The dacoits seem to be growing in audacity, and collision between them and the police and the military have been frequent during the

past few days.

News from Tummoo says that Major Hailes, with a force of 150 sepoys, 50 Mainpuris, and two mountain batteries, attacked a Burmese stockade, occupied by 1,500 dacoits, three miles out of Tummoo, but retired after five hours' fighting, without having been able to dislodge them. Major Hailes was shot through the legs. Three Ghoorkhas were also wounded.

News from the Chindwin side says that Colonel Toker, after fighting and dispersing the rebels at Bulet, made a dash on Kendat, which, however, he found deserted.

LIEUTENANT SHUBRICK, of the Somersetshire Regiment, has been killed while pursuing dacoits near Mingyan.

THE Shans have attacked a small outpost at Lamaing, near Mandalay. Captain Preston, 12th Madras Infantry, was severely wounded, and two Natives killed.

Mr. Bruce, an agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, has been killed by dacoits in the Mingyan district.

The attack on a trading caravan at Beelin was a blunder on the part of the sepoys, who, not knowing the language of the traders, fired on them without receiving orders.

Additional civil officers for the police are being sent to Upper Burma.

Loup complaints are made as to the conduct of the Punjabi police recently sent to Burma.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD has reached Mandalay, where he will probably remain for the present, making a tour later on in the northern districts.

THE next few months will witness a thorough development of the transport system both by river and land in Upper Burma, so as to ensure greater mobility among the troops when the rains cease, in case the country continues disturbed. Steam launches and Yarrow boats will be used in large numbers on the Irrawaddy, Chindin, and other rivers.

THE KENDAT WOON, who had been so loyal to us, died of cholera on the 18th ult.

ARRANGEMENTS for the equipment of the Tibet Mission are understood to be practically complete. News from across the frontier continues to be reassuring, and all temporary difficulties have been removed. It is expected that the Mission will start about a week hence, though no date is definitely fixed.

THE Native followers are giving trouble, many of them deserting. To keep them quiet the Government has granted the issue of free rations while they remain at Darjeeling.

THE Boundary Commission is now busy settling the frontier of the Andkhui District, the main difficulty being in connection with the water rights. The heat is great, the Oxus is rising rapidly, and it is becoming difficult to

find camping grounds on account of the country being a swamp. Under the circumstances sickness is prevalent, and our mission will be moved as soon as possible to Shadiaw.

COLONEL LOCKHART left Killa-i-Panjah on the 5th June, and arrived at Zebak on the 10th, the Afghans assisting the party in every way with supplies. Mr. Ney Elias returns shortly from Fyzabad in Badakshan, viá Chitral to India.

THE Government of Bombay has framed a Bill for vesting the port of Kurrachee in a Trust.

AT a public meeting at Ahmedabad, Rs. 5,000 were collected in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund for supplying medical aid to women in India.

THE question whether or not a second College, after the pattern of the Rajkumar College, should be established for the Chiefs and Princes of the southern half of the Presidency, is dealt with in a Government Resolution. Government reserves this decision until consultation has been had with the representatives of the States in the Southern Mahratta Country.

The projected cotton mills at Delhi—an enterprise of which notices have appeared now and again in the newspapers—is, an up-country paper hears, as good as started, the capital of six lakhs being all forthcoming, chiefly from local sources.

THE idea of up-country cotton mills has gained ground, and the Delhi Company is already confronted by a rivat at Agra. The capital of this concern is understood to be nine lakhs, which is said to have been already subscribed in full, by Natives principally. The motive impulse it is said comes from Bombay.

THE Calcutta Trades' Association has addressed the Government of India regarding the suggested abolition of the Original Side of the High Court. It asks that the commercial and trading communities may be allowed an opportunity of stating their views on the subject.

THE Association, in its reply to the letter of the Finance Committee, has suggested several possible reforms that would lead to considerable retrenchment.

Another death has occurred from the effects of an accident at polo—that of Lieutenant H. H. Clarke, R.H.A., which occurred at Umballa on Sunday week. He had been paralysed and unconscious since the accident, which occurred on the previous Friday.

THE Government of Bombay have accepted an offer of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit for the construction of a dispensary at Murbad.

It is urged that the time has arrived for creating a High Court in the Punjab on the model of that of the North-West Provinces.

George Humeley, a German, has committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity at Watson's Hotel by shooting himself with a revolver. He arrived in Bombay only a few days previously from London.

AT Madras, Gunner Frank Powell, of the 4-1st North Irish Division, R.A., has committed suicide by shooting himself with a carbine. A few days previously the sergeant-instructor of the Madras Artillery Volunteers put an end to his life in a similar manner.

The trial of Mr. Pengelly Phillips, formerly manager of the Delhi Provincial Bank, at the Chief Court, Lahore, on charges of criminal breach of trust, has ended in an acquittel

acquittal.

A IELEGRAPH OFFICE, in connection with the Siam-Burma line, has been opened at Myawadi, on the Siam side. The line is now complete, and final connection between the British and Siamese offices will be established immediately.

THE Englishman learns that the Government solicitor has decided to carry on the criminal prosecution which the late Mr. Miller had instituted against Mr. Knight, of the Statesman, and that the case will come on at next Sessions. Of course, the case having been committed to the Sessions, the prosecutor is now the Queen-Empress.

It is now said to be unlikely that Mr. Barbour will go on furlough till the beginning of next year. The silver question is so grave that the Financial Secretary cannot well leave his post just now. Mr. Westland presumably will officiate when he does go.

Mr. R. T. Hobaet, C.S., has been appointed substantively to the Inspector-Generalship of Police in the North-West Provinces upon Mr. Webster's retirement; while Colonel Stanley Clarke succeeds Mr. Hobart as Inspector-General of Jails.

The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the Legal Remembrancer to be ex officio Public Prosecutor in all cases before the Calcutta High Court on its Appellate Side, with the exception of such cases as comes before it from Presidency or other Magistrates in Calcutta.

## Motes of the Week.

It is, of course, only in accordance with the official fitness of things that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, C.I.E., Governor of Madras, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India," but the honour can hardly be given as a recognition of successful Government. If but a tithe of the reports be true concerning the state of the "benighted" Presidency, Madras will require a very strong ruler when Sir Grant Duff lays down his sceptre. The disclosures which have been made public in the Sullivan and Crole case are bad enough, but it is said that there is "more behind" and that all classes, official and non-official, are anxiously looking forward to a charge which it is believed must be for the better. Who is to be the next Governor? Sir Drummond Wolff?

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH has been again doing his best to alienate all sympathy from himself and his troubles. Another letter from him, which has been going the round of the Indian Press, is foolish in the extreme, and cannot possibly do him any good in the eyes of the Government or with his friends. He is no doubt labouring under considerable excitement, and it may be acknowledged that he has a right to look to England for a more liberal consideration of his case. We believe that that consideration will be given—but we feel sure that it will not be wrung from the British Government by foolish threats such as he has been writing.

THERE is one thing certain, that whatever claims he may have on that Government, he has none whatever on any of the princes or nobles of India. He may look to Russia, but, as one of the Indian papers points out, Russia has plenty of dispossessed potentates of her own to look after. Perhaps, however, a course of treatment at one of the German Spas which he intends to undergo may cool his blood and bring him to a better frame of mind.

We are certain that a great number of people, some of whom have been connected with India, and some of whom have not, regret that the case of Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, should be allowed to remain as it is. He has fought a good fight for his own honour and reputation, and that he has not given in may be seen from a pamphlet which he has issued—Justice in the Nineteenth Century; An Appeal to British Honour. We have written before of Mr. Tayler's great services to his country during the Mutiny. Kaye, Malleson, Holmes, and other historians have placed in pages that will not die the story of those days, and of the part which Tayler played, and by which the vast Province of which he had charge was saved. But redress and justice, he tells us, are still denied. Age and ill-health are trying him now. Is it too late for errors to be owned, and wrongs righted? We hope not.

A MILITARY contemporary says that from the time of the Crimean War there has always been a complaint regarding the want of books and newspapers in military hospitals, where the sick and wounded soldiers are ever glad to get any kind of reading to help them to while away the dull and weary hours of illness or convalescence. There was a call for literature for the hospitals in Egypt, especially for those at Soudan, which, we believe, was liberally responded to by publishers and private individuals. A similar call from the hospitals at Mandalay appears to have fallen on deaf ears, for it is reported that in spite of the chaplain's numerous appeals a want of reading matter still exists, and that the sick soldiers are to be seen eagerly perusing scraps of newspapers which have been used as parcel wrappers. To meet the want the authorities at Rangoon appear to have hit upon an ingenious device. King Theebaw's royal golden chariot has arrived in that city, and is being exhibited for the benefit of a fund to provide literature for the European soldiers in hospital at Mandalay and out-stations. This is hardly a dignified way of founding a hospital library, but perhaps the state of the finances of the "authorities" admit of no other.

THE Pioneer points out that one good result of the annexation of Upper Burma will be the control gained over the Nagas, Abors, Lushais, and other restless tribes of the Assam frontier, who will now find themselves liable to be attacked from the rear if they venture to raid into British territory. Kohima, which hitherto has had its sole line of communication with the north, and is consequently isolated for months during the rains, will be held from Manipur, a good road being made between the two places. Manipur again will be linked direct with Cachar by a roadway passable at all seasons of the year.

Doubts have arisen as to the name of the present halting-place of the Afghan Boundary Commission, "Khan-i-Ab" having been in one case substituted for "Khamiab." The latter is the true form, and so it is marked on the maps sent down by Major Holdich, in charge of the Survey Party with the Commission. The word, if written in the most approved way, would be "Kham-i-Ab," which means literally the "bend of the river," and is a most appropriate term, as the Oxus just beyond the district named bends to the north. The knotty question which Sir West Ridgeway and Colonel Kuhlberg have to decide is whether the boundary line of the Amir's territory shall be drawn at Khamiab, or twenty miles further castward at the Ziarat Khwaja Salar, which is only twelve miles westwards of the well-known Kilif Ferry.

The Polygot Dictionary of the four great languages of the Levant (English, French, Arabic, and Turkish), which Dr. Anton Tien has in the Press with Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., is a work which cannot be otherwise than of the greatest assistance to the student of these languages, by its fulness and detail; and, at the same time, of unique value to officers, merchants, traders, travellers, and others having practical relations with the East, by reason of the thoroughly colloquial character of the words given.

The Thibet Mission.—Why sponges and toothbrushes should be included among the presents to be taken by the Mission to Thibet is, says the Sind Gazette, a question of mystery. The average Thibetan never permits water to touch his skin. He reckons his age by the number of woollen garments he has worn, and from infancy to extreme old age these garments are never voluntarily taken off for a moment. They drop off in fragments from wear and tear and are replaced from time to time—the fifth renewal indicating adolescence; tenth, middle age; and the fifteenth is probably the last the patriarchal Thibetan needs. The ordinary use of a sponge would therefore be inexplicable to him. A tooth brush for his sparse and yellow fangs would be stranger still. And if the Mission be, as alleged, really kept back waiting for a supply of these articles—why the Caucasian is played out. The rumour as given by the Civil and Military Gazette would almost prompt the belief that the idea of the Mission being abandoned is beginning to be entertained. The messages stated to have been sent forward to assure the Thibetans that there is no truth in the report that the Mission will be accompanied by an army will probably defeat their avowed purpose and perhaps lead to the gathering of a Mongolian force on the frontier.

#### LATEST IN TELLIGENCE.

ARY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Three weeks ago I stated that the Finance Committee had addressed a letter to the Calcutta High Court, asking the Judges' opinion regarding the possibility of reducing the cost of the Court by curtailing the right of appeal from the provinces, and relegating a portion of its business, as a Court of first instance, to a less expensive tribunal. It is understood that the Judges have now answered that letter in a despatch of considerable length, and that they have adopted the following line of argument:

That they have adopted the following line of argument:

They begin by tracing the history of taxation on litigation in India, and show that up to 1870 it was never contemplated that India, and show that up to 1870 it was never contemplated that civil suitors should be taxed, except to such an extent as should fairly divide between them and the general public the cost of the maintenance of the Courts. In 1870, however, there was passed the Court Fees Act, which is still in force, and the result of which has been that the receipts from Court fees in Bengal have grown yearly, until a state of things has been reached in which the suitors in the civil Courts not only pay the whole cost of those Courts, but a large profit in addition—a profit which is now estimated to amount in Bengal and Assam to over thirty-one lakhs of rupees yearly. lakhs of rupees yearly.

Meanwhile the expenditure on the Courts has by no means Meanwhile the expenditure on the Courts has by no means kept pace with the increase of their business and income. The number of subordinate judicial officials has been very slightly increased, the ministerial establishment of the provincial Courts is notoriously insufficient and underpaid, and the condition of the judicial buildings is generally very inadequate and often disgraceful. The result is that the Government derives from the suitors a revenue enormously in excess of what it spends on the administration of justice; while the efficiency of the Courts is curtailed and the administration of justice is delayed by undue parsimony in the outlay upon the Courts.

This condition of things appears to the Judges indefensible in

This condition of things appears to the Judges indefensible in principle and oppressive in practice. They point out that the system of the judicial administration of Bengal is like a machine, and a highly complex one, which can only properly be considered as a whole, because it can only be worked as a whole. Its efficiency depends upon its supervision, control, and regulation by the High Court. To isolate the High Court and describe it as by the High Court. To isolate the High Court and describe it as if it were a separate institution, the cost of which and the benefits of which could be estimated apart from those of the entire machine, which it directs and controls, is a fallacy and possibly a mischievous one. Nor is the case different if the Court be regarded as a Court of original jurisdiction. The duty of the State is to provide for each class of its subjects, and for each locality, such Courte of first instance of a propertied to the needs of the as to provide for each class of its subjects, and for each locality, such Courts\_of first instance as are suited to the needs of the place and people. The State has no right, while making money out of civil justice as a whole, to say "We will not give the people of this or that locality a Court constituted as their circumstances require, because such Court costs more, or yields less profit than one which suffices for the wants of another and less highly organised community;" and a reduction of expenditure in the administration of justice means a diminution in the efficiency of the Courts, already seriously hindered by want of funds.

of the Courts, already seriously hindered by want of funds.

That being so, the Judges consider it their duty to decline to discuss the questions raised by the Finance Committee, or to offer any suggestions having the same object in view.

Yesterday's Gazette notified the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from the orders of the Government of the Punjab to those of the Commander-in-Chief, to take effect from August 1. The Governor-General in Council takes the opportunity to express his Governor-General in Council takes the opportunity to express his high sense of the loyal and brilliant services rendered by the force since its creation, and his appreciation of the admirable manner in which it has been administered by the Punjab Government. The Viceroy feels confident that all ranks will spare no efforts to worthily uphold the noble traditions of loyalty, discipline, and bravery, which have raised them to a position second to none in the army. The local and distinctive character of the force will be preserved. It will not be distributed in other commands; and, subject to the exigencies of the service, its other commands; and, subject to the exigencies of the service, its duties will not be made interchangeable with those of other Bengal regiments. It is reported that Sir C. Aitchison and other civil authorities in the Punjab were opposed to this transfer, and that the plan has been carried out without consulting them.

Next winter a flying reconnoissance is to be made by way of preparation for a line of railway across the Bikaneer desert. This will be an important strategical line as affording an alternative structs for the sending of troops towards the frontier.

It is stated that the Viceroy, after the Simla season, will visit Peshawur and other places on the frontier, and then proceed to Bombay, Hyderabad, and Madras.

Bombay, Hyderabad, and Madras.

Last Monday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the presence of a large company, laid the foundation stone of a new hospital for Jews, which is being erected and endowed by Mrs.

Ezra, in memory of her late husband, a gentleman who, during

his lifetime, was a well-known cit zen of Calcutta and a leading member of the Jewish community.

#### EASTERN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Constitute Englishman states that news has been received from Munipose to the effect that Sara Chandra Singh; the eldest Prince, has been slaced on the throne, while Kula Chandra; his second brother, has been made commander-inchief. The three brothers we on the most friendly terms. The Maharajah has shown the greatest leniency towards the leaders of the rebellion which followed his father's death. A daily postal service has now been established between Munipore and Cacher. Cachar.

#### BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Bolan Railway has now been advanced to within nine miles of Quetta and will probably be completed to Bostan by the end of August. On the Hurnai route the rails have been laid to within three miles to the west of Hurnai.

The Government has decided to continue the operations for the discovery of petroleum, and to commence the requisite deep

borings next winter.

Colonel Lockhart reached the Gilghit Valley on the 12th inst. on his return journey. It was expected that he would reach Baramula on the 20th, and then go direct to Srinagur.

RANGOON, JULY 21. Major Trotter, British Political Agent at Manipore, died on the 15th inst, from wounds which he had recently received.

Lieutenant King, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has attacked 800 dacoits at Yiatha, near Shoaybo. He killed 26 and captured

Colonel Baker, of the Hampshire Regiment, on the 18th inst., captured a shan stocade at Kyahbew, our loss amounting to two killed and nine wounded.

The men in garrison at N'gapeh are all disabled by sickness.

#### THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

MERV, JULY 24.

Advices received to-day from the Afghan Frontier Commission, dated Bosaga, 19th inst., state that, notwithstanding the excessive heat, the work of delimitation is proceeding without interruption. The staff officers of the Russian Commission are engaged in surveying the banks of the Amu Daria from Bosaga up stream. They will examine the left bank as far as Kilif and the right as far as Tchushk-Gusar.

The Commissioners are expected to arrive here shortly.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The Financial Department has issued a note controverting the view expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in their reply to the despatch of the Indian Government concerning the silver question that the low rate of exchange benefited Indian trade. The note adds that the recent expansion of Indian trade is due to the increase of railways and to the reduction in the freight rates by rail and sea.

A low rate of exchange, declares the Department, is merely a palliative, and does not abate or counteract the injury caused by

the appreciation of gold.

THE sooner the Parsee team now in England, says the Railway Service Gazette, pack up their cricketing gear and return to Bombay, the better for the remnant of their well-nigh expired reputation. Their performances throughout have been simply ridiculous, but they reached a climax in this direction in the match on the 8th ult. against the Essex Club, which ended in the defeat of the Parsees by an innings and 239 runs. If they wish to secure a victory before their return they had better challenge the fourth Eleven of some third-class grammar school. Even then the result might be doubtful might be doubtful.

might be doubtful.

The results of the shooting of the regiments of the Madras Army for the season 1885-86 show that, of the four cavalry regiments, three were exercised. The 3rd Light Cavalry easily maintained its position at the head of the list, both of the Madras regiments and of the Native cavalry regiments in India. It not only has a figure of merit of twenty-three points higher than the next Madras cavalry regiment, but firing fifty rounds only with the Saider carbine, a very inferior weapon, against sixty rounds fired by the infantry with the Saider rifle, it has this year beaten four of the infantry regiments. Of the infantry regiments, the 17th, stationed at Secunderabad, stands at the head of the roll, and wins for the year the silver shield, presented by Colonel Godfrey-Clerk, the late Adjutant-General of the Presidency. This shield is to be held for a year by the best shooting regiment, which will have its name, score, and winning year sidency. This shield is to be held for a year by the best shooting regiment, which will have its name, score, and winning year inscribed on the margin.



#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

NATIVES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. (Times of India.)

(Times of India.)

The announcement made by Lord Kimberley that the Viceroy will "probably" appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the question of the admission of Natives into the Civil Service of India will be received with the liveliest satisfaction by the whole Native community. The Associations, if they are wise, will agitate judiciously on the subject, and show good reasons why the probability shall be changed into a certainty; but in urging the appointment of a committee they should not stultify their cause by demanding too much. Nominally the Civil Service of India is now as open to the Natives of this country as it is to Englishmen, but the present rate of Native admissions has only been one appointment every two years. We have often insisted that this is not a successful result for an experiment that, having lasted twenty years, may be said to have been fairly tested. The Associations then, if they are well advised, will concentrate their best efforts in agitating for an improved Statutory Civil Service Associations then, if they are well advised, will concentrate their best efforts in agitating for an improved Statutory Civil Service by which they will in time receive one sixth of all the appointments instead of the meagre half an appointment per annum. We know Lord Kimberley's views on the subject, and they are as liberal as any views likely to be supported by any possible Secretary of State for India. He does not believe that any change is needed in the limit of age for the entrance examination; he does not think the Government will be justified in all ting more than one sixth of the appointments to Natives and tion; he does not think the Government will be justified in allotting more than one-sixth of the appointments to Natives; and, like the higher officials in India, he sees that the Statutory Civil Service has been a failure because it has been a sham. The solution to the whole difficulty lies in a reformed and extended Statutory or Secondary Civil Service, forming, as it were a ladder from the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Services, for matter what the limit of age was he sale the morest header. no matter what the limit of age may be, only the merest handful of clever Native lads at the best will now make their way into of clever Native lads at the best will now make their way into the Civil Service proper. But let them compete for the Statutory Civil Service among each other in this country, and we shall soon find them filling one-sixth of the desired appointments. "There is," said Lord Kimberley, in his last letter of instruction on the subject, "no experiment in methods of selection which the law does not permit you to try, and the field of your experiments will not be limited through the operation of a religious prejudice of unknown force, but will extend to the whole of the great Indian population, while they may be varied according to converses of the various races which that nonlation comprises." Indian population, while they may be varied according to circumstances of the various races which that population comprises." The Associations, then, in urging the appointment of a committee to consider the subject, should put forward a plain statement of their requirements. They need not ignore the limit of age question altogether, but it is really of very minor importance, and they should devise some scheme by which the most promising young men at the Universities could be nominated to compete yearly for a certain number of appointments in the Statutory Civil Service, and for a certain number also in the Uncovenanted Service.

The Native journals have always urged the extended employment of Native agency on the ground of economy, and this argument is particularly cogent just now that a heavy reduction of expenditure has to be faced. The political bodies who may take part in this discussion have only to convince the Government that the employment of Native agency would be really economical, and their battle will be half gained. No private firm, here, whether European or Native, pays the same rates for Native and European labour, and the Government are in exactly the same position. The current expenses of a Native of this country are not nearly so heavy as those of an Englishman in India, and even an Englishman in the Civil Service at home is able to work comfortably on a much smaller salary than is absolutely necessary here. The Native is at home, the Englishman is in exile—that is the secret of the whole matter, and it has nothing to do with invidious race distinctions. Of the costily man is in exile—that is the secret of the whole matter, and it has nothing to do with invidious race distinctions. Of the costly and painful separation from wife and children, of the necessity after a time for two homes, of the heavy expenditure on leave for health, the Native happily for himself knows nothing. He lives cheaply, the Government assist him to educate his children, and his local influence enables him to push them forward in the world. In certain offices, such as that of a High Court Judge, it may be desirable to give a Native incumbent the same income as a European for the sake of public prestige. But the ordinary rules of ray and pensions were devised to meet special circumstances, which do not apply to the permanent residents in the country. The Native community should recognize once for all; that any thorough reform will only be carried out in the cause of economy. The Government know that where Native agency can be employed The Government know that where Native agency can be employed at all it can be obtained at a much lower cost than European at all it can be obtained at a much lower cost than European agency, and the Native journals and associations should use this important fact as the basis for all their memorials and addresses on the subject. A reduction of expenditure, as Lord Dufferin has just said, will, if the rule econtinues to fall, become the bounden duty of the Government of India. There is, unfortunately, every reason to believe that the price of silver will continue to fall, and by proving that a substantial reduction can be effected by the

extended employment of Native officials, the accredited organs of Native opinion will kill two birds with one stone. They will help the Government out of a difficulty, and they will assist several hundreds of their own countrymen into lucrative and honourable positions. So far they have left this great question almost untouched, and have frittered away their energy and influence in asking for an increase in the age at which candidates for the Indian Civil Service go up for the preliminary examination. If they got all they wished, it is possible (though unlikely) that one Native might obtain a direct appointment every year instead of every two years as at present. If they can persuade the Government to appoint a committee they have such a chance of being heard as they never had before, and this particular details should be put on one side for a moment in favour of an agitation for the general employment of Native agency, wherever possible, on the logical plea of economy.

#### THE PRESS AND THE EXHIBITION.

Civil and Military Gazette.)

One of the first and wisest things which Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen did to prepare the public mind for the proper reception of his splendid idea of "Imperial Federation" was to feed the Press. Not with dry crumbs of State information, but with substantial things such as journalists of the weakest literary appetite can appreciate and do justice to. The gentlemen of the Press were invited to a private view of the Exhibition a week before the public opening; they were conducted about the building by Sir Philip in person, and he kindly pointed out and explained to them the attractions of the several Courts to which he hoped public attention would be called, and then, though weary with his heavy morning's work, he entertained them at a magnificent. his heavy morning's work, he entertained them at a magnificent-luncheon which, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of the Royal Commissioners, he thanked of Wales, the President of the Royal Commissioners, he thanked them for honouring him with their presence. Need it be added that "the health of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen" and "Success to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition" was drunk "with alk honours." The only other toasts drank were "The Queen" and "Messrs Spiers and Pond"—the refreshment contractors. The latter toast was very enthusiastically received. Then on the day of the opening ceremony—after Her Gracious Majesty had retired amidst the cheers of her loyal subjects and the thrilling strains of Rule Beitennia! the representatives of the Press did not have of Rule Britannia! the representatives of the Press did not have to depart unrefreshed except with loyalty, as did the ordinary public. They found that luncheon "from 2 till 4" had carefully been They found that luncheon "from 2 till 4" had carefully been provided for them. On this occasion there was no speechifying. Even "Ginx's Baby," who posed upon the last occasion as the elequent representative of London journalism, was silent. Indeed the matters to be discussed were too deep for utterance. The eyemet outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual comforts. Patriotism found renewed strength in perigord pie, loyalty and lobster salad went harmoniously together, and the drooping spirits of the tired writers did not shun "the foaming grape of Eastern France." Colonial Federation became a sparkling reality and not a mere abstract idea; and the Indian Empire was admitted to be a gern worthy of the Imperial Crown. And so it came to not a mere abstract idea; and the Indian Empire was admitted to be a gem worthy of the Imperial Crown. And so it came to pass that touching sentiments were written that night, and read on the following morning regarding the Exhibition, its aims, and the moral and political results which were to come of it. There was nothing said of shortcomings. There were no doubts of the success not only of the show itself, but of all that it was said to represent—"One life, one flag, one throne, &c." At South Kensington it was all "soft compunction!" The public next morning read that, when Her Majesty was listening to Albani singing. "Home Sweet Home," in which a "lowly thatched cottage" is asked for in preference to "pleasures and palaces," our Gracious. Sovereign had big tears coursing down her cheeks. It was that touch of nature which makes Fleet-street kin to every possible occasion. The poet laureate's ode was declared to be an inspiration worthy of his earlier genius, and even journalistic scotting was hushed into "silent worship of the great" in referring to the Archbishop of Canterbury's invocation to Heaven to protect and prosper the Conservatives and rebellious Liberals who decline to accept Mr. Gladstone's plan for the dismemberment of the Empire.

and pure in patriotism to the moths who wait for the evening selectric light to play with the golden butterflies.

But the Press have told the public that, from this Exhibition, the greatest and the grandest results are to come to the great Empire of Britain, upon which the sun never sets. All the Colonies are to be drawn in closer ties to the mother country; there will be no ugly questions of taxation or of customs duties raised hereafter—the duty of children to a mother being the only duty to be recognised. India, the dusky neglected daughter of the East, is to cling closer to the bosom of her Western parent; and no more discontent or distrust is ever to disturb the peace of and no more discontent or distrust is ever to disturb the peace of either. Such and much more is the gush which the Exhibition, Colonial and Indian, has called forth in the English Press. We have no desire to laugh at it or condemn it, if we can bring our selves to believe that even one-half of the golden prophecies will

accept Mr. Gladstone's plan for the dismemberment of the Empire..

Not that the archiepiscopal prayer was altogether so narrowed, for it was an orison asking favour for all who patronised the Exhibition with their presence; and this included all, from the lofty and pure in patriotism to the moths who wait for the evening's

be fulfilled. At present we can only hope-



#### THE SIMLA EXODUS. (Madras Mail.)

Outside the highest official circles, there is no difference of Outside the highest official circles, there is no difference of opinion in this country as to the extreme impropriety of secluling the various Indian Governments for the larger portion of the year from the scene of their legislative and administrative duties. Natives and Europeans are thoroughly agreed as to the selfishness of such a proceeding. The Bench, the Bar, the commercial community, Civilians unprovided with Secretariat appointments. military men doing duty with their regiments, and individuals belonging to other callings and pursuits, find it quite practicable to live and enjoy life in the plains, diversified by occasional holidays. Previous to the middle of the present century, no Governors-General or Governors dreamed of abandoning the stats Governors General or Governors dreamed of abandoning the scats of Government, save for a tour or vacation, much less did they indulge in visions of travelling about the country with their Governments upon their tacks. It was in the pre-railway era that the Indian Empire was built up to its present lotty dimensions. The climate of Calcutta failed to weaken the faculties of a Warren Hastings or a Wellesley. Neither the one, nor the other, was prevented by his immense latours in this country from attaining a green old age on his return to Europe. The present generation may little as we suspect it have deeperated from the sturdy may, little as we suspect it, have degenerated from the sturdy stock that produced men of such endurance in the brave days of old; but, if it be indeed true that a less robust and manly race now presides over the destinion of India (which we take the liberty of doubting, it may be feared that something more than residence on mountain slopes is necessary to give us strong, in-telligent, and courageous rulers. We do not fear, indeed, the location of the Government authorities at Simla, Murree, Octacamund, or Darjeeling all the year round, for the selfindulgence that causes them to shun the summer heat would cqually make them shrink from the wintry snows, or nipping fiosts. No dignified person, of course, can be supposed to lower his mind to the consideration of the sufferings of the Eurasian his mind to the consideration of the sufferings of the Eurasian clerks, and Native menials. The majority of these are married men, and have families which they are compelled to leave behind them in the plains. The separation means two establishments, and not infrequently the demoralisation of the household deserted by its natural guide and controller, and an appearance ultimately in the Bankruptcy Court. It is a serious matter for the taxpayers that the contributions extorted as income tax or otherwise from their scanty hoards should be squandered heedlessly and unproductively. Unhappily there is no appeal to the British putlic. With rare exceptions Anglo-Indian members of Parliament have participated in the crime, and naturally side with their successors. A similar spirit of bonne camaraderie prevails in the India Council, and among influential people generally, to whom it seems natural that Government should be more vigorously conducted in a temperate than in a tropical climate, and who smile superciliously at the objections that are placed before them.

The only hope of making an effective appeal to the British Legislature is by laying before it the actual expenditure caused by the twofold "fitting" of the Government, showing among other things how a member of Council travels in State among other things how a member of Council travels in State to Elysium, and how a poor Eurasian clerk performs the same journey with woeful discomfort and great reluctance. But that "little bill" will, we fear, never be made public, for it is to the interest of all in supreme authority over us to prevent its publication, or to connive at the under estimating of the charges actually incurred. The grand total—which should of course include interest on the enormous sums spent on public buildings at hill stations, and the cost of the saloon railway carriage, with their silver fittings, supplied for the exclusive use of members of the Viceregal Council—might scandalise even languid members of Parliament, and even make the Secretary of State "sit up."

#### THE FAMOUS BARODA PIGEON-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,-Mr. Playford Reynolds has anticipated me in offering a correction in Jour columns respecting the amusing error made in your London namesake, in ascribing the design of the Baroda pigeon-house and the supervision of its execution to Mr. Sims, of Bhownugger. I was, therefore, very glad to read Mr. Reynolds' interesting letter in your valuable journal of the 26th.

In the information given by that gentleman on the subject of the pigeon-house, which his Highness the Maharajah of Baroda was pleased to send to the Exhibition, as one of the numerous interesting articles contributed by him from his own territories, important links remain to be introduced, which I shall feel obliged by your allowing me here to briefly state, especially as the Barcda trophy has attracted a wide and very favourable

The idea of sending the model of a pigeon-house was due to Captain J. H. S. dler, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, as also the President of the Exhibition, who has all along been the heart and soul of our laborious work now completed. As honorary secretary, and an executive functionary to the same, I

was asked to find out a specimen from the city for adaptation. The rigeon-houses which I saw in the city were hardly of any note. I then selected some of the best artisans from the city and note. I then selected some of the best artisans from the city and conceived an altogether new design, which, while answering a real purpose, would also serve as a genuine and well-finished oriental model in wood-work. The whole design was then explained to the chief men in every possible detail—the style which I considered appropriate, for the turn-out being Indo Saraconic, I had a drawing and an estimate prepared. After this, thorough conception was effected, and were submitted to the President, who conveyed of them with some alteration, suggested hylone of our approved of them with some alteration, suggested by one of our zealous members Mr. Reynolds. I had thus to look after the preparation of this obelisk shaped pigeon tower, and order certain improvements to be made while being fitted up.

It is, indeed, noteworthy that the distinguished Baroda Ruler can count upon a large body of artisans from among his own subjects who can follow up, in an admirably docile and practical manner, any design or style suggested to them. In my eleven pears' administrative experience in this magnificent State I had numerous occasions to get them to construct very extensive public decorations, illumination works, and various classes of buildings, &c., of a character entirely novel to this capital, and I scarcely ever failed in finding them loyal practical, and presevering with a few days or even a few hours' notice. It is so good of Mr. Reynolds to have brought the name of Maistry Purshotum to prominent notice, to which I must well add that of another maistry, Keshow, who was very closely a sociated with this diffi-cult and claborate wood-work executed in a remarkably short time.—Yours. &c.,

Baroda, June 29.

#### BENGAL.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—The Calcutta Trades' Association has addressed the Government of India regarding the suggested abolition of the Original Side of the High Court. It asks that the commercial and trading communities may be allowed an opportunity of stating their views on the subject. The Association, in its reply to the letter of the Finance Committee, has suggested several possible reforms that would lead to considerable retrenchment.

ASSAM LAND AGITATION.—A correspondent at Sibsagar, of the Indian Daily News, telegraphing on the 27th of June, says:—
"Twenty-five thousand ryots of the Sibsagar District have asked the Chief Commissioner of Assam to keep in abeyance the enforcement of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation till next year. They are going to move the Government for re-consideration and amendment of the Regulation. Intelligent public opinion holds that the enforcement of this Regulation in its present objectionable features will spread dissatisfaction throughout Assam amongst a people entirely agricultural and mostly actual cultivators." ASSAM LAND AGITATION .- A correspondent at Sibsagar, of the actual cultivators.

DARJEELING TEA PROSPECTS.—The Darjeeling correspondent of the Englishman says:—"The weather in this district during the last fortnight has been all that could be desired for tea manufacture. A hot sun with an occasional heavy shower brought the leaf out in abundance, and many factories have been obliged to work night and day to keep pace with it. A change in the weather has just now taken place, amounting almost to a disastrous storm. In some parts of the district the wind blew a terrific gale, and the cold rain has sent the temperature down approach by. This will somewhat storp the growth and of the considerably. This will somewhat stop the growth and give the planter time for packing and despatching. Most gardens are well ahead of last year, and although very poor prices were realised at the first Calcutta sales, the teas manufactured to date realised at the first Calcutta sales, the teas manufactured to date are quite equal to those of previous seasons for quality, if anything better, and it is expected that when this fact is established on the London market the prices will become better, both here and at home, for Darjeeling teas. It has been an excellent season for leaf so far. Red spider has increased rapidly with the late favourable tea weather, but this heavy rain will prevent any further stread, besides washing off a great deal of that already in evistence. existence.

#### MADRAS.

THE MADRAS TOWN HALL.—At a meeting of the "General Committee of the Madras Town Hall," it was resolved to recommend to the subscribers "that in connection with the approaching celebration of the Queen's Jubilee," the building now under construction be called the "Victoria Public Hall."

A CONFERENCE was held at the Mysore Residency at Bangalers on the 29th ult., between the Resident, the Dewan, and the Southern Mahratta Railway officials regarding the transfer of the Mysore State Railway to that Company. It is reported that the conditious are very hard for the Mysore Government.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—After parade at Bangalore lately, General Rowlands, it is said, lectured the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry on the practice of writing anonymous letters. Sir Frederick Roberts had sent him a packet of anonymous letters he had received from the regiment.

#### BOMBAY.

CALTAIN CLERK, the superinted dent of the Nizam's education, is about to take six months' leave prior to retirement. Cuptain Clerk was appointed to the charge of the Nizam's education ten years age, and he continued in that capacity till the installation, when he was appointed comptroller of the household. Later on he was made President of the Sar-i-Khas Board—a Board entrusted with the administration of the Nizam's personal estates. This appointment, it is said, never found favour with the Supreme Government, as it is against the policy of that Government that Europeans should be placed in such position in Native States. However, this may be, it is now virtually settled, says the Deccan Times, that Captain Clerk is not to resume the position.

The Persian Consul-General in Bombay, Mirza Husseian Zulee Khan, has presented photographs of his Majesty the Shah to the leading members of the Parsee community. The compliment, following as it does upon the friendly message from the Shah which the Consul-General addressed to them at his recent reception, has been duly appreciated, but it has been by no means interpreted as the confirmation of an invitation to the recipients to proceed to Persia. The idea that any such invitation was given or intended to be given, though it has been lastily taken up here and there, is altogether unwarranted. The Consul-General conveyed to the Parsee community an expression of his Sovereign's good will and of his regret that they should for twelve centuries have been separated from their father and. But the "invitation to return to Paris" is a product of the imagination of some younger members of the community, who see something romantic in the idea. To them it seems to have charms to which their "elders and wisers" are blind.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT—Believers in local self-government have little reason to rejoice at the use that is made of it by certain Indian municipalities. Every effort has been made for some time past to teach the people of Ahmedabad the blessing of a copious supply of good water, which their city needs at least as much as any in the whole of India. The Municipality has been recently discussing a scheme of water-supply which would cost a few lakhs of rupees to carry out and save a few thousand lives every year—the death-rate at present is above 45 per thousand, which is the highest in this Presidency. Public opinion, however, has protested emphatically against the scheme, on the score of expense, and the Municipality has bowed to the popular will. An alternative plan, which has the merit of being cheap if bad, has been adopted, which is called an extension of the present system. The people of Ahmedabad will be content in future with a more copious supply of water from sources already condemned as foul or tainted. The extension of the present system will very likely involve an extension of the present death-rate; but then dying is cheaper than living.—Bombay Catholic Examiner.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING'S MANIFESTO.—The Maharaja's last letter, though silly and hasty, throws a deal of additional light on the relations that exist between the Maharaja and the British Government. It shows that the latter have admitted that there is something to say in favour of the claim set up by the Maharaja. Annoyed by what he considers to be unfair treatment, the Maharaja announces that he will go to the princes of India for pecuniary support and countenance. In this he is much missaken. The princes of India dare not give him any such assistance, which would be tantamount to disaffection towards British rule. The British Government, on the other hand, ought not to treat lightly the threat which Dhuleep Sing holds out to enter Hindostan by a different route. It is but fair that his case should be carefully considered.—Jamshed.

Engelegy to the same subject the Rombou Samedar says:—

REFERRING to the same subject, the Bombay Samachar says:—
"We did not expect that the Maharaja would be so stubbornly anxious to come to India. The threat which he holds out to enter India through Russia, Goa, or Pondicherry is easily spoken but not so easily carried out. He may come as far as the borders of Afghan:stan, but he cannot cross over to this country. And supposing, for a moment, that he succeeds in reaching the Punjaub, what will he be able to do there? We believe he can do absolutely nothing. The Maharaja's threats are simply meaningless, but it does not follow from that that he should not be heard. He is a claimant of a peculiarly high position, and his representations, thouch excitedly made, should have a patient and impartial hearing.

The Vacant Seat in the Legislative Council—We cannot

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We cannot say who will succeed Mr Dababhai Naorojee in the Legislative Council, but there is no reason why Government should not be made aware of the name which is on the cards as far as the Bombay public is concerned. In spite of the long-talked of complaints about the constitution of this assembly, the nominations recently have been very good. In this respect public voice has succeeded in reaching the ears of Government. We have now able men in place of mere "head moving" geniuses. Under such circumstances, the man that would do credit to Mr.

Dubabhai's vacant place is Mr. P. M. Mehta. We have already Messrs. Telang, Budreodin, and Ranade in our Council, and Mr. Mehta is one of the set. The public is auxious to see him in the Council.—Kaiser-i Hind.

#### THE NATIVE VOLUNTEER QUESTION.

"Ram Shamba" is the author of a poem on this subject in a Native paper which appears to take a not altogether sanguing view of the utility of Native volunteers. The poem commences with a sufficiently humorous account of a public meeting to agitate the question:—

The Elders of Brinjal had met in their hall, To consider a question momentous to all. There were landholders, merchants, and limbs of the law, With paunches well stuffed with moorghee and pilaw; There were gownsmen and townsmen and countrymen too-From Sillit and Gajpore and, mayhap, the Zoo; There were Ghoze and Bhoze, Chuggerjy and Muggerjy, Sir Jaem Nagore, Pitranus, and many more Of lesser renown, who came only to vote

Ditto to some speaker or leader of note;

There were gokhaducks, soodhkhaducks, khaducks of dharm when not over nice either in diet or karm;
While with banners in hand, an obstreperous band
Of refractory boys, led by that father of noise
Sir Anda, who spouted by night and by day,
Came there, ready for frolic or fun or a fray.
Twas a meeting so queer, and so motley their wear—
Red, yellow and blue, every pattern and hue,
Both ancient and new, "From China to Peru,"—
You'd fancy all clowndom was there! Men not over nice either in diet or karm; You'd fancy all clowndom was there Now the Brinjalis, you know, their allegiance did owe, To the Tritons who came from the west— A nation of traders, Philanthropists, raiders, With exuberant virtue opprest. And these hated the Ursines, their foes from of old, For coveting, dear me! their lands and their gold; And the hatred grew deeper and stronger, I fear, And the natred grew deeper and stronger, I lear,
When the enemy pushed on his frontier too near
Their own (by which please understand me to mean,
That only a country or two lay between).
Oh, the bloodthirsty brutes! To court wanton disputes
With a nation, whose vocation
Was, by civilised methods and cozening ways, To find markets for metals and shirtings and greys! Hence the Brinjalis, thinking the best of all charms To baffle the Ursines were powder and arms, Now met to consider in solemn debate If they shouldn't use arms in defence of the State.

After several of the leading orators had addressed the meeting:

Next young Ghoze (a smart lawyer, please note),
Made a neat little speech which, with pleasure, I quote:
"I belong, my good friends, to the Positive school,
Humanity being my love and my rule.
Guru Comte is dead against quarrels and fights,
These become only savages, vultures and kites.

The sword and the sabre wild madness may draw, I'd appeal but to wise international law—
To Grotius and Puffendorf—jurists renowned—
By whose futhwahs all civilised nations are bound."

Finally, unable to agree, the Mass meeting adjourns with banners and procession to consult a sacred oracle, which speaks as follows:—

Pitranus, S.r Anda, and Ghoze, my bright boy! Your Faith and your Bhakti both fill me with joy! But, believe me, my lads, your ridiculous fads Are as likely to baffle or checkmate the foe, As Sursoos into palm trees majestic to grow.

Your soldiering notions I sternly must scout, For your duty in life's but to scribble and spout, To blow bubbles in air, and to offer me poojah Singing—"Nath niranjana, aur nahin doojah!"

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—The tendency of the Eastern exchanges is still decidedly averse, and the rate obtained for Government drafts upon India last week has fallen to below 1s. 5d. per rupee. Fifteen lacs were put up for tender on Wednesday last, and Rs. 14,70,000 were sold, nearly all in telegraphic transfers, the price obtained being no better than 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. per rupee for both bills and transfers. This price was \frac{1}{2}d below the minimum of the previous allotment, and compares with 1s. 6d. per rupee, as the price at which the drawings for the present financial year were estimated in March last,

#### COLONIAL EXCURSIONS.

With the beginning of August, the series of excursions which have been organised for our Colonial and Indian visitors will take a wide extension. So far the most distant and protracted trip has been that to Oxford, Leamington, Warwick, and other classical places, which we chronicled at the time. A three days' excursion begins to-day, the main purpose of which is a visit to Plymouth, and entertainment there by the Civil and Naval authorities. That will bring the July excursions to a close. During most of August, however, our colonial friends will be scattered over the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, some making a tour to the mountains, and others a three days' visit to Dublin. These lengthened flights begin on Tuesday, August 3, with a five days' excursion to York, Newcastle, Leeds, and Bradford. The party will arrive at Yok about midday of the 5th, and, after being provided with refreshments by the Lord Mayor, will visit the Cathedral and other objects of interest. In the evening there will be a great banquet, given by the Lord Mayor, will visit the Cathedral and other objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the Mayor of which will receive the visitors, and will sleep at Newcastle that night. Going the next day to Leeds, the colonials will be treated to another corporation lunch, there will be more visits to factories, especially of wool and cloth, iron and steel, finishing up wich a reception by the Mayor and the Corporation of Leeds and of private citizens during their stay in Leeds; and on the Friday proceed to Saltaire, and, after lunching with Sir Titus Salt, will visit the factories, &c. of Bradford. Here they will be banqueted by the Mayor and corporation, who, with the citizens, will receive the colonials as guests. Meantime, on Thursday, the 5th, another party will have been started for a two days' run to Worcester and Kidderminster, where they will be received with the usual hospitality. On Monday, August 9, another big excursion will be begun. The first day will be spent at M

After that comes the Dublin excursion, August 16th to 19th. There will be a garden-party by the Lord-Lieutenant, whoever he may be at that time; a reception by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and a ball by the Lord Mayor. Probably some of the colonials may take a run to Killarney or the Giant's Causeway. On August 20th and 21th there will be a run to Doverand Folkestone, with the usual receptions and banquets. The great flight, however, begins on the 23rd; the six days from that to the 28th will be devoted to Scotland, which has furnished so large a proportion of our best colonists. A night by the way will be spent at Sheffield, where there will be a reception by the Mayor and Corporation. The 24th and 25th will be given to Edinburgh and its many sights, including the Exhibition. Already great prepartions are being made by the Corporation to give the colonials a worthy reception. On the 26th the tour to the mountains already referred to will take place. Probably this will consist of the well-known round by Callender, the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and down to Glasgow, where the excursionists will arrive on Friday. Of course, Glasgow will not be outdone by its more polished rival on the other side of the island, and when the colonists return to London on Saturday, the 28th, they will surely take back with them lively impressions of Scottish hospitality.

take back with them lively impressions of Scottish hospitality. It is worthy of remark, in connection with the above programme of excursions, that Bradford, Leeds, and Newcastle are to treat the colonial visitors as their guests in every respect during their stay in these towns, and there can be little doubt that the same generous hospitality will be extended to the parties by other cities which will be visited—notably Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE usual statement of British troops located in the Hills during the summer shows that altogether 11,908 men. 599 women, and 1,242 children have escaped the hot weather of 1886. Last year the total was nearly two thousand below the present returns. The regular Hill stations accommodate 4341 men; the Hill depôts 2,477; and temporary locations, mainly for new unacclimatised regiments, 5,090. The only regret the unprofessional reader feels while looking over the list of "brands plucked from the burning" is the thought that Cherat should be officially designated a hill station, and as such should accommodate something like twelve hundred men. Cherat is not exactly the place where a civilian would go for his health's sake.

It is now stated that Major Mocre, of the staff of the Governor

It is now stated that Major Mocre, of the staff of the Governor of Madras, declined the appointment of Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, as it transpired that the appoint-

ment was to be made subject to the possibility of its early abolition in connection with the disestablishment of the factory. A local paper points out how impolitic it would be, for the sake of effecting a saving of Rs. 60,000, to make Madras dependent upon Bengal and Bombay for its supply of gunpowder, and says that the Madras Government has all along deprecated the acceptance of what it considers to be a very great danger. "The average expenditure of powder in Bengal is five lakhs, in Bombay three and a half lakhs, and in Madras one lakh of lbs., or nine and a half lakhs of lbs. in all India, and General Hughes did not doubt the power of the Bengal and Bombay factories to produce the whole of this between them without working overtime. But the cost and risks of the carriage of large quantities of powder for very long distances were to a great extent ignored by him, nor did he think it of much importance that the line of rail from the north to the south passes through some Native territory. If the Supreme Government were well assured that the millennium has commenced, then indeed it might be worth while to abolish military factories not only in Madras, but also in Bengal and Bombay."

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON, the Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following General Order:—Two soldiers of British regiments have lately been brought to trial before General Court-martial on charges of shooting with intent to commit murder. One soldier was convicted of this most serious crime; the other was found guilty of the lesser offence of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The first case was a premeditated attempt against the life of a superior officer, for an act done in the execution of his duty. In both cases the sentence was five years' penal servitude, the shortest term permissible by law. By such conduct on the part of soldiers not only are the lives of their comrades endangered, but the good name of the Army is tarnished. It is no excuse that the offender bears no ill-will towards the person against whom the violence is committed, or that he is under the influence of liquor; but the crime is immeasurably aggravated when the offen lers object is to deter a non-commissioned officer from performing his duty or to revenge himself for a fancied injury. Offences of this nature are properly made punishable by penal servitude for life or by any less punishment with the intention that punishment shall be awarded according to the nature and degree of the offence. The lives of Her Majesty's subjects must be ensured, and above all officers and non-commissioned officers must be protected in the execution of their duty, therefore in aggravated cases the Commander-in-Chief will not hesitate to confirm sentences which inflict upon such offenders the highest sentences sanctioned by law.

Indian Exchange.—As regards the course of the Exchange it is difficult to form any estimate. The business year in India may be conveniently said to come to an end when the monsoons break—that is, towards the end of June. If, then, we assume that the new year begins with July and ends with June, it may be said roughly that for the three years ended with June, 1885, the imports into India of commodities, silver, India Council drafts, railway bills, and rupee paper exceeded the value of the exports from India. It is generally assu ued that the remittances homefrom Europeans in India amount to 300 or 400 lacs of rupees annually, and to cover these remittances there ought to be an equivalent excess in the exports from India over the imports of all kinds; but for the three years referred to it is reasonably certain that this excess has not been nearly reached, and consequently the remittances to India have been too large for the sales from India. A necessary consequence of this is the fall in the exchange, as all experience in the past teaches. But during the year just ended—that is, ended with June last—there has been a very great change. As far as can be estimated, the exports from India exceed the imports by more than 500 lacs of rupees. This being so, we ought rea onably to look for a rise in the exchange; but then comes in the consideration as to the probable action of the India Council, and also as to the probable price of silver. If the India Council draws the full amount which it was estimated in the Budget it would draw, then a rise in the exchange becomes impossible. If, on the other hand, the India Council considerably limits its drawings, it is reasonable to expect before many months are over a considerable improvement, in the exchange, unless, indeed, silver continues to fall. There are no means of ascertaining the amount of silver which can be raised at the present price. In those mines where silver is largely mixed with gold it is evident that the mining is carried on chiefly for the gold, and that at

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

GOOD QUEEN ANNE.\*

The reign of Queen Anne may be said to be the Augustan Age of England's history. Not only was it, to quote Mr. Davenport Adams's language, "crowded with great or remarkable men and women in politics, in letters, in art, in society—men and women who, through a variety of circumstances, are as familiar and women who, through a variety of circumstances, are as familiar to us as, or even more, familiar than the famous personages of times much more nearer to our own;" but it was the epoch which "witnessed the foundation of our naval supremacy and the origin of our military prestige." A work, therefore, which glances at the prominent characters of the day, and gives in an interesting and readable shape sufficient information about the leading characters of the reign to enable the public to form an oninion for themselves, is a welcome addition to the storehouse leading characters of the reign to enable the public to form an opinion for themselves, is a welcome addition to the storehouse of literary knowledge. Mr. Adams leads off with the stage, and proclaims that in place of the "thousand and one" theatres of which London can now boast, there were at the close of the seventeenth century no more than four—Drury Lane, Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, the Dorset Gardens Theatre, Fleet street, and Liebly Lane First Workers of Philips the first two were and Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre-of which the first two were successful, while the last two were open at intervals only to be closed when failure attended their efforts Of dramatists there was no lack, though on the authority of Macaulay the literature of the stage was "earthly, sensual, devilish." Colley Cibber, pilloried as he was in the "Dunciad," was a play-writer of no mean order; none the less he contrived to raise up a host of enemies by an none the less he contrived to raise up a host of enemies by an unlucky knack of saying the right thing at the wrong time. Then there were Wycherley, Sir George Vanbrugh, Congreve, Farquhar, Mrs. Centlivre, and Hill. But it was reserved for Sir Richard Steele to "employ the stage as an agent in the elevation of the moral standard of society," and as a consequence his plays are read and remembered, while the compositions of his contemporaries are buried in the dust of oblivion. Amongst actors the palm must, perhaps, be given to Booth, if only for the remarkable skill with which he performed the part of the "Ghost" in Hamlet, a character in which he stood in his day absolutely unanurosched; then there was Doggett, famous in this our time unapproached; then there was Doggett, famous in this our time for the "Coat and Badge" of aquatic renown. Who, too, has not heard of the four queens, each and all of whom could lay claim to the crown of beauty—Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegidle, Mrs. Mountford, and Mrs. Bowman? Add to the list the vircuous Mrs. Betterton, and it may be questioned whether, from this point of view, any age in England's history could stand comparison with the days of good Queen Anne.

Passing on to music and musicians there is, perhaps, still greater room for glorying. Not only was the opera founded in this country at this time, but those two noble institutions, the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal Society of Musicians, also first saw the light of day during the same period. Does not, too, the nation owe a debt of gratitude to Croft for the magnificent by identical property of the property of the period of the property of the period of the burial service which has immortalised his name; to Carey, who gave his countrymen "God save the Queen" and the exquisite ballad, "Sally in our Alley;" or even to Blow, the organist, if

only for his numberless anthems?

Art has but one great representative, but he stands facile princeps amongst the architects which this country has ever produced. S.r Christopher Wren immortalised the metropolis with St. Paul's Cathedral, which in turn immortalised its designer; if cally he had been permitted after the great fire to remodel the capital of this empire in accordance with his notions of taste and propriety, what a superb result would have followed. But "bumbledom" was rampant, and Loudon lost its golden oppor-

It is said by Mr. Adams that Churchill Duke of Marlborough "first taught English soldiers how to conquer." The praise is high, but not undeserved. A perusal of the pages in the work before us which are devoted to the well-known victory at Blenheim, to the scarcely less important, though less widely popular. battle of Ramillies, to say nothing of other episodes in the career of this extraordinary man, will leave an impression that, as regards the qualities which must needs centre in a great general and leader of men, the warrior of Queen Anne stands second to none eather of men, the warrior of Queen Anne stands second to none of the greatest military geniuses which have ever adorned the pages of time. The knight errantry of a Peterborough was dimmed with the glories of the more dazzling luminary of a Churchill, but in an age of romance and adventure few "did and dared" more than "my lord of Monmouth" (the title by which the Earl is better known), as courageous a warrior as ever drew steel or handled a sword. For naval heroes it will suffice to quote Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the former the earl of daring immortalized by the histories. deed of daring immortalised by the historian Macaulay; the latter remembered for a brave life and a sad death by drowning off the shores of his native land.

Mr. Adams devotes his second volume to men of letters, and what an array of inte lectual grants is presented to us! There is the melancholy Dean Swift, with his immortal work, "Gulliver's

" Good Queen Anne." By W. H. Davenport Adams. London: Remington and Co. 1886.

Travels;" Addison, the purest of English writers; Steele, the dramatist and essayist; Daniel Defoe, the "lonely" author of "Robinson Crusoe;" to say nothing of lesser writers, such as Dr. Arbuthnot, Bishop Berkeley, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Clarke, Lord Bolingbroke, and the most elegant inditer of letters which the country has ever produced, the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley

Amongst poets the palm is due to Alexander Pope, possibly the most finished versifier of all the sons of England who have a niche in the Temple of Fame. In the second rank, there are Gay, with in the Temple of Fame. In the second rank, there are Gay, with his "Beggars' Opera;" Prior, famous for epigrams; Tickell, whose "Elegy on Addison" saved its author from oblivion; Ambrose Philips and his pastoral poems; Young, the melancholy roet, remembered for his "Night Thoughts." These all appear on the pages of "Good Queen Anne," sketched with a master's hand. Enough is given of their career to create interest, while sufficient is omitted to banish weariness; added to this the criticisms are candid, skilful, and unbiassed. This being so, the volumes are welcome as calightening the public in regard to the literature of welcome, as enlightening the public in regard to the literature of England's Augustan Age, when the hand of Britain's progress first began to move onwards upon the dial of time, and "the neat little, tight little island" commenced to take that lead amongst the nations of the earth, which, in spite of all difficulties, it still holds in this, the jubilee year of the Victorian Era.

#### TAVBATU-N-NASÜH.\*

The "Tavbatu-n-Nasūh; or, Repentance of Nasūh," being a text book for probationers studying for the Indian Civil S. rvice, the Secretary for State for India in Council very properly made a grant in aid of the cost of issue. The work was entrusted to Mr. Kempson, well known in India as the Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces, who has enriched the text with explanatory notes alike learned in agenting and text with explanatory notes, alike learned, in cresting, and instructive. The Editor calls attention to the peculiar type used in the Hindustani portion of the volume. Elegance has, doubtless, been sacrificed; but we have reason to know by experience that the cost of publishing Oriental works has been materially reduced by the use of a peculiar fount, designed by Messrs. Allen, the well-known Oriental publishers, so as to admit of Roman letters and the Eastern characters being placed side by side just as if they were all one and the same type. Hitherto the amount of "packing" incumbent involves a considerable expenditure, which the present method renders unnecessary. The transliteration adopted seems to us in any case somewhat peculiar. Why, for in. why, for the stance, is "Mū;a" written with an "Ū," and "Mom" with an "O?" Why, in the case of "lifafa," is the final "h" rendered by "a," while the same letter in "ámádah" is written "ah?" Why, too, if "Qaul-o-fe'l" is right, is not "Karr wa farr" wrong, or vice versá? It would be easy so multiply instances, but enough has been said to indicate what is well known to sevente that transliteration is to indicate, what is well known to savants, that transliteration is the bete noir of Orientalists. In all other respects the work will bear the most searching criticism.

#### THE GRAMMAR OF INDIAN FINANCE.+

All books on Indian Finance necessarily deal with the same facts and figures; and, although, perhaps, few subjects are less understood, there are fewer still on which it is so difficult to obtain from the average Briton a moderately attentive hearing. This circumstance is in part to be accounted for by the appalling array of figures which all "Blue," and most other, books on the topic, present, and from which the uninitiated are expected to

disentangle the salient facts.

Mr. Biggs' brochure of some fourscore pages is to be commended for avoiding the common fault. It is not a mere mass of numerals, but an interesting disquisition on each of the various branches of revenue, with suggestions, many of which betray the

writer's familiarity with his subject.

Anomalies, such as the payment per head towards Imperial taxation being;—in Bengal, 11d.; Madras, 1s. 94d.; Bombay, 2s. 41d.; Burma, 3s. 5d., are noted, and, so far as can be done, accounted for.

Many points are, too, placed in a somewhat novel light. We are, for instance, assured that, after giving credit to the country for the value of railways and other assets (such as cash balances, &c.), its net liabilities do not exceed 14½ millions sterling; and that "the public buildings all over India, the salt mines, the opium factories and stock, the stores of the various departments—civil, public works, military and marine, the steamers, the dockyards, the mints and stock, the reserved forests, Cooper's Hill and the India Office" must greetly exceed this sum. India's Hill and the India Office," must greatly exceed this sum. India's assets, says the author, "far exceed her liabilities, and her balance-sheet is such as is possessed by no other country: it is the most favourable in the world" (pp. 78-79). (By the way, does Mr. Bi gs mean that the "assets" of the United Kingdom, for instance are not reach its National Debt ?) for instance, are not worth its National Debt?)

<sup>\*&</sup>quot; Tavbatu-n-Nasuh." Edited by M. Kempson. London: W. H Allen and Co. 1886.

<sup>+ &</sup>quot;The Grammar of Indian Finance." By T. Hesketh Biggs, F.S.S., Financial Department of the Government of India. London: P. S. King and Son, King-street, Westminster. 1886.

The annual exodus to Simla, the reorganization of the Civil Service, the enlistment of Eurasians, the location in the hills of more European troops, the means to be adopted to extricate the more haropean troops, the means to be adopted to extricate the agriculturists from the hands of the money-lender, are all touched on, the remarks on each being generally sensible. And, as a matter of course, the Exchange question is considered. It seems to be our author's opinion (pp. 56-57) that the actual loss to India by Exchange has not been nearly so great as is generally supposed. Unfertunately, the loss to the Government, whatever he its armount is dealy increasing with the continued fall in the be its amount, is daily increasing with the continued fall in the value of silver, while to Government servants, whether they draw their income from India, or, have to remit home while serving their income frem India, or, have to remit home while serving there, the reduction of income is, and has been, simply ruinous. Mr. Biggs' remedy is, ultimately, bimetallism, with, for the present, a seignorage on the silver coinage, by which India "would redress the injury she is now suffering from the want of stability in her standard." We are, however, compelled to avow our conviction that the latter measure would barely touch the fringe of the difficulty.

Mr. Biggs' book, without pretending to be exhaustive, gives, as to each of the matters referred to by him, a clear view as far as the goes; and, while his figures are unimpeachable, his deductions from them will for the most part commend themselves to the general reader, whose knowledge of Indian Finance will certainly be increased by the study of this its "Grammar."

#### A WORD FOR IRELAND.\*

"In the days of our youth" the Roman Catholic representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons formed a small compact body, profanely called "The Pope's Brass Band." We have now got far beyond the (then absorbing) topic of Maynooth; "Repale" has come more to the fore than ever it did in the days of O'Connell, or of the 1848 cabbage-garden; and its supporters, numbering some fourscore, are directed by a Protestant.

All opinions should be represented in Parliament. While loving

the Union, and, on this ground, rejoicing to welcome many members who, though as yet unknown to fame, are pledged to uphold it; we may yet regret the loss of such of their antagonists as are representative men, and, in some cases, possible statesmen. The Commons will doubtless miss something in the (probably temporary) absence of Mr. Healy, though he be often unfair in argurary) absence of Mr. Healy,† though he be often unfair in argument, and almost always vituperative. An Irish member is reported thus to have replied to an opponent: "I hurrl his dirrty insinuation into his dirrty teeth, which are false, and probably not paid for." Accepting this national estimate of Ireland's own representatives, we are the better pleased to be able to say that, though expecting something of this kind in Mr. Healy's book, we have found it, in the main, temperately written.

The title, "A Word for Ireland," is quite a misnomer. No one wants "words" in favour of Ireland. No one will deny that to Ireland has, in times past, been meted out harder measure than has fallen to the lot of many conquered countries. Nor will anyone hesitate to avow that an Irishman can, when good, vie with the best, and, when bad, not fall short of the worst. All this (except the last) Mr. Healy tells us. But this is unpractical talk, and we want, in a book of this kind, to find some real practical guidance.

guidance.

We are bound to say that we here look for it in vain.

We are bound to say that we here look for it in vain.

The main difficulty of Ireland is the holding of the greater portion of the land by a race "alien" in sentiment, in religion, and (in many cases) in residence, from the population. This race (we believe we are accurately stating Mr. Healy's case) habitually rack-rented its tenantry. Good! We always understood that Mr. Gladstone's Land Acts (which, as we were assured, were to put all things right for ever and a day) had fully met the case. Not a bit of it, says our author; these laws were so badly administered by the Courts that they were practically useless! Now Mr. Healy doubtless knows, as do all barristers, the virtue of "abusing plaintiff's attorney" when you have no case. We are far from saying that Mr. Healy is in this position, but he is lavish enough of censure; and surely he presumes far on our credulity when he asks us to believe that everyone, from the Lord-Lieutenant to the erewhile barristers who compose the Appeal Courts tenant to the erewhile barristers who compose the Appeal Courts in land cases—men not less able, or less honourable, than himself-have stooped to defraud the poor Irish peasant of one jot of what the law intended him to have.

We have heard a great deal—by no one better urged than by the present writer—of the excellent results to be expected from locating an Irish Parliament in College Green; and we are triumphantly referred to Grattan's "Parliament" as evidence of what an Irish Parliament is capable of effecting. It did not suit the purpose of so able an advocate as Mr. Healy to enter into the question, Whence did this body spring? By whom chosen? Was it not, in the then state of the franchise, an assembly of nominees of the very landlords who, and whose works, are to Mr. Healy as Anathema Maranatha? We will not go so far as to

assert that this was the sole cause of whatever success this so-called

assert that this was the sole cause of whatever success this so-called "Parliament" may have achieved. But of this we are sure, that no comparison could be more absurd than one between Grattan's "Parliament," and one practically nominated by the "National" League. The one would derive its "mandate" from the upper, the other from the very lowest, stratum of Irish society.

We do not, it will be seen, think, that even from the Irish point of view, an Irish Parliament is desirable. This is, however, the one panacea of the so-called Nationality" in the populations of Ireland than there is in those of Austro-Hungary or of India). What, then, is the remedy for what is universally admitted to be a deplorable state of things? What is to be done to put an end to the outrages which are a disgrace to civilisation? Our answer is simple: enforce the law against their perpetrators and abettors. The criminal law, much the same in Ireland as in England, is, as here administered, found sufficient. Its provisions commend themselves to common sense, and the population is, to use an old phrase, "law-abiding." In Ireland the law as there administered is insufficient. Why? Because the population is lawless.\*

It is, then, not the law, but its enforcement, which is inadequate. Then strengthen the powers who have to enforce it, and sweep away all existing obstacles. If Irish juries refuse to convict on plain evidence, dispense with them. If Irishmen cannot possess weapons without using them to injure their neighbours, take the arms away. Oh! but this is "coercion," about which Mr.

not possess weapons without using them to injure their neighbours, take the arms away. Oh! but this is "coercion," about which Mr. take the arms away. Oh! but this is "coercion," about which Mr. Healy, who is very mealy-mouthed about outrages, has a good deal to say. Certainly, it is that which "coercion" means—restraint. Self-restraint? Assuredly, if we can get it; it is the best of all kinds of restraint. But, if we cannot get it from within, we must have it from without—quocunque modo rem.

In England, Scotland, and Wales, this external restraint, or "coercion," comes, for the reasons adverted to, but little into

"coercion," comes, for the reasons adverted to, but little into play. Evil-doers are comparatively few, and the sense of the people is against them. But then the law is, here, what S. Paul tells us that it ought to be—"a terror, not to the good, but to the evil." The law "beareth not the sword in vain"; it is an "avenger to execute wrath on him that doeth evil." Let it be so in Ireland. Let outrages be unflinchingly put down; and as to their alleged causes—excessive rents and evictions—Mr. Healy does not deny that the Land Acts, properly administered, would

does not deny that the Land Acts, properly administred, where the every necessity.

We are in favour of giving to each and every part of the Empire such control over local matters as each may be competent to exercise. But of the four component parts of the United Kingdom, Ireland, being the least "law abiding," and the most unruly, is the last on which we should desire to try the experiment. It is not to the naughtiest of his children that a wise father would first give the most liberty.

Books for Review.—"The Annual Register for 1885" (Rivingtons); "Eighty-five Years of Irish History," by W. J. O'Neill Daunt (Ward and Downey); "Bolingbroke; an Historical Study of Voltaire in England," by J. C. Collins (John Murray); "Melita; a Turkish Love Story," by Madame Louise M. Richter (T. Fisher Unwin).

Mr. J. F. Bruce, whose death through the violence of the dacoits has been announced at Mandalay, was a son of Colonel Bruce, formerly of the Mysore Commission, and nephew of Lieut.-Bruce, formerly of the Mysore Commission, and nephew of Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Bruce, Commissariat Department, Madras, and was twenty-seven years old. He only joined the Bombay-Burma Corporation nine months ago. His many friends in Travancore will hear of his death with the greatest sorrow, for his bright, manly, unselfish disposition made him a universal favourite, and his handsome face and cheery voice will long be remembered. A "thoroughly good all round man," his splendid physique and untiring energy, combined with perfect coolness in the presence of large game, enabled him to turn to good account his opportunities as a shikary, and many a magnificent trophy has fallen to his rifle. One of the keenest sportsmen, he was as unselfish in his sport as in everything else, and never grudged a friend the his sport as in everything else, and never grudged a friend the first shot. Almost his last trophies before he left Travancore nrst snot. Almost his last trophies before he left Travancore were a (40 inch) sambur stag and a fine tusker. As a planter, he was hardworking almost to a fault, and those for whom he worked will never forget the capable way in which he managed their estate. Of the four planters who, in consequence of the vicissitudes of coffee-planting, left Travancore a few months ago, to take up appointments in the Bombay-Burma Corporation, three have now been killed.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;A Word for Ireland," by T. M. Healy, M.P., Barrister-at-Law. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

<sup>†</sup> Mr. Healy was rejected (on 10th July) for South Londonderry by a majority of 138.

<sup>\*</sup> This is not the place to dwell on the fearful responsibility assumed, in this matter, by the Church of Rome, whose priests, not content with ignoring the "meum and tuum" of the 8th (with them the 7th) Commandment of the Decalogue, in their teachings of the people, actually hound them on to violence and rapine. That these instigators and abettors of crime could be restrained by their bishops, and that the Pope could, if he chose, compel the bishops to restrain them, needs no argument. Leo XIII is morally responsible for every outrage—and they are not few in number—which a priest has suggested from the altar, or has knowingly permitted.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

#### CALCUTTA CONDEMNED.

THERE is nothing like being "thorough" in argument or in action. By a resolute determination to force his own belief upon others a man often strengthens in his own mind a creed which was at first weak and shadowy. Just now there is an agitation in India regarding the annual migration of the Viceroy and the heads of Departments to Simla, and public meetings have been held to protest against what is declared to be an unnecessary waste of time and money. The object of the worthy people of Calcutta in making their protest is plain enough as we pointed out in a previous article. The permanent fixture of the Government at Calcutta would give commerce, trade, and society better chances to make money or to while away the dulk hours of Indian exile. It is the "season" when the Viceroy is in Calcutta—and business and pleasure then

flourish as far as it is possible in days when hospitality is being depreciated like the rupee. For the days of the good cheer when merchant princes entertained their friends and the strangers within their gates with lavish profusion have gone never to return, and are only memories of the past. The burden of hospitality lies now chiefly upon the Viceroy, and is not altogether shared by the members of his Council or by wealthy private individuals. Therefore, the wandering away of the Viceregal Court means dulness and depression to Calcutta society and trade. One can, fully, understand the argument against the "Simla exodus" from the Calcutta point of view. But, strange to say, there comes this month from Calcutta itself an argument all in favour not only of the annual migration, but insisting that Simla should be recognised as the permanent official residence of the Imperial Government. It is certainly curious to read, in the current number of the Calcutta Review, the following :-

Is it absolutely necessary that the Government of India should be fixed in Calcutta? Is there any peculiar sanctity in the banks of the Ganges which forces us to select that most unsalubrious spot as the point from which the Viceroy is to direct the policy of this Empire and to rule the destiny of three hundred millions of the human race? What does India gain by placing the Governor-General and his principal advisers in a climate in which mental exertion must be a species of torture and bodily activity is almost impossible?

We require our Viceroy to hold his Court in a city built in the we require our viceroy to hold his Court in a city with in the midst of a pestilential swamp on the banks of a mighty river that seeks the sea through innumerable channels through a district of wild and pestilential jungle. There is no cause, except that found in tradition, why the residence of the Governor-General should be fixed permanently at Calcutta, and there are innumerable reasons why it should be fixed elsewhere.

Had the above appeared in some newspaper printed at a hill station it might have called for little notice, but when it appears in the leading Review of India published at Calcutta, during the very time that the agitation against the Government migration from the City of Palaces is going on, it is humorous in the extreme. The writer does not bring forward many real arguments against Calcutta, but he does not hesitate at making some very bold assertions. Amongst these it is stated that the climate of Calcutta killed Lord Dalhousie! "Lord and Lady Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Canning, have fallen victims to the climate." We are also informed that "Calcutta has become a deadly residence to our Viceroys." "Lord Lawrence did not survive his return to England many years. The most herculean frames, the naturally strongest constitutions, have succumbed to the stifling heat and the oppressive sultriness of Calcutta during the summer months and the rains." Sir John Lawrence did not trouble Calcutta with his presence during this oppressive period, but this fact has not troubled the writer, who also forgets or ignores that the Judges of the High Court and many other Englishmen who go rather late in life to Iudia manage to exist in Calcutta during the hot weather and the rains. Indeed, it may be hazarded as a fact that life in Calcutta during the rains is preferable to existence at Simla during the same period. But Simla, according to this writer, must become the fixed home of the Vicero ys of India during their tenure of office. "Such a change is absolutely necessary if the office of the Governor-General is to retain that high position which all friends of the Indian people whom we have taken upon ourselves to govern most ea rnestly desire for it." This is dogmatic enough, if not altogether convincing. The writer protests too much against Calcutta as "the most enfeebling of Asiatic climates" in trying to make out a case for the Government to remove from it. The case, however, has not been made out yet, and we fancy that, in spite of the

agitation which has been raised, the custom which has obtained for so many years of Calcutta being the winter and Simla the summer residence of the Viceroys of India. will not for the present be disturbed-unless, indeed, Lord Randolph Churchill has the courage of his opinions when he returns to the India Office, and forbids the exodus to Simla altogether.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 26.)

ADIE, Mr. A. E., Class II. Superior Revenue Establishment of State-Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the North-Western

Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

RAINER, Mr. P., district traffic superintendent, Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, has been granted one year's leave to Europe, on medical certificate, and ten days' subsidary leave.

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., 7th Bengal Infantry, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

ROBARTS, Rev. A. G. A., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain from the 10th inst. Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. G. Greig, conservator of forests, 1st grade, in charge of the Central Circle in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the following temporary promotions are made from the date on which Mr. Greig may avail himself of the leave in question:—

question:—
Wood, Captain E. S., conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Oudh Circle,
North-West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 1st grade of

conservators

HOME, Mr. A. L., conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, to officiate

in the 2nd grade of conservators.

Basshawe, Mr. C., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conserva-

West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators, and to have charge of the Central Circle in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission:—

FITZPATRICK, Mr. H. E. J., extra assistant commissioner of the 4th class, to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, but to continue to be employed as extra assistant commissioner at to continue to be employed as extra assistant commissioner at Ajmere.

Ajmere.

Daly, Lieutenant H., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajjutana, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, from date of joining.

MACCARTIE, Surgeon F. F., M.B., having been appointed a probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint, joined his appointment on June 18.

on June 18.

Yeld, Surgeon H. P., officiating deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, was confirmed in that appointment from May 29.

#### MILITARY.

Money, Captain G. E., officiating 3rd squadron commander 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from August 9.

from August 9.

Bell, Lieut J. A., assumed charge of the duties of officiating wing commander and second in command Merwara Battalion, from Lieut. G. H. J. Moore, on June 10.

Way, Colonel T. H., commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of brigade-general, vice Brigade-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., B.S.C., appointed to officiate as commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, dated June 10.

McQueen, Commandant Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice Brigade-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., on furlough, dated June 16.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of

the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—
CUPPAGE, Lieut. W. A., Liverpool Regiment, wing officer 5th Bengal Infantry, 15th Oct. 1884.
PERKINS, Lieut. J. D., Liverpool Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 19, 1884.
DAVIS, Lieut. C., Manchester Regiment, squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, March 15, 1885.
FOWLE, Captain T. F. T., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, is granted general leave from July 1 to Sept. 30.

ORR, Lieut. C. J., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from June 23. WALLER, Colonel H. E., B.S.C., has been permitted to retire from the

WALLER, Colonel H. E., B.S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from June 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WOODBURN, Lieut. J., to be captain, Naini Tai Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain R. T. Hobart, who has resigned the appointment.

ROY, Lieut. A. W., to be captain, Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps, vice Captain R. P. Atkinson, who has resigned the appointment.

WILDEBLOOD, Mr. H. S., to be lieut., Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps, vice Lieut. Roy promoted.

WILDEBLOOD, Mr. H. S., to be lieut, Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps, vice Lieut. Roy, promoted.

WALMSLEY, Mr. J. J., to be an assistant engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from June 5, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

BECHER—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, dated June 17, replacing the services of Mr. A. R. Becher, examiner of P.W. Accounts, at the disposal of the P.W. Department, Mr. Becher is appointed to officiate as examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal.

OLDHAM, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is transferred permanently from Bengal to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. This cancels P.W. Department Notification, transferring Mr. P. B. Roberts to British Burma.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

Iough by the Secretary of State for Iudia:—
HUDSON, Brigade-General Sir J., K.C.B., B.S.C. (m.c.), for twenty-

five days.

MURRAY, Lieut. Colonel H. Y., Cavalry (p.a.), for seventy-one days.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., B.S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, June 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments

ments:—
ROGERS, Major and Brevet-Colonel G. W. N., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to be commandant Hill Depots, Kasauli, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Stewart, vacated, dated June 3.

Bray, Captain C. A., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be station staff officer, Hill Depots, Kasauli, vice Captain C. T. Becker, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated June 1.

Picor, Lieut. F. S., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. S. Gullie, deceased, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated June 4.

Baynes, Lieut. D. D., Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated June 2.

Darrah, Lieutenant O'B. Z., officiating wing officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

Barnes, Lieutenant J. B., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for

Lancers, on probation.

BARNES, Lieutenant J. B., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 31.

STAINFORTH, Lieutenant H. G., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 5.

SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant J. C., supernumerary on the establishment 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Cawood, appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Lancers.

Jacob, Colonel W. V. FitzG., Bengal Staff Corps, to be second in command 28th Bengal Infantry, vice King-Harman, appointed commandant 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, dated April 16.

Watson, Lieut. H. D., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas, dated June 2.

Morce, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to the permanent charge of the regiment.

permanent charge of the regiment.

Mein, Captain J. E., deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, is posted to the 4th Circle, Meerut.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are con-

firmed:—

Henry—Burma Field Force Order, dated April 1, appointing Captain
G. Henry, R.E., to officiate as assistant adjutant and quartermastergeneral of the force, pending the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel M.
Protheroe, C.S.I.

HARRIS—Allahabad Division Order, dated May 4, appointing Captain W. O. Harris, wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as brigade-major, Allababad, from the 5th idem, vice Jeffreys, on

#### FURLOUGHS.

Evans, Colonel H. M., deputy assistant adjutant-general, Staff Corps, for nine months, on private affairs.

Beaver, Captain F. T. M., D Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

DAY, Captain T. H. B., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

Bonnar, Sub-Assistant Apothecary T. H., for 182 days, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

#### (June 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following  ${f appointments}:$ 

STAINFORTH, Lieut. H. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Salkeld, appointed officiating second in command 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 7th

Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Haughton, seconded for appointment as wing commander 39th Bengal Infantry.

Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, on probation, dated May 28.

WILLIAMS—The leave to England on private affairs, ganted to Lieut. C. Williams, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is extended to Jan. 24 next. LYLE, Captain H. T., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

Beresford, Captain W. R. H., for six months, on medical certificate.

Sanders, Lieut. G. L. H., South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer on probation 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, June 30.)

MENDES—HEARD—Mr. T. J. Mendes, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, and Mr. H. H. Heard, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigooree, are appointed to perform the functions of a collector in their respective districts.

MANSON, Mr. C. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, reported his departure from India, on leave, on May 15.

STACK, Mr. O. S., deputy inspector-general of police, is appointed to act as inspector-general of police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Veasey.

GIS, Mr. H. H., district superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as deputy inspector-general of police, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. O. S. Stack.

CARTER, Mr. G. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, on leave, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Aligurh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. Jerdon.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. G. W. Strettell, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, the following pro-

Strettell, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, the following promotions are made:

MOTIONS are made:—
CHESTER, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, sub protem., is confirmed in that grade.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is appointed to that grade, sub protem.

JOHNSTON, Mr. W., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

is confirmed in that grade.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. D. E. Hutchins, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade:

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, sub protem, is confirmed in that grade.

LILLINGSTON, Mr. C. A. G., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Heining, Mr. R. L., officiating assistant conservator of forests 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Circular and Eastern Canals division, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government in this department, vice Major A. D. McArthur, R.E., transferred to Orissa. R.E., transferred to Orissa

BEHRMANN, Mr. A. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals division, during the absence of Mr. P. Buckley.

TOOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Mahanuddy to the Calcutta Workshop division.

FAULKNER, Mr. G. W., is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to be executive engineer of the Mahanuddy division.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Veasey, Mr. J. C., officiating inspector general of police, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days.

O'Donnell, Mr. O., probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Ross, Mr. A., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Hastings, Mr. H., sub-deputy opium agent, Seetapore, on deputation, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

Jerdon, Mr. C. M., sub-deputy opium agent, Aligurh, is allowed leave for three months.

for three months. ILLS, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Assam-Behar State Railway, is granted three months' language leave.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, June 24.)

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed to hold charge of the Rawalpindi settlement, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Robertson's absence on leave.

Merediting Mr. A., on being relieved of the duties of district judge, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner as Muzaffargarh, during Mr. Brown's absence on leave, from the above date.

Morris, Captain C. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kohat to the Simla district, which he joined on June 7.

Burton, Mr. C. M., extra assistant commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate temporarily as contonment magistrate at that station, in addition to his other duties, from June 14, vice Captain W. S. Hewett, transferred.

W. S. Hewett, transferred.

HEWETT, Captain W. S., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur is transferred to Peshawar, from June 16, vice Captain L. J. H. Grey, proceeding on leave.

O'DWYER, Mr. M. F., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the

Amritsar to the Mooltan district, which he joined on June 18.
RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., is re-appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Amritsar, vice Mr. J. G. M. Rennie.

SPENCER, Mr. F. B., to be sub-registrar of Jullundur sub-district, in the Jullundur district, from July 1, from which date the treasury officer of Jullundur shall cease to be ex-officio sub-registrar.

FAGAN, Captain C. G. F., assistant district superintendent of police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police.

Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police of that district, during Mr. Warburton's absence on leave.

Forster, Mr. A. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Hissar, is, on the expiry of the privilege leave granted him, transferred temporarily to the railway police.

Stewart Lieut. W. H. M., 1st Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave to Murree, on private affairs, from July 1 to Oct. 28.

The following order is confirmed in No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery Order, dated May 31, making the following temporary appointments:—

pointments:— Cole, Lieut. F. T., R.A., 2nd subaltern, to officiate as 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. Birch, promoted. Brockman, Lieut. P. W. D., R.A., 3rd subaltern, to officiate as 2nd

subaltern.

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., R.A., attached, to officiate as 3rd subaltern.

#### FURLOUGH3.

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., settlement officer, Rawalpindi, has obtained

privilege leave of absence for three months, from June 16.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., officiating deputy commissioner, Muzaffargarh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and 10 days.

WARBURTON, Mr. J. P., district superintendent of police, Amuitsar, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from June 15.

BLAND Line H. H. H. H. Wersettenhing Regiment (attached to the

Palmer, Lieut H. E., lst Worcestershire Regiment (attached to the 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation), is granted leave to Murree, from July 1 to Oct. 31, to study the Native languages.

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. D., Gloucestershire Regiment (attached to the 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation), is granted leave to Peshawar and Murree, from July 1 to Sept. 28, to study the Native languages.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 26.)

Hawkins, Surgeon F. D. C., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, to the civil medical charge of the Sultanpur district, from June 3.

Battie, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Jhansi to the Agra executive division.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### ( Central Provinces Gazette, June 25.)

PRICE—The transfer of Mr. G. Price, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, from Nagpur to Raipur, is hereby

HUMPRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Eastern Division to the Chief Engineer's Office, as a temporary arrangement.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, June 19.)

RADDIE, Mr. W. G., to act as consular agent for the United States of America of Rangoon, vice Mr. C. W. Robertson, who has resigned.

PEDLER, Mr. H. P., who has been appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, in Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on June 12, and is posted to Upper Burma.

McDonald, Mr. H., Myook, 4th grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Toungoo District.

Annesley, Mr. F. C., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, is transferred to Upper Burma.

Transferred to Upper Burma.

DE LA CHEROIS, Captain D. L., who has been appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, in Burma, having reported his arrival in Rangoon on June 14, is posted to Tharrawaddy. Thomson, M.c. A. C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Toungoo District.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

#### (Fort St. George Gazette, June 25.)

C. RRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., civil surgeon, Tellicherry, to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Madura, during the absence of Dr. F. C. Smith.

JONES, Second Grade Apothecary O. W., M.D., to act as civil surgeon, Tellicherry, during the employment of Dr. Carruthers on other duty.

McLeod, Lieut.-Colonel W. S., to act as inspector-general of jails,

during the absence of Mr. Grimes, on leave.

Pemberton, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Vellore, to act as superintendent of the central jail, Vellore, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel William Sim McLeod.

William Sim McLeod.

CARR, Miss E., superintendent Government Female Normal School,
Madras, to act as inspectress of girls' schools during the absence of
Mrs. Isabel Brander, on privilege leave.

Bernard, Miss, 1st assistant, to act as superintendent Government
Female Normal School during the employment of Miss Carr on

other duty.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H., R.N.R., port officer, Madras, privilege leave up to August 15 next.

MARSHALL, Mr. T. E, assistant port officer, to act as port officer, Madras, during the absence of Lieut. J. H. Taylor, on leave.

BARTLETT, Mr. W. H., Examiner of Marine and Port Fund Accounts,

to act as assistant port officer, Madras, during Mr. Marshall's employment on other duty.

ROWLAND, Mr. C. H., agent for Government Consignments and Government surveyor, to act as Examiner of Marine and Port Fund Accounts

during Mr. Bartlett's employment on other duty.

Powis, Major F. T., to be a lay trustee of the churches at Vizagapotam and Waltair in the place of Mr. E. M. Baber.

Symonds, Mr. W. A., to be a 1st grade inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, sub pro tem., from May 3.

The following revisions are ordered:

DRAKE BROCKMAN Major R. R. E. R. E. executive engineer. Let grade.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Major R. R. E., R. E., executive engineer, 1st grade,

Third class, June 15.

CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E., superintending engineer (officiating) 1st grade, third class, June 15.

SMITH, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kistna Eastern Division to the office of the Secretary to Government B.W. Desertment to isin a nature from leave from leave the interpretable from the contract of the secretary to Government B.W. Desertment to isin a nature from leave 
Kistna Eastern Division to the office of the Secretary to Government P.W. Department, to join on return from leave.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be assistant to the chief engineer for Irrigation and under secretary to Government, P.W. Department, Irrigation Branch, to join on relief by Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. C. S. West.

LOVERY, Mr. F. B. (attorney-at-law), to act as head clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, temporarily.

BEALE, Mr. T. C., acting assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Manikpatna to the Balasore circle, from the date of the expiry of the two months' leave on medical certificate granted to him.

medical certificate granted to him.

#### FURLOUGHS.

McNally, Surgeon-Major C. J., M.D., chemical examiner, Madras, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from or after July 12.

ANCASTER, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., district surgeon, Chittoor, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from or after July 20. Lancaster,

BRANDER, Mrs., inspectress of girls's schools, privilege leave for three months, from or after July 17.

Morse, Mr. R. W., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted three months' leave, on medical certificate, from

March 26.

Bale, Mr. T. C., acting assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted two months leave, on medical certificate,

from May 9.

FREEMANTLE, Mr. H. T., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, from

BROWN, Mr. I., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted sick leave for three weeks in extension of the leave granted to him.

#### MILITARY.

FRANCKLYN, Major W. H. M., general list, Infautry, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

Kenny, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

SMITH, Lieutenant S. F., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

From the 17th Feb., vice Major Major A. Clark-Kennedy, on fur-

RAWLINSON, Captain S. R., S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd

From the 17th Feb., vice Major W. Cooke, on furlough:—
Kennedy, Lieutenant A. H. Clark Kennedy, S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-

general, 3rd class.

HUTCHINS, Lieutenant H. L., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st clas, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class. From the 17th Feb., vice Captain B. T. M. Gompertz, on fur-

fough :-SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class. With effect from February 17, vice Captain L. J. Torrie, on fur-

RIDBOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissarygeneral, 1st class

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

With effect from March 24, consequent on Major Cooke's furlough:—Rich, Lieut. W. H. D., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th

With effect from May 18th, consequent on Major Cooke's furlough:— WIMBLE, Lieut. L. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

With effect from May 18, vice Lieut. W. C. H. Mackintosh, on furlough:

WRIGHT, Colonel H. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd

class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

Kenny, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

Watson, Lieut. E. F., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

Tennant, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem), to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class class.

Taylor, Lieut. H. N., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class

From 1st June, vice Colonel E. S. Berkeley, on furlough: — HALLETT. Major W. H., Staff Corps, to be Judge Advocate-General, vice Colonel W. Hands, who has vacated that appointment, dated June 9.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

HAWS, Lieut G, W. S., Lancashire Fusiliers, wing officer 32nd Regi-

ment Madras Infantry, dated July 11, 1883.
THORNHILL, Lieut, J., Derbyshire Regiment, wing officer 6th Regi-

ment Madras Infantry, dated May 30, 1883.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified against their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and to their passing the professional examination required under the regulation :

regulation:—
ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., Gloucestershire Regiment, wing officer 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), dated Nov. 24, 1884.
STIRLING, Lieut. W. G. H., 6th Dragoon Guards, squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, dated Nov. 29, 1884.
HORSBURGH, Lieut. R. P., 7th Dragoon Guards, squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, dated Dec. 4, 1884.
CONNELL, Lieut. C. E. H., L.I., wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, dated Nov. 6, 1884.

Nov. 6, 1884.

The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to H.M.'s approval, to retire from the service on the pensions and from the dates specified against their names:—
Jennings, Colonel C. J., Staff Corps, on £783 5s. per annum, dated

MATHIAS, Major V. S., Staff Corps, on £250 per annum, dated June 25.

#### FURLOUGHS.

STURMER, Surgeon A. J. (p.a.), for one year and 183 days.

PEARSE, Brigadier-Surgeon R. E., principal medical storekeeper, is granted leave to sea (m.c.) for three months.

HUTCHINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., General List, Infantry, commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from July 10, or date of departure.

#### (Readquarters, Ootacamund, June 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief directs that officers applying for leave out of India, shall notify, in their application, the port from which they intend to embark, as otherwise there may be a delay in the issue of

their last pay certificates at the port of embarkation.

The undermentioned veterinary surgeons are posted to station vete-

The undermentioned veterinary surgeons are posted to station veterinary hospitals as follows:—
SYMONDS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon T. J., Bangalore.
LAWSON, Veterinary Surgeon E. J., Bangalore.
DURRANT, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon G., Secunderabad.
WADDELL, Veterinary Surgeon A. H., Secunderabad.
HAZELTON, Veterinary Surgeon E. K., Secunderabad.
EVANS, Veterinary Surgeon G., Bellary.
WILKINSON, Veterinary Surgeon H., Belgaum.
FENTON, Veterinary Surgeon G. H., Kamptee.
JARTIN, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon S. R., Madras, St. Thomas'
Mount. Mount

DAVIS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon G. F., Madras, St. Thomas'

Officers posted to a station away from their "present station," should in at once

POWELL, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon B. A. W., will, for the present, remain attached to the 2nd Madras Lancers.

remain attached to the 2nd Madras Lancers.

PRYOE—Replacing the services of Captain D. D. Pryce, 9th Regiment
Madras Infantry, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, that
officer is directed to rejoin his regiment for duty.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following posting and appointment of Royal Artillery officers:—

PARSONS, Captain L. W., from the Seconded List, has been posted to
D Battery, 1st Brigade, vice J. R. Forster, seconded.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. C. T., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh division,
has been appointed to K Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,
and will proceed from Secunderabad to Rawal Pindi, to join that
battery.

Beresford, Lieut. J. P. De la P., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be interpreter to the battalion, dated May 8.

NOEL, Captain Hon. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be interpreter to the battalion, there being no qualified subaltern available, dated March 6.

PARKER, Surgeon-Major C. R. G, to do general duty, Bangalore division, on relief of the medical charge, and is posted to 10th Regiment

Madras Infantry.

BUTLER, Veterinary Surgeon E. R. C., Army Veterinary Department, is directed to proceed to Rangoon for duty in the Civil Branch of the Veterinary Department, vice Veterinary Surgeon Frost, on

leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

SAUNDERS—By the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Captain W. M. Saunders, R.A., to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general of the division, during the employment of Lieut.-Colonel Protheroe, C.S.I., with the Burma Field Force.

TUSON—By the officer commanding Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Lieut. L. R. Tuson, 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, station officer, vice Lieut. Beresford, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, relieved.

relieved.

ERCK—By the officer commanding Cuttack, appointing Lieut. J. C. Erck, 29th Regiment Marine Infantry, station staff officer and pay-

master of pensioners, Cuttack.

TKINSON—By the officer commanding Mangalore, appointing Lieut.
G. C. Atkinson, 31st Regiment Light Infantry, station staff officer, vice Lieut. Prichard, relieved.

#### FURLOUGHS.

DAWES, Lieut. W. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (wing officer 29th Regiment Madras Infantry), on probation, for three months, from

CURRAN, 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary J. F., Sub Medical Depart-partment, for ninety days to Madras, m.c.

Power, Surgeon-Major R. V., Indian Medical Department, for one year, on medical certificate.

#### BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 1.)

KENNEDY-LELY-Captain W. P. Kennedy and Mr. F. S. P. Lely,

KENNEDY—LELY—Captain W. P. Kennedy and Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Porbandar State on the 7th ult.

FORMAN, Mr. W. S., judge and sessions judge of Hyberabad, is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Karachi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel Grant.

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., to be 5th grade district superintendent of police, Kathiawar.

JONES My. F. C. to be let grade assistant district superintendent.

Nathrawar.

Jones, Mr. F. C., to be 1st grade assistant district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Mackay, promoted.

Spence, Mr. L. H., to be 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Jones, promoted.

Penton, Mr. J. E., to be a police probationer, vice Mr. Spence, pro-

moted.

HALL, Mr. C. N., jailor of the Shikarpur District Jail, acted as super-intendent of that jail, in addition to his own duties, from April 26 to May 15.

to May 15.

STARLING—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. M. H. Starling, LL.B., barrister-at-law, to act as clerk of the Crown on and from the 1st inst., during such period as Mr. C. F. Farran, B.A., barrister-at-law, shall act as judge of the High Court.

MILES—WORDSWORTH—Messrs. H. J. Miles and W. Wordsworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of H.M.'s Common Jail. Common Side. Rombay, on the

intendent of H.M.'s Common Jail, Common Side, Bombay, on the 16th ult.

RYAN-WEBB-Messrs. P. Ryan and W. Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency magistrate on the 21st ult.

BROOKE, Miss A. E., first assistant Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

DISNEY, Mr. H. K., to act as superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel

ADAMS-MACTIER-Mr. J. B. D. Adams delivered over, and Mr. R. Mactier received charge of the office of the assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 12th ult.

police, Ahmedabad, on the 12th ult.

Plunkett—La Touche—Mr. A. H. Plunkett delivered over and Colonel C. D. La Touche received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, on the 18th ult.

Sathe—Dodgson—Mr. B. G. Sathe, district deputy collector, delivered over and Mr. C. G. Dodgson, assistant collector, received charge of the talukas of Karad, Valva, and Tasgaon, in the Satara district, on the 14th ult.

BULKLEY--Dickinson-Messrs. H. G. Bulkley and J. H. Dickinson respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue, in charge of Runn Salt Works and depots in Gujarat, on June 18.

MAIDMENT.-HILL-Messrs. A. R. Maidment and F. A. Hill respec-

maidment and F. A. Hill respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue, Kanara Range, on the 21st ult, Street—Keith—Surgeon A. W. F. Street and Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, on June 14 on June 14.

on June 14.

MACCARTIE - STREET - Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, M.B., and Surgeon A. W. F. Street respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay on June 18.

GODFREY - DISNEY - Lieut. - Colonel C. W. Godfrey, superintendent Rathnagiri Revenue Survey, and Mr. H. K. Disney assistant superintendent Revenue Survey, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the superintendent Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri on the 28th ult

giri, on the 28th ult.

MACGREGOR—FERNANDEZ—Mr. J. L. L. MacGregor, divisional forest officel, Belgaum, and Mr. J. M. Fernandez, sub-assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the sub-assistant conservator of forests, Belgaum, on June 19.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Walsh, Mr. L. P., assistant resident, Berbera, has been permitted to avail himself from the 2nd inst. of such privilege leave as he may be entitled to.

GRANT, Colonel G. C., judge and sessions judge of Karachi, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date after June 20 as he may avail himself of it.

HENDERSON, Mr. H. J. H., district superintendent of police, Surat, is

allowed privilege leave for three months from such date after the return to duty of Mr. C. McIver as he may avail himself of it.

STEWART, Mr. A., acting deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and divisional forest officer, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 15 or such, subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

AINSWORTH, Mr. G. A., superintendent Bombay Preventive Service, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave granted

Younghusband, Mr. A. D., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave, without pay, for twelve days, and to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Jones, Mr. J., inspector of factories, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 25th of July next, or from such subsquent date as he may avail himself of it.

#### MILITARY.

#### (Bombay Government Gazette, July 1.)

NUTT, Lieut. Colonel H. L., Staff Corps, second (acting first) assistant political agent, Kathiawar, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HERBERT, Lieut. L., 1st Regiment Central Horse, to be an extra aidedecamp, is appointed on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor,

from April 1.

from April 1.

Waldon, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 15.

Lee-Warner, Lieut. R. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 11.

Hay, Major C., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from June 27, subject to H.M.'s approval. The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—
COUSSMAKER, Major M. F., Staff Corps.
HUGHES, Major C. F., Staff Corps.
HENNELL, Major R., Infantry, has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.
PROUDFOOT, Captain A. W., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate. medical certificate.

Powell, Sub-Conductor H., Commissariat Department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from June 10.

SHARFIN, Venerable F. L., M.A., Archdeacon of Bombay, is confirmed n the appointment of chaplain of Satara with Mahabaleshwar.

LEWIS, Rev. A. G., is confirmed in the appointment of senior presi-

dency chaplain.

#### (Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, July 2.)

MACMAHON, Captain G. F. W., S.C., wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general Bombay District, from June 5, during the absence of Lieut. Chuse, on furlough, and vice Captain Steel, retired.

DURANT, Surgeon R. J., M.B., Medical Staff, is appointed to the station hospital, Indore, vice Surgeon Wolsely.

HAYMAN, Surgeon S. J. W., Medical Staff, has been placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

CORRETT. Captain R. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will

CORBETT, Captain R. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on July 11, and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

to England on or after that date.

Graham—Regimental Order, dated March 5, and confirmed, appointing Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Graham, R-D. Fusiliers, 2nd battalion, interpreter to the battalion, there being no qualified subaltern available. RAYMOND, Veterinary-Surgeon R. W., to remain in England from June 26 to Oct. 7, on m.c.

DUGAT, Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, to study the native languages, from May 1 to August 31.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### JULY 22.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. M. Birch, S.C., Capt. E. C. Wace, R.A., Capt. L. J. H. Grey, S.C., Lieut. W. H. Simpson, S.C. Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. L. Beech, Maj. G. C. Fenwick, S.C., Col. D. H. Traill, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E.

Bengal Estab.—G. B. Havelock, G. Greig, A. F. Lingham.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. H. C. Hudson, three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Smith, S.C., one month; Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson, S.C., two months.

B. Boulderson, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., 110 days; Apoth y.

B. Gordon, three months.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. B. Melville, six months' furlough. Madras Fstab.—C. Rundall, three months' s.c. Bombay Estab.—E. V. Mackay, 63 days' extry. leave.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. R. V. Riddell, R.E.

Bengal Estab.—A. B.S.C., J. F. Harrison. -A. E. C. Casey (Cov.), Lieut.-Col. A. L. Playfair

Madras Estab.—H. Sewell (Cov.). Eombay Estab.—J. H. Todd (Cov.).

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 30, at Madras, the wife of Frank Armstrong, The Tulloes, Ouchterlong Valley, of a son.

CANNING—June 23, at Pursa, Bettiah, India, the wife of F. W. Gordon Canning, Esq., of a son.

CASPERSZ—June 20, at Bhagalpur, the wife of Charles P. Caspersz, Bengal C.S., of a daughter.

COXEN—June 11, at Mohurrum Bey, Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of J. Uniche Coxen of a daughter.

Uniacke Coxen, of a daughter.

FISHBOURNE-June 14, at Rangoon, Burma, the wife of Edward Fishbourne, Esq., of a daughter.

FOWLE-June 30, at Raniket, the wife of T. F. T. Fowle, Royal

FOWLE—June 30, at Raniket, the wife of T. F. T. Fowle, Royal Artillery, of a son.

GRAY—June 19, at Cinnamara, Assam, the wife of E. Gray, Esq., M.B., C.M., of a daughter.

LA NAUZE—June 26, at Calcutta, the wife of C. E. La Nauze, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

LINDSAY—June 25, at lbex Lodge, Coonoor, Neilgherries, Madras, the wife of Alfred Lindsay, Esq., of a daughter.

MAUNSELL—July 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. D. Maunsell, A.P.D., of a son.

MILLAR—June 29, at Kathgodam, the wife of Mr. Millar, Station Master, Kathgodam, of a daughter.

Master, Kathgodam, of a daughter.

MYERS—June 7, at Upper Assam, the wife of H. Myers, Contractor, in charge Ledo Colliery, Assam Railways and Trading Co., Limited, of a daughter.

PELLEREAU -June 22, at Balasore, India, the wife of H. E. Pellereau, of a daughter.
SLATER—June 24, at Aligarh, the wife of A. W. Slater, District Engi-

neer, of a daughter.
Stone-Wigg-June 22, at Japaba, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Bengal, the

wife of Ernest George Stone-Wigg, of a son.
STONEY - June 29, at Calcutta, the wife of E. A. Stoney, Assoc. M.
Inst., C.E., of a daughter.

STUART—June 21, at 103, Olive-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. N. Stuart, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BRISTOW—JASPER—June 24, A. H. Bristow, Engineer and Electrician, to E. Alice Jasper, daughter of the late Mr. B. A. Jasper.
BUTCHER—BUTCHER—March 13, at Bombay Cathedral, Herbert Louis Butcher, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., India (State Railways), eldest son of Louis Butcher, Esq., of The Manor House. Ilfracombe, Devon, to Edith Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of Edward H. Butcher,

Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore.

GREN-JOHNSTON-June 15, at Bangalore, W. H. Green, to Ada E. Dolly, daughter of S. Johnstone, L.M.S.

JENKINS-ROSARIO-June 28, at Madras, Mr. R. Jenkins, Examiner, Government Press, to E. Josephine, daughter of Mr. F. Rosario, of

BROUGHTON—July 9, on board the P. and O. s.s. Massilia, in the Red Sea, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, Colonel Bryan W. Broughton, Madras Staff Corps.

BRUGE—June 22, at Upper Burma, J. Fryer, son of Major-General A. J.

BRUCE—June 22, at Upper Burma, J. Fryer, son of Major-General A. J. Bruce, aged 28.

CLARK—June 28, at Umballa, H. H. Clark, Lieut. R.H.A., aged 24.

COTTON—April 21, at East St. Kilda, Melbourne, John Cherry, third son of R. R. Cotton, late Madras Civil Service, aged 36.

EDWARDS—June 13, at Bushire, James Charles Edwards, Government Pensioner, and late Second Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, aged 57.

Gow—June 29, at Panama, of fever, after three days' illness, Niel, eldest son of Niel Gow, Esq., late of Ceylon, in his 21st year.

HEMMING—July 16, at Poons, India, Ada Cecil, wife of Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, Military Secretary to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, and eldest and beloved daughter of General Sir Frederick F. Maude, V.C., G.C.B.

HODGART—June 28, at Calcutta, A. H. Hodgart, Mechanical Engineer, aged 42.

Mann—June 26, at Mozuffergarh, H. Mann, Honorary Assistant Engi-

Mann-June 26, at Mozuffergarh, H. Mann, Honorary Assistant Engi-

neer, Sind-Sagar State Railway.

EIK—June 20, at Calcutta, James Frederick Meik, Indian Postal
Department, second son of Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Meik, late 1st King's

Dragoon Guards, aged 35.

MILLER—June 14, at Burdwan, India, of fever, T. de Burgh Miller, Esq., seventh son of the late Robert Miller, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, County Court Judge.

PORCH—June 8, at Pooree, Orissa, Reginald Porch, Bengal Civil Service 2014 17.

PORCH—June 8, at Foore, Class, Account vice, aged 47.

SHEPHERD—June 27, at Bangalore, Isabella, daughter of Sub-Conductor J. Shepherd, Commissariat Department, aged 1.

SPENCE—June 11, at Naini Tal, India, Jane Emma, widow of Captain Michael Ramsay Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of Bradford Leslie, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 30.

THIPTRORP—June 21, at Madras, W. H. Thipthorp, P. Way Inspector, Madras Bailway aged 30.

Madras Railway, aged 30.

VANSITTART—June 18, at Mussoorie, India, Mary Amelia, the wife of Henry Vansittart, late Bengal Civil Service.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

HUNT-July 23, at Henley-in-Arden, the wife of Colonel R. A. Carew

Hunt. Bombay Army, of a son.

ACPHEUSON—July 17, at Cheltenham, the wife of William Macpherson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son. MACPHERSON-

#### MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—DAWSON—July 22, at Levington Church, Rev. F. C. Birch, Rector of Wilby-cum-Hargham, Norfolk, only son of F. C. Birch, Esq., of Felixstowe, late of the India Office, to Helen Phillis, fifth daughter of John Dawson, Esq., Stratton Hall, Ipswich.

HUNTER—COUSINS—July 17, at St. Luke's Church, West Holloway, Duncan Horace Clements, Punjab Commission (Police) second son of the late Colonel Alexander Hunter, Indian Army, to Selina (Lina) Moses, third daughter of the late Edward Cousins, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), of Camden-road, N.W.

Moses, third daughter of the late Edward Cousins, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), of Camden-road, N.W.

JOPP—MENNIE—July 21, at St. Thomas, Portsmouth, Lieut.-Colonel John Jopp, Bombay Staff Corps, to Annie Florence Mead, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major J. Mennie, Indian Medical Department.

PINHEY—MORRIS—July 13, et Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Edward, second son of Mr. Justice Pinhey, late Bombay Civil Service and Judge of the High Court, Bombay, to Juliet Mary, widow of the late Captain F. B. Morris, Bengal Army, and second daughter of the Rev. J. C. Rowlatt, Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.

PITCAIRN—MACKENZIE—July 20, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, Charles Dalbiac, younger son of the late Colonel Robert Pitcairn, formerly of the 92nd Highlanders, to Helen Mary Whyte, third daughter of Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, Brigade Surgeon H.M.'s Bombay Army (retired), of Keith Lodge, Upper Norwood.

WATT—WROUGHTON—July 14, at St. Clement's Church, Oxford, F. E. Watt, Esq., C.B., Headington hill, Oxford, to Julia Sybella, widow of Major W. Wroughton, Bengal Army, and only daughter of the late Rev. R. A. Denton, M.A., Rector of Stour Provost, Dorsetshire.

WATSON—Lowe—July 20, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Rev. Patrick Watson, Bristol, to Elizabeth Huntley, only daughter of the late William Henry Lowe, Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L.

#### DEATHS.

BATTEN—July 14, at Heavitree, Exeter, after a very short illness, John Hallet Batten, Indian Civil Service (retired), aged 75.

Hamblin—July 10, at Sherringham, Norfolk, Henry Siarcy Hamblin, of Ospringe-road, Kentish Town, and Bradshaw's Railway Guide, aged 52.

KIERNANDER April 1, at Gloucester-road, Kew, London, S.W., Sydney Kiernandez.—April 1, at Gloucester-road, Kew, London, S.W., Sydney Herbert Campbell Kiernander, the beloved son of H. B. Kiernander, Esq., lately Surgeon P. and O. Company, grandson of W. W. Kiernander, Esq., J.P., and great grandson of Charles Kiernander, Esq., Captain 16th Foot, Honourable E.I.C.

Ransford—July 11, at St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, Charles Ransford, M.D., Edin., F.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., aged 78.

SKINNER—July 18, at Tillington-hill, Petworth, Emma Maria, wife of T. H. Skinner, Major Militia Battalion, K.O.L.I., and second daughter of the late George Willock, Major 5th Madras Cavalry, K.L.S.

#### SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 25, Massilia (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—July 19, Bokhara (s), London.—21, Mameluke (s), Cardiff.—23, Accomac, Leverpool.
CALCUTTA.—July 16, Tenasserim, Liverpool.—20, Main, Liverpool.—22, Nuddea (s), London.

DEPARTURES. HOME.—July 18, Clan Mackenzie (s), Madras.—20, Falls of Garry, Calcutta.—24, Clan Maclean (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Pekin, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown

For Mattas: Dr. Fidbury, Mr. E. Taylor, R.E.
For Calcutta: Mr. G. Henderson, Mrs. S. F. Downing, Dr. Fonceca,
Mr. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Lefeuvre, Dr. Haydon. For Port Said: Lieut. S. Cunningham.

S.s. Malwa, from London, July 29; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell, Mr. Picken, Mr. D. Christie, Miss Propert, C. Yethevajooloo Naidoo, Mr. R. Roscoe. *From Brindsi:* Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams, Colonel Wilson, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Capt. Hext, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Major Sir G. de Larpent, Mr. John Smith, Mr. J. Duffus, Major J. Hill, Mr. A. McVicar Smith Smith.

For Malta: Mrs. Buhagian and child.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mrs. A. P. Thornton and infant. *From Venice*: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Hornby, Mr. G. L. Leeson, Mr. C. E. Goument, Mr. T. F. Pedley, Mr. L. Moore. For Aden: Mr. F. Williams.

For Malta: Lieut. A. Grant, Mr. Marriott, Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Kidstone, Capt. Hayman, Mr. Hoole, Major Griffiths.

For Port Said: Mr. V. Martin.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston, two children and infant, Mrs. Entwistle and two daughters, Mr. F. Murray. From Brindisi: Major P. D. Jeffrey, Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Major S. Smith, R.E. For Madras: Miss Grove, Mr. C. G. Maclean. From Brindisi: Mrs.

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot, Miss A. Webb. From Venice: Mr. Fleming, Rajah of Narsinbgarh. From Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter, Major W. M. Campbell, Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Capt. A. J. Abdy.

S.s. Siam, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Straiu, Mr. J. Littlejohn, Mrs. Midwinter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rhind and two-children. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams. From Brindiss: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dolby. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mn A. S. Fleming.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Major Chapman. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble and lady friend.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton,

Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant.

For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Taylor, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mr. James. Prom Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhinigubhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children.

For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. V. Westmacott, Capt. Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw. From Sucz: Mr. F. Fedden.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Bulimba, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird, Miss Potter.

For Colombo : Miss Duckers, Mr. R. S. Hallison, Misses Piggott. For Madras : Mr. B. W. P. Scott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar. For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Standbridge, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Miss Moss and Mr. Moss, Misses Ager (two), Mr. H. Paterson, Masters Watson (s).

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2. For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. J.

McGregor.
For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow, Miss Creighton, Mr. Hunt.

Per Brl.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss Mai K. Hunt. For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dobson and infant, Mrs. Windram and two children.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, sailed July 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. E. S. Brown, Mr. Thomas Henderson, Mr. James Milne, Mr. Thomas D. Walker.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail July 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Glass and family, Mr. J. R. Moultor.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Aug. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Curran. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11. For Colombo: Surgeon-Major H. P. Esde-White and wife. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz.

Per s.s. Clan Maclean, to sail July 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Shanker.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, June 29.

From London: Mr. J. McDermott, Mr. C. A. Walsh, Mr. S. Kendall, Mr. C. Kendall, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. Alex Walker, Mr. M. J. White, Bandmaster Cunningham, Bandmaster Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, infant and child, Sub-Conductor J. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. From Venice: Mr. H. Nelson Littlewood and son, Surgeon-Major Sibble.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. S. Meyer, Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, Mr. H. S. C. Hutchinson, Colonel Havelock, Mr. H. Kench, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Mr. Quinan, Mr. S. E. Voight, Mr. Peppe, Mr. E. Dance, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. J. A. Lane, Mr. A. S. Dodsworth, Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Mr. A. M. Miserahi, Mr. S. Akitt, Mr. Geneste.

t Римоитн, per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. Hassall, July 18.

From Bombay: Colonel F. P. W. Freeman, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Harding, Mr. Evans, Private Ball.

From Aden: Messrs. W. Mynett and A. Willans. From Port Said: Messrs. J. Nash, W. Swinnock, A. Pearce, and J. Lamb.

From Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Dr. A. Micallif, Rev. A. Micallif, Major Hallett, Mr. P. Livingstone, Colonel Thorold, Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. and Miss Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Verschoyle, Capt. Trev.lyan, Capt. Downman, Mr. Walker and two children, Miss Walker, Messrs. G. Griffin, W. Thale, W. Harding, Lieut. Chapman, Com. Prothero, Lieut. Hon. H. S. Stanhope, Lieut. Abdy, Lieut. Greville.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, July 6.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, July 6. For London: Mr. H. M. Arnott, Mr. C. E. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. John Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. Mohmed Yussuf. For Brindisi: Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. J. MacMin, Surgeon-Major E. O. Sandy, Mr. Robert Cornish, Mr. W. E. Meares, Mr. P. S. John, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. A. L. M. Turner, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. H. Jou, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. E. French, Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Mr. Kiernander, Mr. F. D. Walker, Mr. Bernet Samuel, Mr. H. Melville, Capt. E. F. MacMullan, Mr. W. Vivian, Colonel C. A. Moore, Mr. R. A. McLogan, Rev. A. Ferrier, Major Browne, Mr. Mackillican, Mr. Leake, Mr. Izat, Mr. D. M. Lumsdeu, Mr. S. S. Holland.
For Venice: Hon. Justice Pigott.

For Venice: Hon. Justice Pigott.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on July 13.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt, Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beard, Capt. and Mrs. T. H. B. Doy, Mr. S. N. Squires, Mr.

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Hanning-Lee and child, Miss Han-

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Haming-Lee and Chird, Mrs. Haming-Lee.

For Brindisi: Colonel H. M. Evans, Mr. H. L. Darrah, Mr. W. B. Savi, Major T. J. Willans, Mr. R. T. Greeks, Dr. Mullane, Mr. H. Hasting, Capt. H. Hawkes, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Hallett, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Veasey, C.S., Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Colonel H. R. Elliott, Major P. L. Clowes, Major H. H. D. Watten.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.

For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. A. N. Ward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mrs. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spitta, Mr. J. M. Inglis, Mr. and Mr. Maynard Broadhurst, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Johnson.

For London: Mrs. Curling.
For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C.
Pitts, Major-General E. F. Chapman, Major C. W. Darnim.

#### SOLDIERS IN THE HILLS.

The following has just been published as a General Order: The Commander-in-Chief requests that General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts in which hill stations are located will issue such orders as will ensure the summer months at such stations being fully utilised for the instruction of troops stationed

The contracted space available as parade grounds in hill can-tonments points to the advantage of extending the system of in-dependent company instruction. In this view a battalior might be ordered to rendezvous at a selected spot at a distance from cantonments, the Company Commanders issuing detailed orders and moving independently. After the assembly of the corps the companies might similarly be directed to move independently to their barracks.

This practice will ensure the frequent movement of troops in organised bodies over the hills, without the tedium of regular route marchings, and will give them a thorough knowledge of the ground in the vicinity.

Care should be taken that the instruction which certain non-comparisoned officers and man in each corns have received in

commissioned officers and men in each corps have received in sketching, and preparation of road reports under the provisions of G.O. of 1883, should not be forgotten, and officers commanding stations might from time to time detach small parties under a stations might from time to time detach small parties under a non-commissioned officer to march to neighbouring stations, the marches being executed in conformity with written instructions, and a road report, with sketches, submitted on their return.

Signalling, too, both by day and night, should be constantly practised between stations whenever practicable, and groups of messages should be passed on from one point to another to test the training of signallers.

Finally, it might be possible for General officers after the rainy season to unite the troops under their command in the hills in some general scheme of instructional maneguves.

some general scheme of instructional manœuvres.

CAPT. H. C. WYLLY, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, lately in charge of the Japanese officers, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Presidency Division, and has taken over the duties from Captain Hamilton, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment.

	<u> </u>		(IV WIAL	IL. [JULY 26, 1886.
COMMERCIAL INTELL	IGENCE.	Kemp & Co	175 St	
		Oriental Govt. Security	50 58 50 110	Hookungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47
BOMBAY June		Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	20 Prem. 1,000 1,700 all 1.085	Indian Terai
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		Thacker and Co	all 185	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to 23
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1	1011 to — 1015 to —	Colaba Co LAND COMPANIE	i3. 12 <del>1</del> 660	Romanui (Unittagong) 100 40 to
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1371 New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	_ to _	Frere	= =	Kurseong and Darjling 250 88 to — Do. contributory 200 78 to —
Paris Municipal Loan Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	to	Port Canning Co	700 815	Kurseong and Terai — to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
Trust Rond per Cent. Port	— to —	CALCUTTA.—Ja	une 30.	Kunchunpore (Cachar)     100   18 to       Kurseong and Darjlling     250   88 to       Do.   contributory     200   78 to       Kurseong and Terai           Kuttal (Gachar)       100   198 to       Lakatoora (Sylhet)     100   26 to       Longview (Darjiling)     100   60 to       Loobah       100   115 to       Lower Assam     £71   23 to       Luckimpore (Assam)     £71   00 to       Majagram (Gachar)     100   19 to       Min (Darjiling)     100   15 to       Monachera (Gachar)     100   15 to       Do.   contributory   90   8 to       Mothola (Assam)       100   60 to       Mothola (Assam)       100   60 to       Mugledye (Assam)             Muttuck (Assam)             Muttuck (Assam)
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1 Coorla Spinning Bonds	01½ to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURI		Loobah 100 115 to — Lower Assam £7½ 23 to —
BANKS.		44 of 1870 (1885)		Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —  Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to —
_ Paid-up. LastDiv'd.	. Cash Rates.	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	100 14 to 100 12 - to -	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct.	Rs. 7221	:		Do. contributory 90 8 to —  Moran (Assam) — to —  Mothola (Assam) 100 60 to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct. Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct. EXCHANGE BANKS.	840 580	6 of 1865 (1895)Rs	s. Paid off — 100 0 to —	Mothola (Assam) 100 60 to
Acres Benly	130	6 of 1867 (1887)	102 0 to — 103 8 to —	Mungledye (Assam) 90 50 to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Hong & Shanghai Banking Corporation National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr.ct.		6 of 1870 (1889) 6 of 1872 (1891) 5 of 1878 (1908)	99 0 to 99 4 99 0 to 99 4	Now Kalladhi (Darillan) 125
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct.  PRESS COMPANIES.	114	5 of 1884-5 (1905) 4½ of 1882 (1902)	99 4 to 99 8 95 0 to —	New Ghoia Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 120 to
Akbar 1,400 16	1,000	BANKS AND FINANC	IAL.	Nutwappore (Cachar) — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 33 to — Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to —
Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.c.	t 459	Agra £10	125 to —	Puttareah (Sylhet) 100 60 to
Bellary 400 nil.	255 535	Agra Savings 100   Allahabad 100   Alliance of Simla 100	193 to 195	Sapakati 100 110 to
Breul's Cawnpore Press	200	Bank of Bengal 500	840 to -	Seemah to -
Co., Limited	660	Do. of Upper India 100 Delhi and London £25		Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61
East India all 16	1,365	Himalaya 100 Mussoorie 100 National of India £12]	100 to	Springside (Darjiling) 100 84 to — Springside (Darjiling) 100 88 to 90 Sungoo Biver (Chittagong) 100 29 to —
French 8,500 150	2,000	Rohilkund Kumaon 100	105 to —	Singob Inver (United Sons)
Marcantle	:: =	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100	80 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to 12 Takvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to
Morros M 250 0	410	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES'	SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to 25
New Berar 400 50	240	Alipore Coal 100 Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5	125 to — Nominal,	LONDON.—July 26.
Babapathy (Bellary)	515	Asiatic Jute 100 Bally Paper Mills £10	Liquidation.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Sassoon 1,000 90 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 70	500	Bengal Coal 1,000	68 to 69 1,300 to —	8 India Stocks Oct 1018 Sp. all nd 201 to 202
Sind 500 30 Volkart 500 25	640 675	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 78. 6d.	3_1-9	31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1001 to 1011 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 1031
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMP.	ANIES.	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 Bengal Mills £100 Bengal Silk Co 100	1,200 to —	4 India Enfaced Paper
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2	360	Bonded Warehouse 445	80 to —	1 A Do 1000 0
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 Anglo-Indian 500 181		Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80	40 to -45	44 Mauritius, 1881 101 to 103
				16 110. 1895-96 179 4- 210
Angio-indian 500 18] Bellary S. & W. Co.	114	Calcutta Hydraulic 100	150 to 155 102 to 103	10 Do. 1895-96 112 to 116
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	6	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 Calcutta Steam Co. 85 Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 Chitpora Hydraulic Press	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to —	0 Do. 1899-96 112 to 116 4 Do 101 to 103 4 Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	114 6 975 850	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to — 60 to — 98 to — 25 to 26	Do.   1893-96   112 to   116
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	114	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 Calcutta Steam Co. 85 Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 100 Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 Equitable Coal 250 Fort Gloeter Jute Manufactory 100	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to — 60 to — 98 to — 25 to 26 130 to 140 12 to —	Do.   1893-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary) 30  Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30  Central India 500 35  Coorla Mills 1,000 20  D. Spinning all	114	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co	102 to 103 93 to 93 110 to — 60 to — 98 to — 25 to 26 130 to 140 12 to — 185 to 190 72 to —	Do.   1839-96         112 to   116
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) —	114 6 975 850 1 90 1 740 740 256 256	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to — 60 to — 98 to 26 130 to 140 12 to — 185 to 190 72 to — 91 to — 110 to 115	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — 30  Bombay United 1,000 30  Central India 500 35  Coorla Mills 1,000 20  D. Spinning all —	114	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to 93 110 to 93 110 to 93 88 to 98 to 98 120 to 140 112 to 140 112 to 190 72 to 91 110 to 115 60 to 91 10 to 91 110 to 115	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary) 30  Bombay United 100 30  Contral India 500 35  Coorla Mills 1,000 20  D. Spinning all	114	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to — 60 to — 98 to — 25 to 26 130 to 140 12 to — 185 to 190 72 to — 91 to —	Do.   1893-96         112 to 116
Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary) — 30  Bombay United 1000 30  Central India 500 35  Coorla Mills 1,000 20  D. Spinning all —	114 6 975 975 850 90 740 645 256 125 125 955 950 480 480 480 620	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to 93 110 to 93 110 to 94 25 to 26 130 to 140 112 to 90 72 to 91 110 to 115 60 to 115 60 to 91 10 to 91	Do.   1893-96         112   to   116
Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary) — 30  Bombay United 1000 30  Central India 500 35  Coorla Mills 1,000 20  D. Spinning all —	1146 975 975 850 90 90 740 645 256 125 955 125 480 460 460 460 460 140 .	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co	102 to 103 98 to 93 110 to 60 to 98 to 26 180 to 140 112 to 185 to 190 72 to 91 to 93 to 94	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary) —	114	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to — 60 to — 98 to — 25 to 26 130 to 140 12 to — 185 to 190 72 to — 91 to — 110 to 115 60 to — 91 to — 925 to — 93 to — 93 to — 94 80 to 86 80 to 86	Do.   1893-96         112   to   116
## Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary)	114	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 98 10 to 26 130 to 140 12 to 90 72 to 91 10 to 115 60 to 16 91 to 16 90 to 91 10 to 125 10 to 130 100 to 91 80 to 81 55 to 56 45 to 64	Do.   1893-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.	114 6 975 850 90 740 740 256 125 955 950 480 480 480 480 1,140 980 1,210 735 735 735 1,210 1,210	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co. Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 Equitable Coal Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory Coosery Cotton Mils 100 Gourepore 100 Fort Eastern Hotel 100 Howrah Docking 100 Howrah Mills 100 Anding and Shipping 100 Aunding and Shipping 100 Mutree Brewery 100 Mutree Brewery 100 Massmyth's Patent Press 100 Massmyth's Patent Press 100 Mankistopore Press	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 98 10 to 26 139 to 140 12 to 97 12 to 97 110 to 115 60 to 91 110 to 115 60 to 91 110 to 125 110 to 130 110 to 150 110 to 91 110 to 150 110 t	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.   Ld. (Bellary)	114 6 975 850 90 90 740 645 256 125 955 195 480 480 480 480 980 1,210 1,210 1,470 1,470	Calcutta Hydraulic	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 98 10 25 to 26 130 to 140 12 to 97 115 to 97 110 to 115 60 to 99 110 to 115 60 to 99 110 to 115 60 to 99 125 to 130 125 to 130 125 to 130 125 to 130 125 to 56 45 to 64 245 to 250 40 to 67	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.   Ld. (Bellary)	114 6 975 850 90 645 256 125 955 480 950 480 980 480 980 1,410 980 1,210 1,470 1,470 560	Calcutta Hydraulic	108 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 25 to 26 130 to 140 12 to 97 110 to 115 60 to 99 110 to 116 60 to 99 110 to 115 60 to 99 110 to 90 110 to	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.   Ld. (Bellary)	114 6 975 850 90 90 740 256 125 955 125 480 480 480 480 480 140 980 1,140 980 1,210 735 1,210 1,470 1,470 986 1,470 986 1,470 569 915 685 685	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 98 10 to 98 10 to 26 130 to 140 12 to 90 12 to 90 12 to 90 110 to 115 60 to 90 110 to 115 60 to 90 125 to 130 125 to 130 125 to 130 125 to 130 125 to 56 45 to 64 245 to 250 40 to 91 85 to 85 Price 9 Liquidation.	Do.   1839-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.  Ld. (Bellary) — 30  Bombay United 1000 30  Contral India 500 35  Coorla Mills 1,000 20  D. Spinning all — 25  D. Spinning all 25  Framjee Petit 1,000 25  Golam Baba 400 20  Golam Baba 400 20  Golam Baba 400 20  Golam Baba 1,000 40  Hindustan 1,000 40  Hingunghat Mill — 1,000 30  Imperial Cotton 500 30  Imperial Cotton 500 30  Imperial Cotton 500 30  Jaffer Ali 500 40  Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30  Khatao Mackungee 1,000 30  Khatao Mackungee 1,000 50  Madras United 1,000 50  Manckjee Petit all 50  Mancagon 250 9  Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50  Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50  Morational 1,000 50  Morational 1,000 50  Morational 1,000 50  New Great Eastern 1,000 50  New Great Eastern 1,000 50  Parell 625  Parell 625  Parell 625  Parell 625  Parell 625  Parince of Wales 500 50	114 6 975 850 90 740 645 125 955 125 955 460 480 480 480 480 1,140 926 480 1,140 1,140 1,140 1,140 1,140 1,140 1,140 926 1,210 1,210 1,470 1,470 569 1,470 565 205	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 25 to 26 130 to 140 112 to 97 110 to 115 60 to 91 110 to 115 60 to 95 110 to 91 110 to	Do.   1893-96
Bellary S. & W. Co.   Ld. (Bellary)	1146 975 850 90 90 256 125 955 955 480 480 480 480 480 1,40 980 480 1,40 735 1,210 1,210 1,470 1,470 1,470 569 1,500 9915 480 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	Calcutta Hydraulic Calcutta Steam Co	102 to 103 98 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 97 110 to 140 125 to 26 130 to 140 125 to 90 72 to 91 10 to 15 60 to 91 10 to 15 60 to 91 10 to 15 61 to 92 285 to 130 100 to 94 80 to 81	Do.   1893-96         112   to 116   103   4   Do.           101   to 103   4   Straits Settlements Government     105   to 107   RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
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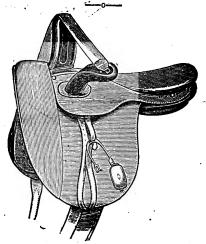
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#### LONDON, AUGUST 3, 1886.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

The overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th July; from Allahabad to the 11th July; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 10th July.

THREE additional regiments—the 3rd Goorkhas, the 23rd Bombay Infantry, and a Madras Regiment—are being sent to Upper Burma.

THE Government of India has authorised General White to increase his Mounted Infantry from 200 to 800 men. General White will reinforce Tammu from Mandalay by way of the Chindwin River.

Some sensation has been caused at Mingyan by the fact of Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Somersetshire Regiment, going on board the Flotilla company's steamer Spint Samboo, demanding the delivery of some dhoolies shipped for Nimboo, and when refused, placing Captain Morgan, the master, under the arrest of a guard with fixed bayonets, while the remainder of the men ransacked the steamer.

COLONEL LEMESURIER, commanding at Mingyan, has approved of the action taken by Lieutenant Lloyd, as the dhoolies were urgently wanted for the removal of sick and wounded soldiers.

During April and May the revenue collected in Upper Burma exceeded  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, about one-half being from the land. The expenditure during the same period amounted to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs, of which  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs were for Police and Marine.

At the Supreme Legislative Connoil, a Bill has been introduced for the more speedy trial of accused persons in Lower Burma. The Bill has been necessitated by the outbreak of dacoity.

UPPER BURMA is to be divided into four divisions— Mandalay, Bhamo, Mingyan, and Chindwin—with a Com-

The missioner for each.

UPPER BURMA does not appear to agree with the health of British officers. Sir Charles Bernard is confined to his house at Mandalay, and General White has returned to Mandalay from up-country in bad health.

THE climate is proving very trying to the troops stationed at Bhamo and its vicinity.

Owing to a similar cause, the garrison at Tummoo has had to be withdrawn, and put in a hill camp twenty miles away.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has expressed approval, in principle, of the establishment of a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces, and has asked the Government of India to work out the details.

Now that several of the Lieutenant-Governorships are about to become vacant, rumour is nominating successors to the present holders of the office. The latest gup is that Sir Lepel Griffin goes to the Punjab.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE is now paying attention to the question of the rate of salary of Natives as compared with the salary of Europeans holding the same offices.

It is supposed that heavy loss of life and property has been caused by the floods in the Saharunpore and Umballa Districts.

MAJOR WILLANS, R.E., has been accidentally killed at Sylhet while opening a tin of ammonia for an ice machine.

THE 14th Bombay Infantry appears to have had a and two others at Mooltan and Murree.

sickly time of it on the Pishin frontier. It is stated to have lost 160 men since arrival there in November, 1884.

THE latest news from the tea districts is that very heavy rain has fallen in the Darjiling Terai and the Duars, while in Assam the weather has been variable, being hot and dry in Sibsagar, and rather cold in Nowgong. In Kachar and Sylhet there has been good rain, and prospects are favourable. Red spider is still prevalent in Kamrup. In Chota Nagpur there has been plenty of rain after the late very hot weather.

The failures of two important commercial houses are announced simultaneously from Calcutta. Messrs. J. Reinhold and Co. have filed a petition in insolvency, and Messrs. E. Binning and Co., a very old-established firm, have also suspended payment.

A DESPATCH of the Government of India on the silver question, together with the reply of the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, has been published.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY Las realised a profit of Rs. 6,91,974 during the past half-year, and has declared a dividend at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

THE BANK OF MADRAS has also declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, adding Rs. 50,000 to the reserve fund, and carrying forward Rs. 41,916.

·Ir is stated that the Hyderabad Government intends to invest the Berar surplus for the past year in Government paper, and that extensive purchases have already been made through the local branch of the Bank of Bengal.

In reply to a communication from Mr. F. T. Atkins, the President of the Railway and Government Scrvants' Association, regarding the enlistment of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians into British regiments, the Government has informed him that the question is under the consideration of the Military Department.

It is reported that the Hon. C. J. Master, of the Madras Council, has been selected for the Viceregal Council.

Mr. DAYARAM JETHMUL has been nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Among the Sub-Committees working in connection with the Finance Committee at Simla is one composed of General Chapman and Colonel Collen, who have taken up the question of the staff and appointments of the Army in India.

An up-country paper hears, on the "best authority," that the Government of India has received a despatch from the Imperial Government insisting on a curtailment of the expenditure incurred in the annual exodus to the hills.

THE AMIR OF CABUL has been suffering again from gout. Private letters from Northern Afghanistan say that the new Russian railway, after being pushed to within three marches of Sarakhs, has suddenly been stopped, owing, it is believed, to want of funds, though the engineers plead excessive heat as the cause. All the various surveys for lines to Merv, Penjdeh, and the Oxus, have been completed.

Moung Oung Myhein, the famous dwarf Court clown of ex-King Theebaw, is on a flying visit to Calcutta, en route to Europe and America. He is three feet high, proportionally well-built, twenty-four years old, half a maund in weight, and without the slightest approach to deformity. The late King of Barma installed him. a phoongyi or priest.

A DIVORCE case is being heard in the Chief Court, Lahore, in which Surgeon-Major Buchanan alleged adultery on the part of his wife with Lieutenant Chadwick in England, and two others at Mooltan and Murree.

The breaks on the railway below Umballa extend over twelve miles, the line being breached in three or more places. The damage appears to be more serious than was at first supposed, for it is now said that it will be impossible to restore communication for some time. The mails meantime will have to go vià Lahore and Ferozepore to Rewari.

THE report of the operations on the works of the Mysore Gold Mining Company is of a satisfactory character.

THE net profits of the Dhun Mills, Limited, after deducting commission, interest on borrowed capital, and all charges for the half-year ending the 30th ult., equals R. 201.8 annas per share.

THE summary of money and trade is still reported as "generally discouraging."

## Potes of the Week.

The appointment of Sir R. Cross as Secretary of State for India has given to some of our daily contemporaries an opportunity of saying that "no novel and startling measures of reform need be looked for during his tenure of office." But in whose opinion does India want novel or startling measures of reform? Certainly not in the opinion of those who know India from a practical experience of the country and the people. What India wants, and has been wanting for a long time, is rest—rest from incessant and irritating experiments in legal and judicial enactments, and rest from the good intentions of the amiable reformers, European and Native, who cannot let well alone. If the new Secretary of State will only allow such rest to India, he will deserve higher honours than even the pecrage which now awaits him.

SIR JOHN GORST as Under Secretary for India will be perhaps better placed than had he been sent, as rumour at first gave out, to succeed Sir Grant Duff at Madras. The reason for his nomination to the latter post by the newspaper prophets was never given, but it probably was that he had claims which could not be overlooked by a Conservative Premier. He will bring to the India Office abilities and qualifications which will be of use to his chief, but which, without practical local experience, would have been of much smaller value in Madras. Some disappointment has been felt by Anglo-Indians who still retain an interest in Indian affairs that there has not been an endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State by nominating to the India Office some Member of Parliament whose knowledge and judgment have been the result of intimate acquaintance with the India of to-day—such a man, for instance, as Mr. J. M. Maclean. Is it too late now to do so?

Mr. C. P. Ilbert, who returns to England to become Assistant Parliamentary Secretary as soon as he can be relieved from his official duties in India, will, we imagine, be glad to shake off the dust of the Eastern land from his shoes, and to walk on more congenial soil. India has been the grave of many reputations, but few officials have had their reputations so hanged, drawn, quartered, and gibetted as be has. It has not been yet allowed even decent burial. The memory of the unfortunate "Ilbert Bill" is still ranking in the minds of too many people, to urge with any chance of obtaining a fair hearing, that great wrong was done in passionate haste to an honest, painstaking servant of the State, who was merely carrying out what he conscientiously believed to be his duty. But five years hence, and some Englishmen who took part in the old agitation will perhaps wonder why they did it. The whirligig of Time may be on the side of Mr. Ilbert.

Nobody will question the claim of Mr. C. E. Buck to the honour which Her Majesty has conferred upon him for services rendered as Commissioner for the Government of India at the present Exhibition, as under the supervision of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, of which he is Sccretary, the greater portion of the collections in the Indian Courts were provided. But questions are being asked as to whether there is any rule keyond that directed by the blind god Chance, or by his colleague Favoritism, which controls the distribution of such honours in other quarters? One of these questions comes from India. The Bombry Government has issued a Resolution complimenting the Bombay Committee for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition upon the result of their labours, and conveying the thanks of the Governor in Council to the President and members and to the Native Princes and Chiefs who contributed, but it makes no mention of other persons whose aid was invaluable.

COMMENTING upon such omission the Bombay Gazette remarks—"It is never a grateful task to inquire into the way in which the streams that flow from the fountain of honour are distributed. All that is clear in this matter is that some portion at least of the honours have been distributed on the principle that the more slender the claim the more readily should it be recognised. And this is a principle which necessarily excluded both Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Kipling from the roll of honour." But it is not in India only that surprise has been expressed at no public recognition having yet been made of the valuable services rendered by the gentlemen named. The surprise has been expressed in England by all who know the facts.

Whilst Finance Committees, Treasury Secretaries, and Political Economists continue to air their respective views on questions of currency, and bi-metallists and their opponents keep warm the arguments between themselves, the rupee continues to depreciate. Since December last it has fallen from nearly 1s. 6d. to rather less than 1s. 4½d. The Times says that a Royal Commission will be appointed to go into the whole question "before another six months are over." But why not now? The sooner the better, if any good is to be hoped for from such a Commission, which we don bt. One remedy has been proposed by an Auglo-Indian who has to remit from the East. Ho suggests that all officials at home who derive pay or pension from the revenues of India, should be paid in rupees, the rupee to be considered the equivalent of two shillings. He thinks that although this might be "hard" upon the gentlemen who stay at home, it would stir them up to some action towards helping those who suffer in India.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has issued a very sensible General Order from Simla, granting certain indulgences to all weil-behaved soldiers, with a view to making the Service more popular and courts-martial for trivial offences less common. He recommends to Commanding Officers that the tattoo should be at half-past nine o'clock throughout the year, that recreation-rooms should be kept open till ten o'clock, that men in possession of one good conduct badge should receive the fullest indulgence in the grant of passes, consistent with the requirements of health, duty, and discipline, and be excused attendance at all roll-calls (including meals) except tattoo. His Excellency found that the experiment which he tried in this direction in Madras worked well, and he has every confidence in its adoption elsewhere. Sir Frederick is right. Treat the private soldier less like a child, and more like a sensible being whose honour may be trusted to, and the result will be better for the discipline and popularity of the army.

WE regret that we have been obliged to hold over until next week the publication of the very important and interesting Paper on the Forests of India, which was read lately in the Conference Hall of the Exhibition by Dr. Brandis, C.I.E., F.R.S.

A CONVENTION has been signed at Pekin arranging for the continuance of the decennial missions from Burma, China agreeing to British rule in Burma and promising to encourage trade, which will be regulated by a special convention. There will also be a commission for delimiting the fronticr. The Tibet mission is to be countermanded on account of local difficulties apprehended by the Chinese Government, who, on their part, engage to take steps to promote trade between India and Tibet.



#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1. A long note on the effects of the low rate of exchange upon the Indian export trade, prepared by Mr. O'Connor, Assistant-Secretary of the Financial Department, has just been published, and, as it is issued in the official Gazette, it may probably be taken as expressing the views of the Government. The note is devoted to controverting the assertion that low exchange benefits India by stimulating trade. The writer begins by summarising the arguments for that assertion. They are—that low exchange gives the exporter a larger number of rupees for the sterling price of his merchandics, thus could have a been less than the statement of the sterling that the statement of the statem price of his merchandise, thus enabling him to sell more cheaply and stimulating consumption; that he is also able to give a better price to the cultivator, and so stimulate production; and that, while exports are stimulated and increased by the fall in the exchange, imports are correspondingly restricted.

Mr. O'Connor replies that these arguments leave out of sight Mr. O'Connor replies that these arguments leave out of sight important factors affecting trade in a greater degree than the exchange, and that they are unsound and opposed to facts. The exporter, he says, is certainly able to sell goods more cheaply in the consuming market, but this cheapness has not actually had the effect of specially stimulating exports. He does not actually receive a larger rupee-return for his goods, and consequently cannot give a better return to the cultivator. As regards imports, they cannot be restricted while exports are stimulated, for both must increase or decrease in the same ratio unless the country. must increase or decrease in the same ratio unless the country is increasing its debt to other countries. The fall in prices of imported goods having much exceeded the fall in exchange, there has been no such increase in their cost as to restrict consumption, and, in fact, there has been no restriction; low exchange has merely operated to counteract partially the loss to Indian trade resulting from low prices. Export trade has not made such progress since the exchange began to fall quickly and heavily—that is, during the last three years—as in previous years, when the exchange was higher and steadier. If trade has not actually fallen off, but made some relatively slow progress, the fact is due to the extension of railways, the reduction of freights, and to good seasons, and not to the fall in the exchange.

From these arguments Mr. O'Connor draws the conclusion

that, as the heavy fall in prices, or, at any rate, a great part of the fall, and the low exchange are both the outcome of one cause -namely, the appreciation of gold, therefore an increase in the rate of exchange would be accompanied by a corresponding rise in gold prices, and no restriction on the Indian export trade would result from a recovery in the rate of exchange. He supports his case by a long array of figures, and then goes on to argue that the Indian export trade has actually decreased during the last two years. He concludes by asserting that the appreciation of gold dealt Indian trade a heavy blow by reducing the prices of Indian produce, while, on the other hand, it lessened the force of the blow by lowering the rate of exchange. With the remonetization of silver, the injury of low prices, with its attendant partial redress in low exchange, will, he thinks,

This note is likely to attract much attention at a moment when the rapid fall of exchange is rendering the question one of

great interest to every person in India.

The Government has answered the inquiries addressed to it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association regarding rumours lately prevalent as to the proposed abolition of the original sides of the High Courts. The answer states that about two years ago certain inhabitants of Calcutta memorialised the Government for an enlargment of powers of the Small Cause Court in respect of cases relating to real property. The memorial was referred to the High Court, which deprecated the property as a property of the court of the court of the property. the proposal as unsuitable to Calcutta, and expressed its readiness to diminish the expenses attending petty cases respecting immovable property by applying a special scale of costs to them. While the High Court's arswer was under consideration it became known to the Government that the Finance Committee was communicating with the High Court on various matters, and therefore the Government decided to defer further consideration of the memorial pending the submission of any recommendations that the Finance Committee might see fit to make on the subject.

It is stated that the Finance Committee has submitted a new scheme regarding financial contracts between the supreme and provincial Governments. It is understood that the committee had before it two distinct proposals on this subject. One was to place the contracts on an entirely new basis; the other was to modify and adjust them on existing lines. It is believed that the Government will incline to the latter, as the former would give the provinces tee large a charge of force is independent.

give the provinces too large a share of financial independence.

Another decision of the Finance Committee which has been made known is that it will recommend the entire abolition of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred during the theatrical performance at Tinnevelly on Monday evening. The thatched building in which the performance was being held caught fire.

There were 400 or 500 persons present, and, as the doors opene l inward the crush prevented their being opened. Seventy persons were killed and sixty more injured, many very seriously. It is reported that the fire was the result of a preconcerted design. The North-Western Railway has again been breached by floods

near Umballa, and the postal communication with the Punjab is

deranged.

Colonel Lockhart has returned from Central Asia, and las assumed the duties of Quartermaster-General at Simla. The Maharajah of Kerowlee died last week. The rails of the Bolan Railway are now laid to Quetta.

The news of the abandonment of the Tibet Mission has caused some disappointment, but no great surprise, as the long delay in the start raised the suspicion that there was some difficulty in the way. Mr. Macaulay and the other members of the Mission and the Discipling head of the Mission are still at Darjeeling, but will probably disperse before long.

#### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

KHOJA SALEH, JULY 20. The Joint Commission has practically finished its labours. The

whole of the frontier has now been demarcated by pillars, and there only remains in dispute a small tract containing eight square miles of cultivated land, with an annual revenue of a few hundreds of pounds. The question whether this is to remain Afghan territory or be given to Bokhara depends on the construction of the agreement of 1873, and it must be decided by the Cabinets which negotiated that agreement.

In the meantime, the Commission will probably dissolve itself, leaving, perhaps, one or two officers to erect the two or three pillars which will be required when the question has been

which will be required when the question has been

decided.

The heat is great—over 100 degrees in the tents—but the bulk of the members of the mission and the escort are in the mountains near Mazar-i-Sharif, where the climate is excellent.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 26.

Captain Wilbraham, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, died

on the 22nd inst. of wounds recently received.

Much sickness prevails among the troops at Mandalay. Two
hundred and fifty Europeans and 450 Natives are in the military hospitals.

The projected expedition to the ruby mines has been deferred until October. The action of the Government of India in letting the mines before they have been inspected, and without allowing public competition, is severely censured by the Rangoon Gazette. RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

On the 26th of last month Lieutenant Huggins, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, surprised the insurgent Chief Hlaco while engaged in burning the village of Kanbyoo; the enemy's loss was 150 killed and wounded.

Major Persse, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, has captured Magye, a village near Ava, killed 13 and capturing 37 incurrents.

insurgents.

The Yemathen district is very disturbed. The insurgents attacked Ningyan, and succeeded in burning some houses. Numerous skirmishes have occurred near Ningyan. On the 21st 200 men and two guns defeated 1,000 insurgents. Our loss was two killed, eight wounded. The engagement took place in a thick jungle. The enemy fought obstinately, and, availing themselves of cover, reached within 30 yards of the guns. The 16th Madras Regiment, 600 strong, has been sent to Ningyan. As the road is closed the troops had to assend the Sittang, and left road is closed the troops had to assend the Sittang, and left Tounghoo in a flotilla of 80 boats.

Sir Charles Bernard has returned to Mandalay.

Mr. Burges, Commissioner of Mandalay, starts to-morrow to assume his duties. Mr. Power, a Bengal civilian, is appointed Commissioner of the Minhla district of Upper Burma. The condition of Lower Burma is improving.

A POST OFFICE FOR CHINA.—The special correspondent of the London and China Telegraph writes that Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G, the Inspector-General of Customs, has prevailed upon the Chiness Government to adopt a very progressive measure, viz., a postal system, which, though at first on a small scale, it is anticipated will eventually lead to the incorporation of the "Middle Kingdom" in the Postal Union. The service, as at present proposed, will be between the Treaty Ports, and will be worked by the Customs; but from such ports it is intended to gradually organise the service in and throughout the country. The Chinese are Customs; but from such ports it is intended to gradually organise the service in and throughout the country. The Chinese are notoriously given to letter writing, and if a fair rate be charged they will doubtless avail themselves largely of the proposed service; indeed, there is no country calculated to produce a better revenue from postal and telegraphic sources than China, if, as above indicated, only moderate rates are charged. In this connection we are again tempted to allude to the circumstance that the French Post Office at Shanghai charges only half the rates demanded by the British Office for letters, &c., forwarded by the demanded by the British Office for letters, &c., forwarded by the same steamers. Moreover, it is surely an anomaly that letters posted on the Continent for ports in the far East should only be charged half the rates on those from the United Kingdom, as is the case.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL FEDERATION. (Pioneer.)

It is natural that with L ndon full of Colonists and the Indo-Colonial Exhibition in full swing, projects of Federation should be in the air, and that they should be discussed with more than ordinary carnestness and animation. To us in India the question is how would federation affect India, and what rank would the Indian Empire take in the United States of Great Britain? Most advocates of the Indian I Colonial Federation omit India from the discussion, or content themselves with observing that she must for a long time to come remain as a dependency. This is a very convenient way of gliding over a difficulty, but the difficulty for all that remains, and, if federation is ever to take practical shape must be faced.

If, for the sake of argument, the solidarity of interest between England and the self-governing Colonies be conceded, no such admission is possible in the case of the Colonies and India. It cannot be too clearly stated that the Colonies have nothing to do with India. The form of Government which the Indian Empire represents is not in the same plane of politics with the self-governing democracies of Greater Britain. If national government in India were an accepted fact, the place which India would occupy in the Federation is obvious. But whilst India remains a dependency, it could by no possibility enter into the Federal Union. Would it then remain as a dependency of Great Britain, and as such subject to the court of the Provincial Parliament, or would it he made a remain as a dependency of Great Britain, and as such subject to the control of the Provincial Parliament, or would it be made a dependency of the Federal Government? We mention these alternatives without venturing an opinion upon them. Either is fraught with immense difficulties, and the fact that they have not been faced by the advocates of Federation shows the theoretical and academic character of their schemes. If India were to remain a provincial dependency of Britain, we should have the anomaly that the Federal Parliament and the Federal Government would that the Federal Parliament and the Federal Government would perpetually be concerned with questions of imperial foreign policy arising out of the relation of one member of the Federation to its special dependency. If, on the other hand, India were transferred to the Federal Government, we should have the still greater anomaly of the Colonies directing the administration of a country with the acquisition of which they had absolutely nothing to do with the acquisition of which they had absolutely nothing to do, and to the government of which their origin, their traditions, and their institutions are totally opposed. Are the Colonics prepared to share England's responsibility for her national debt? Are they ready to bear the cost of the next European struggle in which England may be forced to embark for the defence of India? Stated thus the question can only meet with a negative answer. The Indian Empire to our mind is in itself the most formidable The Indian Empire to our mind is in itself the most formidable barrier to all projects of confederation or federation hitherto propounded. The fact may be regretted, but there it is, and it must be recognised. But for India, Britain might withdraw from the international politics of Europe and throw in her lot with the new England of Australasia and the trans-Atlantic Colonies. But with India in her keeping, Britain must remain within the circle of European diplomacy and European wars; and this constantly leads her into paths where it is neither necessary nor desirable that her Colonies should follow.

#### RETRENCHMENTS IN THE LAW COURTS. (Bombay Gazette.)

The Finance Committee, whatever the practical result of their work may be, have already impressed the character of thoroughwork may be, have already impressed the character of thoroughness upon their investigations, and upon their suggestions for the reduction of expenditure. They have recently brought the High Courts within the area of their inquiry, and communications have been made to each, offering and inviting suggestions towards a more economical administration of the Courts. The Bombay High Court, we believe, has been asked to suggest ways and means of introducing economy in the staff and arrangements, and to give its opinion as to the possibility of introducing changes in the judicial organisation in the direction of greater speed and less expense by a transfer of jurisdiction on the Original Side, or otherwise. In the latter respect, as we have repeatedly shown, there wise. In the latter respect, as we have repeatedly shown, there is urgent call for reform, though it is only indirectly that this particular question, which is one of cheap and speedy justice, comes within the scope of the Committee's inquiry. Their mission has less relation to the interests of the suitor than of the finances, as they admit with something of cynical candour when, in discussing the state of things at Calcutta in a letter to the Registrar of the the state of things at Calcutta in a letter to the Registrar of the Bengal High Court, they observe that a mere lowering of Court-fees only enhances the objection which may be raised from a financial point of view. The letter to the Calcutta Court deals with many questions of great interest to us, for there is much in common between the evils that call for remedy in Bombay and in Bengal. It shows, to begin with, that if law in India is costly to the suitor it is also costly to the Government. In 1884-5, the four High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the North-West Provinces cost £258,000—we do not see, by the way, why the Committee should have set forth the grand totals in pounds sterling and the headsof expenditure in rupees—and the outlay was only partially covered by the receipts. In the Bengal Court the

excess of expenditure over receipts on the Original Side last year was sixty-eight thousand rupees; on the Appellate Side it was nearly four lakhs and a-half. Thus the net cost was about five nearly four lakhs and a-half. Thus the net cost was about five lakhs. Here is ground tempting enough to a Committee charged above all things with cutting down superfluous outlay wherever they may see it, and the suggestions which they have made to the Calcutta Court show that they will not miss their opportunity. There, as in Bombay, the Original Side offers wide scope for profitable reform. It cost Rs. 2,98,659 last year, of which Rs. 1,08,500 went in salaries, Rs. 1,75,763 in establishment expenses, and Rs. 13,896 in contingencies. But the property represented by the suits which it thus cost nearly three lakhs to try was only twenty-eight lakhs, and this fact suggests to the Committee the question whether a portion of the work might not, without risk of a miscarriage of justice, be relegated to a less costly tribunal.

#### A ROMANCE OF THE RAINS.

Off did he strive: but strove in vain His love for her to smother, And she loved him-to put it plain: In short, they loved each other! He seldom wandered from her side, And people in the station, Who usually such things decide, Foretold a declaration. Yet little these two lovers wrecked, And love's young dream flowed on unchecked.

The winter sped, the summer came; 'Iwas now the rainy season; Somehow he did not seem the same; She could not tell the reason. Of late he had been hard to please; He paid a shorter visit And even then seemed ill at ease--She justly said "What is it? What makes you wriggle in your seat? Said he: "My dear, it's prickly heat."

A merry laugh. He looked dismayed: He thought that she was mockin She deftly thumped his shoulder-blade And said: "I've got it shocking. I'm twice as bad as you I'm sure, But what's the use of grieving?

Just rub your back against the door. I find it most relieving.
Come now, cheer up, and live in hope And go and try carbolic soap.

Concluded shortly was the match Despite the sultry weather—
Said they, "We'll both come to the scratch
And rub along together." Our local parson made them one, But wanted to baptise 'em; For he was ever full of fun,

And said he would surprise them.

And so (I thought 't was hardly fair)

He christened them the Prickly Pear. -Pioneer

CACTUS

#### THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

If we are to believe all that is said by the local rapers, the judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab are the most hardworked public servants in India. Work is accumulating sorapidly that they are quite unable to keep up with it. The result is that the state of business in the Chief Court is assuming a condition which falls little short of a public scandal. This is what the local paper has to say on the subject:—

"Such is the block of work, that cases are now being fixed for hearing in December 1887. In other words, an appellant in a civil suit has to wait over a near before he can be heard in oppo-

hearing in December 1887. In other words, an appellant in a civil suit has to wait over a year before he can be heard in opposition to a judgment which, perhaps, on the face of it, is as wrong as it can be. The reason for this state of things is plain. The Court is undermanned. No judges in India work so early and late as the judges of the Chief Court, but their labour is vain to stem the tide of work that steadily flows in with increasing volume. The delay above adverted to is in itself a substantial grievance; but it is seriously aggravated by the operation of the little-known provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act relating to the abatement of appeals. Under Limitation Act relating to the abatement of appeals. Under these, as at present interpreted by the Court, the death of an appellant or respondent necessitates an application for the substitution of the legal representative of the deceased on the record within sixty days of the date of such death. No rule of law has within sixty days of the date of such death. No rule of law has worked more cruelly on the mass of the ignorant peasants, whose disputes form the subject of the larger portion of the lisigation that comes before the Court. An ordinary occurrence is somewhat of this kind. An appellant files his appeal in a case in which there are several respondents. He gets a slip of paper, a parcha which tells him that a date, some months distant, is fixed for the hearing of the case; and he contentedly journeys back to his village, often hundreds of miles away, to wait patiently for the long-deferred day. In the interval, in the ordinary course of probabilities, one of the respondents dies. To his dismay, an objection is raised, at the outset, that as one of the respondents has died, and no steps have been taken by the appellant within sixty days to bring his heir on the record, the appeal must abate. Asked why he has omitted to take the steps required by law, he replies that he knew nothing about it being necessary. This is held to be an insufficient excuse, and the appeal abates accordingly. The above is a matter of constant occurrence; and yet our Courts profess to be guided by the rule "equity, justice, and good conscience," in the disposal of matters that come before them. The fault does not, however, lie with the judges. They have only to interpret the law, and cannot deviate from it. The fault lies with the Legislature which imposes harsh, technical rules on a people still for the most part in a state of the rudest ignorance; and which gives no discretion to the courts to relax these rules on suitable occasions."

The Lahore paper thinks that the only remedy for this state of things is to lighten the strain of work now imposed on the Chief Court; and adds that the time has now arrived for creating in the Province a High Court after the model of that existing at Allahabad.

#### BENGAL.

COLONEL A. FITZHUGH, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th July.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Entally Orphanage.

MAHARANI SURNOMOVE.—The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor has been given to Maharani Surnomoye, M.C.I., for her liberality in erecting a building for Hindu female lepers at the Asylum in Amherst-street, and providing it with beds and bedding, and also for building a dead house for the Asylum at a total cost of Rs. 7,765.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY.—A Calcutta correspondent telegraphs:—"The Committee of the Central National Mahomedan Association have passed a resolution thanking his Excellency the Viceroy for appointing another Mahomedan to the Supreme Council, and for conferring the distinction on Syed Ameer Hossein, whose appointment has given great satisfaction to the Mahomedan community."

The late Mr. Miller.—The following Calcutta High Court report is one of the many complete denials which can be furnished to the assertions that the late joint manager of the Burdwan Raj plundered his charge:—"Mr. Dignam, appearing on behalf of the widow of the late Thomas de Burgh Miller, made an application for the grant of probate and letters of administration to the widow, under the will of the deceased. The attorney stated that the estate was worth some Rs. 35,000, of which certain tea and other shares represented Rs. 20,000, and the balance some Rs. 4,000 in the Bank and arrears of salary due. His lordship granted the application."

THE MAHOMEDANS OF BENGAL.—The Mahomedans of Bengal are, says a Calcutta paper, in a chronic state of discontent with the small amount of special assistance rendered by Government towards their education, and with the very trifling share of Government patronage enjoyed by them. This feeling, it is added, finds vent from time to time in petitions and protests; and the present widespread movement, which has derived intensity from the recommendations of the Education Commission, is merely the expression of a grievance never absent from the minds of the Mussulman community.

#### MADRAS.

THE Infant Crown Prince of Mysore is gradually recovering from his late illness, which was very nearly proving fatal.

THE long-talked of transfer of the Mysore State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway is now, says a Bangalore paper, an accomplished fact.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN MADRAS.—A useful idea is about to be carried out under the direction of the Madras Agricultural Department. A party furnished with a number of ploughs and other farm implements is about to set out on tour through the southern districts in order to demonstrate their utility to the people. Several Madras firms have promised to give their support to the scheme.

MURDER OF A GANG OF CONSTABLES.—The Vizianagram correspondent of the Madras Standard writes under date 24th June:— "Semi-official information has been obligingly communicated to us through the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey to the effect that a gang of police constables, stationed on the hill-tracts of the Rumpa country, have been most cruelly massacred, by the rude hill tribes, in forms which I could not describe with delicacy. Rumpa is in a state of dreadful disturbance, and it is stated that Thalai Chanddria is the instigator of the dreadful scenes. Whole villages, it seems, have been pillaged, and thousands of

ryots, graziers, &c., have deserted the country, owing to these ruffians and insurgents. It is gratifying, however, to state that our Collector has passed a resolution to the effect that a company of three hundred constables should be ordered off expeditiously into the vortex of the scene. The circum tances which have led to the origin of these tumults and broils are as yet insoluble by us. I venture to think it is necessary at this juncture to notice that these disturbances would teach Government a good lesson, who has no sympathy, as it seems, with the inhabitants of this district. The country is most besottedly neglected, and this is no effort of exaggeration; for any land surveyor will prove this with terrible ease."

#### BOMBAY.

THE REV. C. H. BADHAM'S leave on medical certificate for one year has been commuted into furlough for two years.

O Anglo Lusetana, an Anglo-Portuguese journal, has been started in Bombay to represent the views of the "Portuguese" community.

BRIGADE-SURGEON H. V. CARTER has been appointed Professor of Hygiene Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook.

THE Bombay Fire Brigade, which is at present associated with the police force, will, it is stated, shortly be taken over by the Municipality.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened on the 20th of September next. About the same date will be held the exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables, in connection with the Poona Horticultural Society.

MR. SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKAR, C.S., left for England on Saturday with his wife and mother. This is, perhaps, the first time that an aged Hindoo lady of orthodox views has proceeded on a voyage to England.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

COLONEL W. W. BODDAM, Punjab Police, has been granted 183 days extension of leave.

BRIGADE-SURGEON FAIRWEATHER acts as Inspector-General of Jails in the Punjab during Dr. Gray's absence on furlough.

In all probability the Bill to amend the Punjab Land Revenue Act will be introduced in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Colonel Davies at the next meeting.

RAINING FISH.—A correspondent writes from Fatehpur, July 7th:—"Yesterday and to-day it has been raining fish here; several have been picked up in my compound, still alivo, about two inches long. I do not know whether this is an unusual occurrence or not. This is the first time it has come within my notice."

CURIOUS PHENOMENA.—Two curious phenomenons are likely to be presented to the view of the people of the Punjab shortly: one is that in which the whole of the contractors of that province are about to start, if they have not already started, on a tour through the hill districts of Khu:halgurh and Bunnoo, in order, as the advertised wish of the Executive Engineer, Frontier. Road Division, states, to make themselves acquainted with the condition of the labour market, sources of supply, and prevailing rates for materials of all kinds required for works under construction, preparatory to tendering for contracts for the same. The other is the attendance of the whole of the Rawalpiudi Volunteer Force before the Civil Court, in compliance with the advertised summons to answer individually and collectively a claim for provisions supplied to their Recreation Club, and for which no individual member seems to be personally responsible.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and it has been interesting to peruse the record of almost daily triumphs won in the great Federation feeding campaign which has been conducted under the able leadership of the Reception Committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. It has been a wonder to multitudes how our "distinguished visitors" have managed to survive so many banqueting battles, and it speaks marvels for the stamina of the sons of what Mr. Tennyson calls the "morning land," that they are still to the front in the prandial slaughter and post-prandial heroic oratory. They have proved themselves to be most valiant trenchermen, and equal to the slock of innumerable hosts. But ought not honours also to be paid to those gallant officers who, having done the State much service in many lands and on other battle-fields, have still courage and digestion sufficient left to brave the dangers of interminable festivities? They have run, and are still running, risks to which a general action might be considered to be as child's play. C.I.E.'s and "additional" C.M.G.'s are being bestowed with lavish hands upon the "distinguished visitors"; ought not some "extra additional" Order be found for the distinguished officers who are leading them triumphantly over so many banqueting-fields?—

Broad Arrow.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following return may be accepted as showing approximately the composition and strength of the force now in Upper and Lower Burma, exclusive of the Staff:—

Officer		Men.		Natives.		
3 mountain batteries (British)	12	• • • •	228	• • •		
4 garrison batteries	. 16	•••	404	•••		
2 mountain batteries (Native)	8	•••	• • • •	•••	444	
2nd Madras Cavalry	. 12		•••		307	
6 Regiments of British Infantr		• • •	4,452		•••	
201 Regiments of Native Infanti	y 164	•••	•••	• • • •	14,924	
7 Companies of Suppers and Min	ers 21	•••		• • • •	945	
Total	341	• • •	5,084	• • •	16,620	

Concerning the above figures, we may add that there are 15,026 officers with the 5,084 British soldiers, or 1 officer to every 37 men, and 205 officers to the 16,620 Native soldiers; or 1 officer to every 80 men. The grand total of troops is just over 22,000, and the additional three regiments of Native Infantry now being sent will raise it to about 24,000. On their arrival Bengal will have 8 Native Infantry Regiments in Burma, Madras 10½, and Bombay 5.

A GRATUITY of three months' military pay of rank has been granted to Colonel J. Johnson, C.S I., Political Agent, Manipur, for the wound received by him in action near Tummo, in the Kubbo Valley, Upper Burma, on the 1st February last.

Out of the 41,166 soldiers serving in the Bengal Presidency, no fewer than 10,648 are now resident in the hills. In the hill stations there are also 548 soldiers' wives and 899 children. This gives a percentage of 28.85 men, 37.57 women, and 43.32 children. There are also in addition 57 children at Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph's Summer Home at Missouri.

BEFORE Lieutenant-General Prendergast, V.C., left Burma, he published an order to his command granting a reward of Rs. 360 to cach officer or soldier who would pass in Burmese by the colloquial test as laid down for the Burman Police.

Owing to the transfer of the Quetta District to the Bengal command, it has been decided to redistribute the present Musketry Circles in the Bengal Presidency. The following is the revised list:—First Circle, Headquarters, Fort William: all troops and volunteers serving in the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Districts. Second Circle, Headquarters, Allahabad: all troops and volunteers serving in the Allahabad Division and Sugor District, including the station of Hoshangabad, the Bhopal Battalion at Schore, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers at Itarsi and Jubbulpore. Third Circle, Headquarters, Lucknow: all troops and volunteers serving in the Oudh Division and Rohilkhund District. Fourth Circle, Headquarters, Meerut: all troops and volunteers serving in the Meerut and Gwalior Commands, excepting Delhi and Roorkee and the Central India Horse at Goona. Fifth Circle, Headquarters, Umballa: all troops and volunteers serving in the Sirhind Division and at the stations of Roorkee, Delhi, Ajmere, and Deoli. Sixth Circle, Headquarters, Mean Meer: all troops and volunteers serving in the Lahore Division and Quetta District. Seventh Circle, Headquarters, Rawalpindi: all troops and volunteers serving in the Rawalpindi and Peshawur Commands. Eighth Circle, Headquarters, Abbottabad: all troops serving in the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE Government of India have decided to grant free conveyance by railway as well as by sea for the adopted children of a soldier, who are the legitimate offspring of soldiers and are bond fide dependent on him for support, on all occasions on which the soldier is moved on duty and is necessarily accompanied by his family.

THE Bombay rule under which officers of the Staff Chips, who are seconded in their regiments, are required to subscribe to both the mess and band funds of the regiments on which their names are borne in the proportion of one-half of what they would have to pay when with their regiments, has been adopted by Bengal, and will most probably be introduced into the Madras army.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punj b was not consulted on the proposal to transfer the force from his control to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Charles Aitchison was merely informed of the decision to effect the transfer after it had been arrived at by the Secretary of State who, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sanctioned the transfer in October last.

It is under consideration to adopt the plan of instruction in army-signalling carried out in England, in India for the instruction of both European and native soldiers, and to place their training in the hands of an officer who will have the rank and standing of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL officers commanding divisions and districts, with hill stations within their limits, have been exhorted by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to issue such orders as will ensure these sanitaria being fully utilized, during the hot weather, as regar?s the instruction of the troops stationed therein. The space available for parade grounds in hill stations is of course contracted; and his Excellency points out the advisibility of extending the system of independent company instruction. In this view, a battalion might be ordered to rendezvous at a selected spot at a distance from cantonments, the company commanders issuing detailed orders and moving independently. After the assembly of the corps, the companies might similarly be directed to move independently to their barracks. This practice, Sir Frederick Roberts goes on to say, will ensure the frequent movement of troops in organised bodies over the hills, without the tedium of regular route marching; and will give them a thorough knowledge of the ground in the vicinity. Attention is to be paid, moreover, to sketching practice, and the preparation of road reports; and signalling between stations is to be carried on both by night and day, constantly. Lastly, the attention of all general officers is called to the possibility, after the rainy season, of uniting the troops under their command "in some general scheme of instructional manœuvres."

It has been finally decided that the six additional Garrison Batteries for the defences of India shall not be brought to this country until the trooping season of 1887-88, as the defensive positions on the North-West Frontier will not be sufficiently advanced to receive them until then

advanced to receive them until then.

CIVIL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.—We have before us the annual report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency of Madras and the Punjab, the first for 1884, the second for 1885. In both, as usual, there is a review of the reports by the respective Governments to which they are addressed. On more occ :sions than one we have had to notice, with disapproval, the tone of small fault finding and want of appreciation of the work done in the hospitals and dispensaries of India by the medical service. We think it will be a good thing when the Civil servants of the various Presidencies are made to understand that if there is one part of Indian administration that has given satisfaction to the population, and done more to reconcile the people to foreign rule, it is the medical. It is impossible to glance, even in the most superficial way, over the reports of the work done in the Civil hospitals and dispensaries of India without having this truth forcel upon us. Of this, however, Mr. W. Wilson, who "for the Chief Secretary" signs, and we suppose wrote the review of the report on the Madras hospitals before us, has not the faint Mr. report on the Madras hospitals before us, has not the rainteer notion. Wherever it is possible to state or insinuate a fault Mr. W. Wilson does not omit the opportunity, but we look in vain for a word of sympathy or of appreciation of the enormous amount of medical and surgical work he passes under review. It is recorded in this report that the vast number of 58,247 surgical operations were performed in the year under notice. Of these, 3,358 were major operations. Mr. W. Wilson, on the part of his Government, expresses the eminion that the increase in the number of major operations was opinion that the increase in the number of major operations was hardly to the extent to be wished. Why, what a glutton in operative surgery this Mr. W. Wilson is! 58,247 surgical operations in one year does not satisfy him. Will Mr. W. Wilson be surprised when told, as we venture to tell him, that we in Europe do not estimate the progress of modern surgery by the number of surgical operations? In the Madras Presidency there are now 299 native hospitals and dispensaries under the care of 36 commissioned medical officers, 111 apothecaries, 105 hospital assistants, 43 pensioned and private medical practitioners, and 4 medical missionaries. In the year under notice, cholera prevailed in most parts of the Presidency. Out of 14,558 cases of this disease treated in the dispensaries, 5,735 proved fatal. We note with pleasure that the review prefixed to the Punjab Report by Mr. W. M. Young, the secretary to the Punjab Government, is written in a much fairer and more courteous spirit than the one noticed above, and that it concludes with a cordial expression of the plan on the part of Sin Charles Aitshican the Lieutenant. thanks on the part of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, for the long and faithful service rendered in this department by Deputy Surg. General A. M. Dal as, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and of the valuable advice which he has ever afforded to himself and his predecessors. One of the most interesting parts of this Report is the progress being made in the number of lying-in hospitals and the number of women using them, amounting in all to 539, as against 393 in the previous year. No less than 344 cases were treated in the lyingin hospital at Amritsar. A lady doctor (Elizabeth Bielhy) is now established in a permanent lying-in hospital at Luhore; this lady also gives instructions in practical midwifery to the female students of the Lahore medical school. It is expected that a lady doctor from England, with two trained European nurses, will open a lying-in hospital at Simla this season, in connection with the Ripon Hos, ital. It is proposed, also, to open a separate hespital for women at Delhi, as part of the "Dufferin Hospital" project. The enormous mortality among women in child-bed in India from the ignorance of the native midwires is lamentable. India from the ignorance of the native midwives is lamentable, and the amount of suffering following the simplest and most remediable accidents of child-birth is so great, that we must rejoice over the dawn of a better day for India in this important branch of medical aid.—British Medical Journal.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

A paper on "Railway Extension in the Colonies," was read at the Conference on Tuesday, 27th ult., by Mr. J. S. Jeans. The author began his paper by pointing out that this was a subject of almost equal interest to the Colonies and the mother country —to the former because no other single influence coult so materially aid their development, and to the mother country because she would for a long time be called upon to supply the greater part of the materials of construction, and because the Colonies would take more of our home produce, the more they were able to expect the mealing. The experience of the United vere able to export themselves. The experience of the United States had shown that there was a close relation between railway facilities and the development of foreign trade, and that the more the exports were increased, the greater was the volume of imports, although the two did not exactly nor necessarily run on fours. Britain now imports over 125 million pounds worth of food supplies, of which America furnishes fully 30 millions worth. It is of great importance to England to endeavour to assist the Colonies to take the place of the United States in this regard, because the United States were a hostile nation in commercial affairs, imposing, as they did, an average duty of 45 per cent. on the whole of their imports, with a view to the exclusion of foreign commod ties. The immense development of the trade of the United States within recent years was clearly traccable, in great part, to railway extension. There were now 130,000 miles of railway opened in the United States, whereas cur Austra'ian Colones had only 7,000 miles for an almost equal area, and Canada, for a larger area, excluding Alaska, had only 10,000 miles. Assuming that a railway contributed to the opening up of a country for 20 square miles on either side, the railways of the United States would be equal to opening up about 5½ milliors of square miles, or nearly double the absolute area of the country, excluding Alaska, whereas the railways so far built in Canada were only equal, on the same basis of estimation, to opening up about 400,000 square smiles, or very little more than one-ninth of the whole. The railways of India provided for opening up about half-a-million square miles, or rather over one-third of the whole, and the railways of Australia provided facilities for 250,000 square miles, or one-cleventh of the whole continent. The total mileage of railways now constructed in the British Colonies was about 3,000 railways now constracted in the British Colonies was about 3,000 miles, being an average of one mile to every 7,379 of the population and every 269 miles of area. In the United Kingdom there is one mile of railway to every six and a half miles of area, and in the United States one mile of railway to every twenty-five miles of area. If our Colonies had the same relation of railway mileage to area as the United States, their total railway mileage would be upwards of 330,000 miles. The freight rates of our Colonies were generally higher than those of Europe, but in India and in Canada they were lower. The latter country had to arrange railway rates s) as to compete for trans-continental traffic with the United States, where, within the last ten or twelve years, the rates had been reduced on an average by one-half, and where freighters were where, within the last ten or twelve years, the rates had been reduced on an average by one-half, and where freighters were now paying the railways a hundred million pounds per annum less than they would have had to pay for the same volume of traffic in 1872. It was of great importance to our Colonial progress that the rates should be kept low, as this would develop traffic more rapidly, and better enable the Colonies to compete with the United States. That they were able so to compete had been sufficiently proved by the enormous increase in their exports of bread stuffs to Europe within recent years. With the exception of India, Queensland and New South Wales, in each of which the railways were now paying over 4 per cent, the Colonial railways the railways were now paying over 4 per cent, the Coloni il railways were not generally soremunerative as to tempt capital on their merits. Canadian railways only paid an average of 14 per cent.; Victorian railways, 2.91 per cent.; New Zealand railways, 2.51; and Cape Colony railways, 2.65 per cent. Railway promoters should endeavour not only to ascertain the traffic existing or available, but also the traffic likely to be created. Experience had shown that in the Calculus traffic developed weap varieties are not some that in the Colonics traffic developed very rapidly, and in some cases a net traffic of less than £300 per mile per annum was equal to yielding a dividend of over 4 per cent, whereas it required over £1,700 per annum to pay the same rate in England. It was of the greatest importance to the Colonies that they should be furnished in the shortest possible time, and on the greatest attainall e scale, with railway facilities, in order to transport the produce of their wheat-fields and vineyards, the sheep-runs and their cattle-ranches, to the markets of Europe, and for this purpose Colonies were justified in undertaking an expenditure and incurzing a debt that would not be otherwise justifiable.

Ir has just been ruled that volunteers can travel on State Railways and on the East India Railway in the next higher class of carriage than that for which they purchase tickets when they are bona fide proceeding to stations for the purpose of being attached to other volunteer corps for class-firing or drill.

A PRIZE of Rs. 100 is offered for the best essay on "practical suggestions for reducing the number of Native followers attached to British troops in peace and war." The Essay is open to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's forces in the Bombay Presidency.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIA REVISITED.\*

The views of a thoughtful and enlightened man of letters in regard to the ways and doings of our Eastern brethren must always be welcome; but in addition to culture of mind, Mr. Edwin Arnold possesses a grace of pen and a charm of style which impart to "India Revisited" an interest calculated to ensure the work a wide popularity. He is, as it were, a butterfly flitting from flower to flower, never wearying, never tarrying; and as we follow him in his flight, we find opened out to us an immense store of information, and the East, with its varied beauty, stands before us a living reality—scenes arise in the mind's-eye which only a master-hand can create. We see as he saw—we think as he thought.

Take, for example, the graphic description of the Egyptian denoing girl as with a carnet surged, upon the sand she extends

dancing girl as, with a carpet spread upon the sind, she extends her hand, armed with castanets, and sings to the accompaniment of some native instruments, swaying at the time her lithe body in slow, rhythmical motions to the words of the song and the measured beat of the musicians. How it imparts an air of wonder to the scene to read that through all the dance she perpetually keeps a bottle with a lighted candle therein in per'est equilibrium upon the top of her head. Yet this "balance dance" is old as the Pharaohs, and as common as Punch and Judy in this

country.

Passing through Aden, "a hard, barren, arid, volcanic rock," redeemed with but one single flower "the Aden\_lily," the reader is ushered into the new and beautiful city of Bombay, with its Wellington Pier, its Yacht Club, its University, its Courts of Justice, its Town Hall, and its magnificent railway station. The there is a glimpse of the inner life of the seething City; and Mr. Arnold, drawing aside the veil of privacy from Parsee life, describes a musical afternoon on Malabar Hill, the ladies with their "lovely dresses of every conceivable hue, rose colour, amber purple, silver, gold, azure, white, green crimson;" a Gujerat girl in red and gold singing the "List Rise of Summer," accompanied by her sister on the pinno; a ring of Parsee maidens chanting a "song circle" of singular grace, the whole entertainment concluding with "God Save the Queen," which, thanks to the efforts of Canon Harford, supported by some other loyal and patriotic enthusiasts, has taken root in India, and is now the National Authem of the East.

At P. one nautch dances and plays were the order of the day. At Paroda, the capital of the Guekwar's dominions, interest centres in the Court jewels; in very deed priceless rubies, diamonds, sapphires, and pearls, to the tune of three quarters of a million ster.in;, make the mouth of envy water, albeit many of these superb trophics are kept in a "marmalade pot!"

Bhawnagar in Kattywar merits attention as one of the most enlightened of Native States. Here we find a rallway constructed and managed in a way which would do credit to any county in England; then there are a College, a High School, a dispensary, a horse-breeding establishment, a Cottou Exchange, and a spacious hospital. Well may Mr. Arnold head the chapter which proclaims all this "A Model Native S.ate."

Ahmedabad merits a glance if only for its exquisite mosques, "built mainly of white stone, delicately and marvellously carved."
Dilwara astonishes with its Jain temples, erected at an expense of Dilwara astonishes with its Jain temples, erected at an expense of eighteen millions of money, and fourteen years of labour. Jeyporc—the City of Victory—attracts attention as a town "that might be built in the fantastic architecture of dreams, or fabled by some poet desiring strange and unparalleled combination of colour and outline. There is nothing like it in India or the world." To say nothing of the "Chanda Mahal," or Silver House, the "Hall of Victory," the Diwan-i-Khas, and numerous other magnificent buildings, there is the matchle's gateway of the "Mardan'," or "Men's Abode," bearing the enviable distinction of being the finest portal in the world. "Ulwur, an uninteresting city, demands an allusion on account of the superb State maintained by its Mahurajuh; and now the train rattling along the city, demands an allusion on account of the superb State maintained by its Mah raj h; and now the train rattling along the plains and valleys brings the travellers to Delhi—the imperial city of the great Moguls—and what pen can do justice to the associations which are linked with this famous capital? Who can depict in adequate terms the scenes of horror when Nadir Shah gave his sildiers license to plunder and debauch the luxurious metropolis of the East? Who can portrap the sad and remarkable vicis itude of fortune, when the last of the Moguls handed his sword to the representative of the British Government, and accepted the position of a pensioner at the hands of a Power which had erected an Empire on the ruins of the House of Timour. Further, too, what writer has ever succeeded in doing justice to the valour, the courage, the endurance of British warriors during the stupendous struggle of 1857? Not a stone but what proclaims a deed of daring, not an arch but what tells forth a tale of heroism. A quarter of a century has not dimmed the glory of Delhi's imperishable defence; the record possesses perennial freshness, the "thrilling story of devotion" never palls, and who cannot realise with Mr. Arnoid that "cold must be the

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;India Revisited," by Edwin Arnold, M.A., C.S.I. Trübner and Co. 1886.



heart of him who can stand where those true soldiers died and not feel proud to be of the same race.'

Agra, of course, involves a reference to the "Taj Mahal," Benarcs is associated with the sacred Ganges and its countless pilgrims, Calcutta is the City of Palaces, Madras the "benighted City," albeit the suburbs are especially agreeable.

But we have already unduly trespassed upon our space. "India Revisited," however, is so enticing that perhaps no applicage independent of the public fee linguing ourselves where there are suppossible.

to the public for lingering ourselves where they are sure to loiter, and we heartly thank Mr. Edward Arnold for allowing us to share the pleasures of his second visit to the sunny shores of

### HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED.\*

"Happy though married." We don't like the title. Why not lappy because married? The greatest uninspired investigator of hearts and thoughts refused to admit impediments to the marriage of true minds. Not, however, to marriages of convenience. He postulated love in a high sense as the foundation of the mixture: not such as "alters when it alteration finds" in the person, or "accidents" of the being, whom he has, for better or worse made his own.

or worse, made his own.

Marriage of this ideal kind is, we know, out of date. Every man "must marry money, you know," and every girl wants to begin by keeping her carriage because her parents left off in a

begin by keeping her carriage because her parents left off in a position so to do.

"Whichever you do, whether you marry or abstain, you will repent," says one sage. "Bring a wife into your house, and you bring in either an angel or a devil, you know not which," quoth another. The old saying that mankind were originally made in couples, whose separation Jupiter, when, one day, ira e, decreed, is scarcely more explanatory. Be the attractions skin-deep, or purse-deep, there it is, and results in hooking, and, in the end, matrimonially landing, the fish.

Why, from the time of Solomon (who was "very much married") downwards, marriage should have been, by common consent, a topic fir jesting, we have never been able to divine. The end of a girl's spring life, as Schiller calls it, scarcely seems a subject for the banter; which has, nevertheless, always attended it. Our author gives us here the sagest advice as to the selection of a partner for life, and as to our subsequent duties the selection of a partner for life, and as to our subsequent duties towards him or her, and we are sure that no one, if any such there be, who has strictly followed his counsels, will deny their excellence. His "intentions are serious," most serious, as befits the matter in hand, yet the genius of the subject is "one too many" for him. The lovely goddess "Queen Jocus circumvolat" has not, in becoming the topic of his pages, laid aside

"Quips, and cranks, and wreathed smiles."

Scarce a bit of the pudding which is not choke-full of plums; the substantial meat of counsel is almost hidden in the garnish

the substantial ment of counsel is almost hidden in the garnish of lively, and always well-told, anecdote.

An "oldster" may have witnessed not a few weddings without having heard such an answer to the parson's "Wilt thou have?" as "Oh, dear no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter." Still less is he likely to have "assisted" at such a scene as took place at a double (civil) marriage in France, where one of the bridegrooms became jealous on account of certain plances directed by his bride towards the on account of certain glances directed by his bride towards the other bridegroom. An open quarrel cusued, and, after a brief interval, the affair ended—not, fair reader, in "smoke," produced from the muzzle of a pistol, but—in an exchange of brides, which, having been duly effected, the ceremony came to an end which was at least pacific, and, let us hope, satisfactory to all concerned. concerned.

A man was once at a teetotal gathering, "run in" in a state of inebriety so confirmed that he could but just articulate "'Sh all rite, sur, I'm the 'horrid example.'" Our "Graduate" may, for aught we know, have had this tale in his mind when he hit on the capital idea of enforcing his precepts with "horrid examples" of the consequences of neglecting them. In more than one passage, however, he gives us exemplars, not to avoid, but to follow. Cobbett for men, for the fair sex poor Mrs. Carbut to follow. Cobbett for men, for the fair sex poor Mrs. Carlyle. Her letters, which her unfeeling husband was not ashamed to make public, seem to have formed his especial study. He might better have recommended as a model Chaucer's Griscldis—"patient Grizzel," as our country folk call her. We should be grieved to think that any of our fair readers would ever be mated to a lord as cruel as was the Thane in fable, or as the ill-conditioned, vain-glorious "Hans-teufel" (devil at home) of Chelsea was in reality. was in reality.

Of course the fruits of matrimony come in for their share of notice. Kingsley, Arnold, Luther, are all held up—and most deservedly—as models for imitation, as parents. We have always been particularly pleased with Kingsley's remark, "I wonder if there is as much laughing in any other home in England as in ours." To enter on this subject is, however, to explain the fersilest of explant as a public telescopy. We will embark in the frailest of craft on an illimitable ocean.

end by quoting a precept which, as the veriest outsider can see, is alike in drawing-rooms and on drags, on racecourses and at regattas, in travel and at tennis, flagrantly violated :

"Madam! no gentleman is entitled to such distinguished consideration as your husband. Sir! no lady is entitled to such deferential treatment as your wife." (By the way, how many persons, even "premier cru," neglect even to raise their hats on

reasually meeting their better halves ?)
We can say of this, what we cannot say of every book of its kind: that, dealing with a delicate topic, it does so in a rational, yet entertaining, manner. No one will be the worse, and many can, if they choose, be the better for its perusal.

### NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

The world may well marvel how the part can be held to be The world may well marvel how the part can be held to be greater than the whole—how a sober, practical, lace like our own can ever have had a doubt whether to prefer the interes's of the entire Empire, or those of the infinitesional fraction of it which forms a "party." So engrained in the public mind is the importance of "Party" that even the writer of the first article—and a very good one it is—in this August number of the "National" does not state his question as "Empire or Party?" but as "Party or Empire?" as though the claim of "Party" to the first place were generally admitted, and it were incumbent on him to disprove it. However satisfactorily the constituencies have answered the it. However satisfactorily the constituencies have answered the "Empire or Party?" question, it is a circumstance at once lamentable, and of evil omen for the future of the Empire, that it should have been in the power of a demagogue, however able, to force it on them for decision. The causes (mainly connected to force it on them for decision. The causes (mainly connected with the individuality and peculiarly constituted moral sense of the late Premier) which brought the country to the verge of a cataclysm, are well shown by the writer of this able paper, while the real needs of Ireland, steady and unflinching enforcement of the law, and fulfilment of the first duties of Government—namely, protection of person and property—are forcibly placed before the reader by a "Candid Conservative," some of whose remarks, however just, may be unpalatable enough to many. We doubt, however, whether even he has sufficiently insisted on the broad distinction between the two portions of the population, the "Saxon" two fifths, who do, and the "Celtic" three fifths, who do not, obey the law: to talk of "Irishmen" as if they all sprang from the same stock, and were to be regarded accordingly, is misleading. No one can, in the face of history, deny that Irish manufactures (always excepting that of whisky!) have met with step-motherly treatment: ing that of whisky!) have met with step-motherly treatment: and on this the "Conservative" rightly insists. Perhaps few more gratuitous wrongs have been inflicted on Ireland than the restrictions on the growth of tobacco, the culture of which in England forms the subject of an article by Mr. Eliot James, whose opinions are not favourable to its prospects of success. To

whose opinions are not favcurable to its prospects of success. To this we can only say, let it be fairly tried after all restrictions, not absolutely indispensable, shall have been abolished.

A very interesting Paper by Lord Egerton of Tatton is devoted to the remedies for agricultural distress. That the voluntary introduction by large landowners (p. 761) (Lord Egerton instances the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) of "peasant proprietorship" is a very real remedy, and that its adoption would lead to the cultivation of many farms now standing vacant, we never had a doubt. Nor is this a mere theory; for Lord Tollemache has given it practical effect, and has, to some extent, realised, notwithstanding the difficulties referred to by Lord Egerton at p. 759, the celebrated "three acres and a cow" saying.†

"Hydrophobia" is "writ large" on the muzzle of everylog one meets, and the fair authoress of "Vera" could hardly have selected a more generally interesting subject than M. Pasteur's

selected a more generally interesting subject than M. Pasteur's treatment of the fell disease, which may at any moment be a matter of fearful concernment to us all. We shall not attempt to spoil, by excerpting from, a paper of such thrilling interest, and which no one will fail to read to the last word. It may not, however, he superfluous to warn sufferers against the effects of fear, respecting which our authoress tells (p. 785) a very striking story. Pasteur, himself, as is well known, is nothing if not encouraging in his converse with his patients. "Attendez, your allez voir comme tout cela va devenir grand," is his own pet phrase.

Those who are—and how few are not?—interested in matters

Those who are—and how lew are not?—Interested in matters the atrical will find much to entertain them in Mr. Archer's paper on "A Well-Graced Actress," in which Sara Bernhardt, Mrs. Kendal, Miss Ellen Terry, and Miss Eastlake are in turn thoughtfully criticised. Mr. Archer seems to take a somewhat gloomy view, which it is not easy to dispute, of the present state, and immediate future, of our stage, so far as the fairer sex is concerned.

All ladies will turn with zest to Mr. Perry's dissertation on

" "The National Review." August, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

<sup>†</sup> We have already shown from figures the absurdity of this cry, except as a political device. But the solution of the not very intricate problem, of the proportion of land to population in the United Kingdom, was doubtless far beyond the "mental arithmetic" of the population whom the cry misled, and who, judging by recent county elections, will not be so easily "gulled" a second time.



<sup>• &</sup>quot;How to be Happy though Married." Being a Handbook to Marriage. By a Graduate in the University of Matrimony. Third Edition. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1886.

Lady Marian Alford's excellent book, "Needlework as Art," nor will anyone lay it down unfinished. It is a complete and well-written history in brief of needlework. How much this, like all other arts, has always been used for religious purposes, and how much, consequently, it has been encouraged by priests of all kinds, we know. This Mr. Perry clearly brings out; nor are the innumerable young ladies who work "vestments" for the last new curate following in the footsteps of ignoble predecessors.

in the footsteps of ignoble predecessors.

Lady Jersey and Mrs. Alexander respectively contribute spirited pieces of verse, 'The Waking of Eng!and" and "The Siege of Derry." Mr. Mallock's "The old Order changes" comes to an appropriate close; and a paper by Mr. Bradley on the much underrated Alexander Hamilton, the author of the Constitution of the United States, and the designer of their financial system, excites the reader to know more than can be comprised in the space of a review article concerning a very remarkable man.

### THE ANNUAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1885.\*

"The Annual Register for 1885" amply maintains the high character which it has for so many years enjoyed; indeed, the work is, if possible, more than usually interesting. First, as to English history; the period embraced involves the death of Gordon, the Russian "scare," with its consequent Vote of Credit; the Redistribution Bill, the General Election, and Mr. Gladstone's ambiguous utterances in regard to Home Rule. To these memorable matters 200 pages of summary are devoted; enough is given "verbatim and literatim" to satisfy any ordinary inquirer, and the narrative of events is concise, clear, and consecutive. Foreign history disposes of a second instalment of 200 pages. Part II. is devoted to a chronicle of events, retrospect of literature, science, and art, obituary of eminent persons, and an index. It would be idle to suppose that there are no inaccuracies in a work of this nature—errare est humanum; but we have not succeeded in detecting anything calculated to mislead, and we can confidently recommend the compilation to the numerous circle of persons who are anxious to refresh their memories as to what has happened in the bygone year. At all times desirable, it is more than ever necessary in these days, when "ancient history" seems almost to surge ahead of the events of which it is composed, that we should take stock of what has gone before, and read the present by the light of the past. For this purpose it would be difficult to select a more valuable or trustworthy guide than the "Annual Register."

# WIT AND WISDOM OF REV. SYDNEY SMITH AND OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

The two volumes just received of Messrs. Longmans and Co.'s series, eulogising respectively the wit and wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith and the Earl of Beaconsfield, are in every way worthy successors of the predecessor which we have praised till our stock of language is exhausted.

The Army and Navy Magazine for August (W. H. Allen and Co.) makes its appearance in excellent time this month, and contains much matter of interest to the Services. There are several continuations of papers commenced some months ago; Colonel G. A. Furse contributes some useful hints to officers on "Operations against the line of communications," the concluding words of which are worth quoting: "All the working for the purpose of getting rewards is not healthy; it is too sordid a motive, and the thing has been greatly overdone in our petty wars. Disinterested aims, simplicity of purpose are more in consonance with the character of the true soldier; renown for valour, ability, and a conscientious and disinterested performance of his duty is what he should covet.' Captain C. B. Norman tells the story of two hazardous rides. "Military Railways in Germany," by Otto Waldau, is an essay with interesting and valuable information, and Yeorah lightens the serious matter of the volume by a bright and cleverly written sketch—"A Regimental Pet."

Books for Review.—"United," a novel, by A. P. Sinnett (George Redway); "The Literary Manual; a Complete Guide to Authorship," by Percy Russell (London Literary Society), third thousand; "Journal of the East India Association," July 1886 (W. H. Allen and Co.).

MR. R. G. BHANDARKAR, Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, has received a pressing invitation to attend the Oriental Congress which is to meet in a short time at Vienna, and there is every probability of his accepting the invitation. It would be impossible for Bombay, or Oriental learning to have a better representative.

It is stated in Rangoon that an English barrister will shortly proceed to England to advocate Theebaw's restoration!

A letter from Cabul to the Persian journal Schems says:—
'A joint campaign by England and Afghanistan against the Khan of Badakshan seems imminent. The Khan continues to maintain an independent attitude towards his suzerain, the Ameer Abdurrahman, while at the same time he receives Russian emissaries at his Court, loads them with favours, and openly shows that he acts by their direction. An adjutant of the Ameer has been sent to Faizabad with an ultimatum, calling upon the Khan to make an unconditional submission. Should there be no satisfactory reply an Afghan army will march from Jellalabad into the valley of the Amu Daria to attack Faizabad, while an Anglo-Indian expeditionary corps will start in the same direction from Chitral across the Hindoo Koosh. Badakshan will then lose its semi-independence and become an Afghan province, where the Russians will find it more difficult to intrigue. After Badakshan will come the turn of Afghan Turkestan, which will also be made to submit and lose its old privileges."

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH sends to the Times of India a letter in which he says:—"Although I am a naturalised Englishman, yet I was arrested at Aden without a warrant, one having been issued since I re-embraced Sikhism while staying at Aden. Before quitting England, the Indian Government, in great trepidation offered me £50,000 in full discharge of all claims upon it, provided I promised never to return to India; but I declined this offer as I would not accept £50,000 to give a receipt in full. My health having broken down through residence at Aden, I am now travelling on my way back to Europe in order to drink the German waters. Although the Indian Government succeeded in preventing me from reaching Bombay lately, yet they are not able to close all the roads that there are to India; for when I return I can either land at Goa or Pondicherry, or if I fancy an overland route, then I can enter the Punjab through Russia. In that event, I suppose the whole of the British army in India would be sent out, as well as the assistance of our a'ly, the Ameer, invoked, to resist the coming of a single individual, viz., myself. What a wonderful spectacle! The taxpayer of India no doubt will be glad to hear that I have resigned the miserable stipend paid to me under that I have resigned the miserable stipend paid to me under that I have resigned the miserable stipend paid to me under that I have resigned for pecuniary aid to the Oriental liberality of both my guardian when I was a minor, thus setting aside that illegal document entirely. As soon as I am restored to health, I hope to appeal for pecuniary aid to the Oriental liberality of both my brother Princes as well as the people of India. Should, however, the Government place its veto upon their generous impulse, then I shall have no alternative but to transfer my allegiance to some other European Power, who I daresay will provide for my maintenance. I find it very difficult to collect my thoughts at present, owing to bad weather."

The Government of India have authorised General White to increase his mounted infantry from 200 to 800 men. These will be stationed in parties of 60 or 70 in twelve of the principal p.s.s where they are most needed. There seems to have been an impression abroad that the Government have not complied with the demands of the local authorities for the mounted arm of the service, but in reality this is not the cass. At first no cavalry were sent with the expedition, as originally it was conducted solely by river route, and it would have been impossible to supply the steamers and flats for their conveyance; but as soon as General Piendergast expressed a desire to have mounted infantry, his proposals were sanctioned, and he was authorised to mount 200 men, the number he asked for. He afterwards applied for a squadron of cavalry, which was at once sent from Madras; and on his subsequent request the remainder of the regiment, the 2nd Madras Lancers, proceeded to Mandalay. During the rains, as is well-known, the country is not suit d for cavalry, but in the cold weather mounted men can move about, and most probably in October or November another regiment—in all likelihood one of the Bengal Lancers—will be sent to aid in the work of pacification.

The breaks on the railway below Umballa extend over twelve miles, the line being breached in three or more places. The damage appears to be more serious than was at first supposed, for it is now said that it will be impossible to restore communication for some time. The mails meantime will have to go vià. Lahore and Ferozepore to Rewari. The waters having subsided, a clearer idea of the damage has been obtained. It appears that one bridge of ten spans, near Barara, has been wrecked, the girders being carried away by the flood, while about a mile and a half of embankment near it has been demolished. There is also a large gap between Mustafaband and Jagadhri, while for seventeen miles the line is more or less damaged. The authorities are making every effort to restore communication, but the district has also suffered severely, and local labour is hard to get for work on the line. A responsible postal officer has been dispatched from Simla to superintend the transmission of the mails which are now being passed over the breaks by carriers and ekkas. The efforts to carry the up-country overland mails through the flood to Saharanpore cost the life of a Native mail agent, who was drowned in carrying out this duty.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Annual Register for the Year 1885." Rivingtons. 1885.

† "Wit and Wisdom of Rev. Sydney Smith and of the Earl of Beaconsfield." London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.

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no longer hard labour, but a luxury, my greatest delight."—Rev. J. E. Merve.

27 Besides instructing Private Pupils, Day and Evening Classes at his Offices,
37, New Oxford Street, London, Prof. Loisette has, during the past two months,
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

### THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

THE rumour which was for some time prevalent that Sir J. Gorst was to succeed Sir Grant Duff in the Governorship of Madras turns out to be incorrect, although for some days it was supposed to have the support of authority. Sir John has been otherwise provided for, and will, it is to be hoped, find his official place at home an easier and pleasanter one than had he been appointed to the rule of the Western Presidency of India. For it must be confessed that matters there have been anything but smooth or satisfactory. The retiring Governor is, to a certain extent, an optimist, especially in circumstances where he is himself mainly responsible for the working of events. In his assured faith that governors, like kings, can do no wrong, he has refused to see errors or failures in his own administration. So long as he has ruled over the once benighted Presidency, all has been sweetness and light. Everything has been ordered for the best, and the best has followed as a matter of course. In his public speeches Mr. Grant Duff spoke always words of honey, if not words of wisdom, and in his official despatches he has written as if with milk on rose leaves. If there were no such things as facts all this would be satisfactory enough, and the local administration for the past five years might be cited as a further proof of the wisdom and beneficence of British rule in the East. But, unfortunately, the facts remain after the rose-colouring put about them has faded, and there are now some very ugly facts to be looked at in connection with the late administration of Madras. It is said that there has been a breaking down of the official machinery in nearly every district of the Presidency-that there has been laxness, irregularities, want of control, and weakening of authority. More than this, it has even been asserted that much has been done to bring the integrity and good purpurposes of British rule somewhat into contempt in Native eyes. The story of what has been called the "Madras Scandals," and which has been going the round of all the Indian papers-Native as well as Englishis one which can reflect nothing but discredit on high places. The Government of Madras could hardly have been ignorant of what was going on within its own sight, but in order to keep things quiet ignorance was affected, and the usual result has followed. Light has at length been let in, and every blot has been blackened. Statements have been made and substantiated which have placed the Madras Governor and his Council in a very awkward position. Practices connected with land-jobbing and other matters infringing their covenant have been charged against Civil Servants, and it seems to be im-



possible that ignorance should have prevailed of this at headquarters. "A commercial spirit," says a local journalist, " has grown up among the British officials, and those who have the most pay have the most capital; there has been a demoralisation, and loss of tone and concealment is no longer possible." Concealment should never have been possible, and could not have been so under a strong ruler. Such a ruler Madras now wants. Into the merits or demerits of the Crole-Sullivan case it is not necessary to enter. What is required is the presence of an able, fearless man, with confidence in himself to do the right heedless of consequences to individuals. It may tax the powers of a Hercules to cleanse an Augean stable, but it must be cleansed nevertheless. The prospect which the Madras Governorship to-day offers to an honestly ambitious politician is not an alluring one, even with the handsome salary which it carries. But for the credit of English rule in India a good man must be found, who will have the courage to undertake the work of reform, and the capacity to carry it out.



### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 3.)

McRae, Lieut. Colonel A. R. T., returned from Boundary duty and assumed charge of his duties as 2nd in command and squadron commander, Erinpura Irregular Force, on June 19, relieving Lieut. R. A. Cole, who reverts to his substantive appointment of adjutant, from the same date.

R. A. Cole, who reverts to his substantive appointment of adjutant, from the same date.

Dawson, Lieut. C. H., Erinpura Irregular Force, returned to duty on June 22, from the privilege leave granted to him.

Greenfield, Lieut. Colonel J. H. L., assumed charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Deoli, from Lieut. J. A. Bell, on June 9.

Coppin, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on April 29.

Saddler, Captain J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Colonel H. S. Jarrett, and to officiate as secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Wilson, Major F. A., political agent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an additional political agent, 2nd class, and as political agent, Bhartpur and Kerowlee, from date of joining.

Brassecke—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Braesecke as acting consul for Denmark at Akyab during the absence of Mr. R. Mulry.

The following officiating promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department from June 20, consequent on the deputation to Burma of Lieut. H. Daly, political assistant, 2nd class, sub protem:—

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to be

a political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem. Stratton, Lieut. W. C. R., political assistant, third class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant, second class, vice Lieut. L. S. Newmarch.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of executive and assistant engineers, attached to the several local administrations, from dates specified:—

For, Mr. W. R., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, Jan. 29.

LACKERSTEEN, Mr. M. R., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, Feb. 1.

WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade are recovered by the proposers.

WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, Feb. 1.

Scobie, Mr. D. M., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, Feb. 28.

KENCH, Mr. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, March 3.

WYATT, Mr. J. C. from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from March 6.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from March 20.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem. to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent from April 9.
GILBERT, Mr. C. F., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive

engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, from April 9.
Concannon, Mr. T., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive

CONCANNON, Mr. T., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from April 16.

HARRIOTT, Mr. G. M., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from April 16.

HARRISON, Major C. W. I., R.E., will, whilst officiating as chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, hold the temporary rank of chief

engineer, 3rd class.

Hogarri, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of the Railways.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of executive and assistant engineers attached

promotions and reversions of executive and assistant engineers attached to State Railways, from dates specified:—
BICKERTON, Mr. C. H. C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 15.

Oddie, Mr. H. J., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 13.

BROF, Mr. V. E. de, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive

to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 13.

Brof, Mr. V. E. de, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, Feb. 15.

Upcott, Mr. F. R., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 24.

Keelan, Mr. E. J., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 24.

Knox, Mr. H. C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 24.

Cowper, Mr. G., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineers 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Feb. 24.

Ladden Mr. H. E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, Feb. 24.

Morse, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, March 1.

Chadwick, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, March 1.

Chadwick, Mr. W., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, March 24th.

Pricket, Mr. L. G., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 1.

Parry, Mr. J. W., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 3.

Knox, Mr. H. C., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, April 6.

Cowper, Mr. G., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, April 6.

Haddon, Mr. H. E., from executive engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 6.

Burt, Mr. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 9.

Fowler, Mr. F. D., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 9.

engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 11.

Pope, Mr. F. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, April 25.

Beevor, Lieut., C. N., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is transferred to British Burma.

### MILITARY.

PATERSON, Brigade-Surgeon H. F., M.D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. N. Hoysted, who has been transferred to the Home Establishment, and during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, on leave, dated May 29.

It is notified that the appointment of garrison surgeon at Fort-William will be abolished from August 1.

POND, Lieut A. D. C., Staff Corps, Leinster Regiment, wing officer 5th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 25, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, and to his passing the examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard and the professional examination required under regulation.

tion required under regulation.

BILLARD, Mr. R. A., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut. to

BILLARD, Mr. R. A., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut. to complete the establishment.

Hodder, Mr. W., 2nd Punjab Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut., vice Lieut. R. J. Taylor, who has resigned the appointment.

St. Quintin, Lieut. F. S., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to resign the service from May 7, subject to H.M.'s approval. It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers from October 5, in 100m of Major-General Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, succeeded to the colonel's allowance:—

Pedler, Colonel J. P., Madras Staff Corps.

Magrath, Colonel B. H. W., Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are

wacs, Captain E. C., R.A., commandant No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, m.c., for 183 days.

Evans, Colonel H. M., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment (p.a.), for 273 days.



GARRETT, Major A. J., B.S.C., assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad

contingent (р.а.), for one year. White, Captain F. P. L., B.S.C., squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry

(m.c.), for 175 days.

Newell, Lieut. W. J., B.S.C., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for 182

SEAMAN, Surgeon-Major A. B., 2nd Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for one year. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

lough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BURNE, Lieut. N. A. K., B.S.C. (m.c.), for three months.

BIRCH, Surgeon-Major E. A., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.

JARRETT, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S., secretary to the Board of Examiners, and assistant secretary to the Government of India in the

amners, and assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from the 9th inst.

HART, Mr. W. E., deputy traffic superintendent, class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the N.W. Railway, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave, from July 5, or from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 2.)

Weston, Corporal W. G., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, having satisfactorily completed his period of probation as armourer sergeant, is transferred to the Corps of Armourers as 2nd class armourer sergeant, from June 18.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel H. L., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is per-

PRENDERGAST, Colonel H. L., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is permitted to reside in India.

SHIRREFF, Captain G. F. F., I Battery, 4th Brigade, is directed to proceed at once from Wellington to Secunderabad for duty with No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh-Division, Royal Artillery.

Kondasawmy, Sapper N., 2026, of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, who was transferred to the Unattached List for employment, temporarily, in the Revenue Survey of the Straits Settlements, is remanded to regimental duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

ings :-

ROUTH, Surgeon J. I., doing duty, station hospital, Saint Thomas' Mount, to do duty, station hospital, Belgaum.
ROGERS, Colonel H. T., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is permitted to

reside in Madras.

\*\*CLOTHIER, Lieut. R. F., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, from July 10, or date of departure, to Sept. 29.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major W. E., secretary to the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, privilege leave, for ninety days, from July 5, or date

of departure.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. A. J., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer (on probation) 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from May 30, or date of departure, from Mandalay, Nilgiris, medical certificate.

BROADFOOT, Major A., Royal Artillery (M. Battery, 2nd Brigade), to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

NUCENT, Major N. J., Royal Artillery (R Battery, 1st Brigade), to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

### BENGAL.

### (Calcutta Gazette, July 7.)

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., is transferred as executive engineer of the Chittagong Division.

Mr. C. A., is transferred as executive engineer of the 2nd Calcutta division.

MASON, Mr. H. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed to hold charge of the Cossaye division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Livesay.

FURLOUGHS

MONTRIOU, Mr. W. F. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

LAMBERT, Mr. J., C.I.E., deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 2nd inst. HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, reported his

departure from India, on leave, on the 7th inst.

INNES, Mr. T. E. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months, on sick certificate.

KIERNANDER, Mr. F. D., assistant traffic superintendent, Class 1V. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 3.)

SMITH, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Banda, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Banda, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Barry.

POBTER, Mr. L. A. S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Banda, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Smith.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., has been appointed officiating joint magistrate, 2nd

grade, Banda, to hold charge of the Karwi sub-division during the absence on deputation of Mr. L. A. S. Porter.

Good, Surgeon-Major J., of the Medical Staff, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of the Shahjahanpur district, in addition to his military during them. Let 110

his military duties, from June 10.

WILMOT, Mr. S. E., deputy conservator of forests, Garhwal division, has been appointed to take charge of the Ganges division, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr.

to his other dutics, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. R. J. Brereton.

SWEENY, Surgeon T, deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st Circle, is reappointed (at his own request) to be a civil surgeon of the second class, grade-station Bareilly.

GOUGH, Mr. A. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, is appointed to the 2nd grade of the Education Department in these Provinces, and principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, from July 1.

HARRIS, Mr. H., head master Zila School, Cawnpore, to officiate as head master, Hume's High School, Etawah, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. H. De Mello.

ROBERTS, Mr. G., head master, Zila School, Rae Bareli, on return from

ROBERTS, Mr. G., head master, Zila School, Rae Bareli, on return from privilege leave to officiate as head master, Zila School, Cawnpore, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. Harris.

With effect from April 18, vice Mr. M. S. Howell, on privilege

CADELL, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from May 1, the date on which Mr. W. Young took charge of the office of judicial commissioner, Oudh:—

WATTS, Mr. C. W. P., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to officiate

as sessions judge, 1st grade.

Donovan, Mr. C., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from May 26, the date on which he took charge of the

Meerut judgeship:—
WYER, Mr. T. R., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.
MARETT, Major J. R., sub-judge, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge,

3rd grade. With effect from May 2, the date on which Mr. W. M. Tidy made

ver charge of the Muzaffarnagar district to Mr. Bird :

LAMBE, Mr. W., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

MULOCK, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

HOEY, Mr. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate

HOEY, Mr. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from April 18, vice Mr. Cadell, appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade:—

WHITE, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

WHISH, Mr. C. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from April 29, vice Mr. G. S. D. Dale, on privilege leave:—

leave:—
Rose, Mr. E., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

Addis, Mr. D. F., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

Cruickshank, Mr. A. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

Jackson, Mr. W. G., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from May 2, the date on which Mr. H. M. Bird was appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade:—

Gill, Mr. J. E., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

GRAY, Mr. 9. c., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

GRAY, Mr. P., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from April 18, the date on which Mr. Cruickshank was appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade:—
REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

EALES, Mr. C. L. M., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate

EALES, Mr. C. L. M., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from May 21, the day on which Mr. F. Giles took charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Naini Tal:—

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from May 26, the date on which Mr. T. R. Wyer was appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade:—

SUAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

SANDERS, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from April 29, vice Mr. Pennington, appointed deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares:—

nares:—
 IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.
 BAILLIE, Mr. D. C., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon-Major E. A., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is trans-

ferred from Mainpuri to Bareilly.

WILMOT, Mr. S. E., deputy conservator of forests, Kumaon Division, Central Circle, is transferred to the charge of the Garhwal Forest Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. Bagshawe.

### FURLOUGHS.

WOODHOUSE, Major H. O., adjutant Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from May 18.

BARRY, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Banda, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from July 3.

Prince, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, Banda, has been granted privilege leave for one month, from June 20, or subsequent date.

Holms, Mr. J. M., assistant magistrate and collector, Etawah, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, from July 12 or subsequent date.

Ferrier, Rev. A., M.A., chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bareilly, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from July 4 or subsequent date.

sequent date.

Dansey, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of forests, in charge Bahraich division, Oudh Circle, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from July 25, or subsequent date.

JERMYN, Rev. E., chaplain of Bereilly, has been granted privilege leave

for three months, from July 15, or subsequent date.

### PUNJAB.

### (Punjab Gazette, July 1.)

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, Amritsar, is reappointed to officiate as district judge at that station, from June 24, vice Colonel H. V. Riddell, placed on special duty.

Griffith, Rev. H. W., chaplain, resumed charge of his duties at Delhi

on June 9, on return from the privilege leave granted him.
RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., is appointed to be joint sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division at Amritsar.

Massy, Surgeon-Major G., civil surgeon, on return from sick leave, resumed charge of his duties at Rawal Pindi on June 5, relieving Surgeon E. Brander.

Surgeon E. Brander.

NELLIS, Surgeon J. A., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Hazara on June 11, relieving Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell.

KIRWAN, Surgeon-Major A., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Attock on May 31, relieving Hospital Assistant Gunesh Das.

RODGERS, Mr. J. W., 1st Sikhs, is appointed to the medical charge of Shekh Budin for the present season, from May 25.

Brander, Surgeon E. S., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Rawal Pindi Jail to Surgeon-Major G. Massy on June 5. June 5.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### (Central Provinces Gazette, July 3.)

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, on special duty at Chanda, was attached to the Chanda district as assistant commis-

Chanda, was attached to the Chanda district as assistant commissioner from the 1st ultimo.

Hicks, Mr. F. C., assistant conservator of forests, has passed the Departmental Examination in Land Revenue and Forest Law.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Wardha, held charge of the current duties of the deputy commissioner's office, in addition to his own, from the date of his receiving charge from Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., to the date of his making over charge to Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brecke. Brooke.

THOMSON, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Jubbulpore Division from Mr. G. G. White, executive engineer, on the 23rd

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, reported his arrival at Nagpur

on the 1st inst. BUNNING, Mr. C. Z., mining engineer, Warora Collery, returned from the privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties on the 23rd ult.

WHITE, Mr. G. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Jubbulpore Division, is appointed to hold charge of the Hoshanga-bad Division during the absence of Mr. E. Penny, executive engineer,

on privilege leave. FURLOUGH. PENNY, Mr. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Hoshangabad Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days from July 11.

### BRITISH BURMA.

### (British Burma Gazette, June 26.)

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., settlement officer, 2nd grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Tharrawaddy district.

WILSON, Mr. D., M.A., C.S., is appointed to be a magistate of the 2nd

class in the Thayetmyo district.

Shaw, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Akyab and Rathedaung sub-divisions of the Akyab district.

HOGHTON, Mr. H. A., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to be an assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from June 8.

IBWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., has been elected president of the Pegu Municipal Committee, vice Lieut.-Colonel Strover, transferred.

Wilson, Mr. D., M.A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pegu to the charge of the Allanmyo sub-division of the Thayetmyo district.

Shaw—The Municipal Committee of Sandoway have elected Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, C.S., to be their president, vice Colonel R. F. Litchfield, transferred.

SHOPLAND, Mr. E. R., made over charge of the office of collector of customs, Akyah, to Mr. H. Adamson, C.S., on June 14.

Adamson, Mr. H., C.S., made over, and Captain E. H. Fenn received charge of the office of the collector of customs and the Port Office, Akyah on June 22 Akyab, on June 22.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel C. O'L. L., assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. J. S. D. Fraser, officiating assistant commissioner, received charge of the Courts and offices of the assistant commissioner, Am-

charge of the Courts and offices of the assistant commissioner, Amherst and Hlaingbwe subdivisions, Amherst district, on June 12.

Stowell, Mr. F. S., assistant district superintendent of police, assumed charge of the Salween district on June 14.

SNADDEN—PERREAU—Mr. W. G. Snadden, assistant superintendent of police, respectively made over and received charge of the Moulmein Town district police on June 1.

Annesley—Snadden—Mr. F. C. Annesley, assistant superintendent of police, and Mr. W. G. Snadden, assistant superintendent of police, and Mr. W. G. Snadden, assistant superintendent of police, respectively made over and received charge of the Sittang subdivision of the Shwegyin district, on June 10.

Birks—Molloy—Mr. A. R. Birks, C.S., deputy commissioner, and Mr. E. H. Molloy, assistant superintendent of police, respectively made over and received charge of the police of the Kyaukpyu district on May 31.

May 31.

Molloy—Miller—Mr. E. H. Molloy, assistant superintendent of police, and Mr. A. A. St. C. Miller, assistant superintendent of police, respectively made over and received charge of the police of the Hanthawaldy district on May 26.

Energy Mr. W. W. assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade,

FORBES, Mr. W. W., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Ngathainggyaung sub-division on June 9.

Stowell, Mr. F. S., assistant superintendent of police, assumed charge of the Salween district police on June 14.

### MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### CIVIL.

### (Fert St. George Gazette, July 2.)

STURMER, Surgeon A. J., to be civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Vizagapatam, from the date of appointment of Dr. Smith to be medical officer at Octacamund.

SMYTH, Surgeon J., M.D., to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Surgeon Sturmer on leave. Surgeon Smyth's appointment is notified in the Fort St. George Gazette of June 11.

STODDARD, Mr. J. H., acting superintendent of police, Salem District,

to act as superintendent of police, Bellary District, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Colonel G. Chrystie.

CLOGSTOUN, C. G. W., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevelly District, to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. H. Stoddard

UPSHON, Mr. H. M., to act as assistant commissioner of police, Madras city, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. Ramchendra Row.

NUCENT - For Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Rev. C. P. C. Nugent to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment, vice Rev. W. Leeming, retired.

### FURLOUGHS.

LEGATT, Mr. B. C., deputy collector, in charge of treasury, Malabar, is allowed privilege leave for one month in extension of that notified in the Fort St. George Gazette of May 5.

KILGOUR, Lieut.-Colonel F., superintendent of police, Madura district, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and

nas been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days.

FAWOETT, Mr. F., assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam district, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

GREEN, Mr. W., Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his availing himself of it.

YOUNG, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for

NOUNG, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furfidgh for nine months, from April 1.
 JAMES, Mr. J. P., port officer, Panban, privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, from or after July 29.
 SMITH, Surgeon F. C., district medical and sanitary officer, Madura, is

allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

### MILITARY.

### (July 9.)

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. Price on other duty.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to act as collector and magistrate of the district,

Kurnool, during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty.
The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officers to institute prosecutions for offences committed in their respective district

STODDARD, Mr. J. H., acting superintendent of police, Bellary. CLOGSTOUN, Mr. C. G. W., acting assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot.

Tomlinson, Mr. T. A., acting deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, to be deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras survey, vice Colonel Sergeant, promoted.

Thornhill, Mr. W. H., 2nd assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to be 1st assistant superintendent, Madras survey, vice Mr. T. A. Tomlinson.

The following reversion and promotion is made:—
GORMAN, Mr. J. R., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari
Department, is transferred from the Madras to the Tuticorin

TENNANT, Lieutenan C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department

REAN—HOUSTON—The Medical Fund Annuities of July, 1886, are granted as follows:—To retired Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Reau, M.D., and to retired Brigadier-Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., and large annuities from July.

Sullivan—Thorbun—Ranking—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions at their own request:—Lieuts. J. F. Sullivan, G. Thorburn and W. A. E. Ranking.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of muda, what the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MEAD, Colonel H. R., R.E., superintendent engineer, No. 6 Circle (p.a.), for one year, from March 24.

SMART, Captain A. W., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W. Department (p.a.), for one year and 133 days.

BADGLEY, Captain J. M. T., R.E., company commander "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners (m.c.), for one year.

LOUNDES, Colonel T., Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Burma (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

CLOSTE, Colonel J. G., deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from date of availing himself of the same. Deen granted privilege leave to the same.

Penn, Captain A. T. W., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave in India for six months, from July 1 or date of departure.

Weddernum—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has

commuted the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn, of the Covenanted Civil Service, to furlough, on medical certificate, for nine months.

### BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Rombay Government Gazette, July 8.)

CARTER, Brigade-Surgeon H. V., M.D., is appointed to act as professor of hygiene in the Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook.

Lobo, Assistant Apothecary J. A., has been appointed to act as officer

in medical charge, Kotri, from May 12.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment from April 9, vice Colonel B. H. Matthews, R.E., retired:—
FERGUSSON, Mr. J. D., M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, per-

manent.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.

DUNN, Mr. G. O. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent. DIXON, Lieut. P. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent. BURKE, Mr. C. T., B.E., M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub-

stantive pro tem.

Dunn, Mr. G. O. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro

SUMMERS, Mr. T., Assoc. M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub-

SUMMERS, Mr. T., Assoc. M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem.

CUMMING, Mr. W. H., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri, relinquished charge of his duties on May 28, and proceeded on the 29th idem to Europe on six months leave on medical certificate granted him.

PRICE, Mr. W. S., assistant settlement officer, Southern Maratha Country, Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in that survey on June 30, in order to join the Agricultural Department.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 9)

KNATCHBULL, Lieut. G. W. C, officiating wing officer 21st Bombay

Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, on pro-

MOORE, Lieut. W. O. M., wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant from June 12, vice Captain Thatcher, who has vacated that appointment on probation.

WILSON, Lieut. W. A. M., officiating wing officer 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 23rd Light Infantry.

Conran, Lieut. W. L., officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 23rd Light Infantry, on probation.

Faulknon, Lieut A. A. M. M., officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

Ayenst, Lieut. W., officiating wing officer 5th Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer 25th Regiment Bombay L.I., on probation.

Talbot, Lieut. H. L., officiating wing officer 2nd Bombay L.I., is attached to the 4th Bombay Infantry for duty.

Wilson, Lieut. W. A. M., of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Nov. 3, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Badham—The furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, granted to the Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., is commuted into furlough for two years.

### INDIA OFFICE.

### JULY 29.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. H. Newman, M.D.
Mudras Estab.—Col. H. C. Menzies, S.C., Maj. W. G. Cumming, R.E.
Lombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E.

### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Douglas, H. F. B. Bartlett (Cov.), J. Lambert. Madras Fitab.—J. M. Span. Bombay Estab.—P. Ryan.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. T. Shepherd, S.C., three months pa.; Lieut. A. C. Batten, S.C., two months; Capt. A. L. Mein, R.E., one year; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sparks, S.C., 212 days.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. D. Lindley, R.E., three months; Maj. R. Stokoe, Inf., one month; Surg.-Maj. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, three months.

### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. --S. H. Hennessy, one month s.c.; W. Grindlay (Cov.), six months' s.c.; R. Ewing, two months' s.c.; A. S. Gerard, five months' m.c.

Madras Estab.—W. L Bird, six months' m.c.

Rombay Estab.—L. P. Walsh, twelve days' extry. leave; T. Hart

Davies, six months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

### MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, S.C., Lieut. F. B. W. Richardson, S.C., Capt. M. I. Gibbs, S.C., Capt. J. A. H. Pollock, S.C. Maj. J. A. Little, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—H. W. J. Bamber, R. S. Aikman (Cov.), H. V. S. Baker, W. E. Newham, E. H. Johns (Cov.), J. E. Hand.

Madras Estab.—G. D. Irvine (Cov.), E. Gibson (Cov.),

Bombay Estab.—J. Monteath (Cov.), M. B. Baker (Cov.).

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

BISCOE-July 7, at Madras, the wife of Major S. Biscoe, S.C., of a

CARTER—June 4, at Ramleh, near Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Major William Graydon Carter, Essex Regiment, of a son.

DE SOUZA—July 9, at their Bandora residence, the wife of Dr. Phillip C. De Souza, and daughter of the late Colonel A. Severo de Carvalho de Souza, of Lisbon, of a son.

GARDINER—July 2, at Murree, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon W. A. Gardiner, Medical Staff, of a son.

Gardiner, Medical Staff, of a son.

HARRIS—July 4, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon F. W. H. Davie Harris, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

HUNTER—June 30, at Nowgong, the wife of Gunning Hunter, 10th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of twin sons.

JOHNSON—July 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of W. Johnson, L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Ed., Medical Missionary, C.M.S., of a son.

MAUNSELL—July 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. D. Maunsell, A.P.D., of a son.

M'FEE—July 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain C. M'Fee, of the ship-Glenorchy, of a son.

Glenorchy, of a son.

RANT—July 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. J. Rant, 12th.

Royal Lancers, of a daughter. -July 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Major R. Wace, R.A., of a daughter.

-July 1, at Siruvellur, the wife of R. B. Ward, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

MARHIAGES.

BAZELY—HARVEY—July 7, at Madras, A. W. Bazely, Burma State Railway, to Miss E. Evelyna Harvey.

CARRY—O'DONOGHUE—July 3, at Nagpur, L. S. Carey, B.C.S., to Blanche Augusta O'Donoghue.

LYLE—D'OYLY—June 22, at Calcutta, Captain H. T. Lyle, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Alice, daughter of W. H. D'Oyly, C.S., Bankipore.

### DEATHS.

BARLOW—July 8, at Madras, A. Catherine, wife of R. W. Barlow, of the Madras Civil Service.

BEARD—July 10, at Cumballa Hill, Charles Beard, Esq., Chief Store-

keeper, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, agod 47.

BERKELEY—July 7, at Baroda, of typhoid fever, Anna Sophia, the beloved wife of Colonel J. C. Berkeley.

SPILSBURY—July 10, at Upper Colaba, Winnifred Julia, the infant daughter of Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., aged 11 months.

WALKER—June 26, at Naini Tal, H. Maxwell, infant son of W. Walker,

A.V.D., aged one month.

### HOME.

### BIRTHS.

CAFE-July 27, at St. Leonards on Sea, the wife of Major C. H. W. Cafe, the Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.
COOPER-July 28, at 42, Portman square, the wife of Francis Cooper,

Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
Gough—July 24, at Knockeevan, Clonmel, the wife of Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers, of a son.
Heath—July 24, at South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Captain C. E. Heath, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and C. and T. Staff,

of a daughter.

HEYGATE—July 27, at Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Heygate, R.A.,

KEMP-July 28, at Meadow View, Mayfield, the wife of George Kemp, Jun., of a daughter.

Sanford-July 26, at Tower, Mold, the wife of Major Sanford, of a daughter.

daughter.

SEYMOUR - July 27, Lady Victor Seymour, of a son.

STRACEY—July 28, at Hollington, Upperton, Eastbourne, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Hardinge R. Stracey. of a daughter.

WALLACE - July 21, at the Barracks, Belfast, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Wallace, Highland Light Infantry, of a son.

WALFORD—July 21, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Major N. L. Walford, R. A.. of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

EDEN—GREY—July 20, at St. Paul's, Kuightsbridge, Sir William Eden, of Windleatone, county Durham, to Syril Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.

TREHERNE—DODD—July 27, at St. George's, Hanover square, the Rev. Charles Albert Treherne, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, son of Henry Treherne, Esq., H.M.'s Exchequer and Audit Department, to Mabel, daughter of the late Richard Dodd, Esq., of Calcutta.

### DEATHS.

ANSTRUTHER - July 21, at Balcaskie, Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart.,

Anstruther - July 21, at Balcaskie, Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart, Lord-Lieutenant of Fife.

Earnley-Wilmot—July 26, at 4, Eliot-park, Lewisham, Charles Octavius Eardley-Wilmot, late Captain 96th Regiment, aged 61.

Hall—July 29, Admiral Sir Wm. King Hall, K.C.B., aged 70.

Horrocks—July 20, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Captain Henry Charles Horrocks, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, in his 40th year.

Lys—July 22, at Southsea, Lieut-Colonel George Moubray Lys, C.B., late 20th and 48th Regiments, aged 76.

Ryves—July 25, at London, Harriett, the widow of Lieut-Colonel H. E. Ryves, Madras Staff Corps, and second daughter of the late Major-General J. J. Clough, of the Madras Army.

VILLAMIL—July 23, at Marine-parade, Folkestone, Louise Perrier Stopford, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. D. Villamil.

A CASE has lately been decided in one of the Courts in India of considerable importance to officers proceeding abroad by sea without insuring their luggage. A Dr. Maddox sued the Indian Steam Navigation Company for compensation on account of Laggage lost in the wreck of one of their vess: Is The facts were these: he took a passage to Madras in the El Dorado, which was totally lost off the coast of Portugal in 1885. Dr. Maddox himself escaped, but the whole of his luggage went to the bottom with the ship. The vessel ran on some well-known rocks in day-time and the certificates of the captain and two of his officers were suspended by order of the Marine Court of Inquiry for negligence. The law court to which Dr. Maddox took his case decided that he had no grounds for action, as on the back of his passage ticket there was printed a condition to the effect that baggage was carried at the passenger's risk, and that the company would not be responsible for loss. The judge held that the plaintiff was at liberty to refuse this condition, and that, not having done so, he accepted it, his not having read the conditions being no excuse to his benefit. Few people, perhaps, on receiving a passage ticket, trouble themselves about conditions printed on A CASE has lately been decided in one of the Courts in India of a passage ticket, trouble themselves about conditions printed on the back of it, any more than passengers by railway do concerning their tickets; but they run the risk of loss without compensation. Better, therefore, insure.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 26, Comorant (s). Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Kyber, Calcutta.—27, Kirby Hall (s), Kurrachee.—28, Hankow (s), Bombay; India (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 27, Sierra Madrona, Cardiff.
CALCUTTA.—July 28, Clan Stuart (s).
MADRAS.—July 27, Karamania (s), Clyde.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 26, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—27, City of London (s), Calcutta.—28, Asia (s), Bombay; Amazon, Calcutta. MADRAS.—July 26, Navarino (s), Liverpool.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mrs. A. P. Thornton and infant, Mr. F. Rums, Lieut. L. Crosier, Sergeant Murray, Mr. Leneham, Mr. Framjee, Mr. P. Major, Colour-Sergeant Harwood, Mrs. Sutcliffe. From Venice: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. From Brindisi: Colonel Hornby, Mr. G. L. Leeson, Mr. C. E. Goumen, Mr. T. F. Pedley, Mr. L. Moore, Dr. Pedley, Mr. F. McLaughlin.

For Aden: Mr. F. Williams.

For Malta: Lieut. A. Grant, Mr. Marriott, Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Kidstone, Capt. Hayman, Mr. Hoole, Major Griffiths, Mr. Casement, Mr. H. L. Richardson, Lieut. Henderson, Lieuts. H. N. Roome, M. A. Boyd, Smith, Brigade-Surgeon T. Rudd, Mrs. Rudd, Miss Smythe.

For Port Said: Mr. V. Martin.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston, two children and infant, Mrs. Entwistle and two daughters, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. Salf, Sergeant Leach, Mr. C. Ince, Colonel Creameor, Lance-Corporal Owen. From Brindist: Major P. D. Jeffrey, Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Major S. Smith, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Higgins. From Venice: Mr. Brittain.

For Madras: Miss Grove, Mr. C. G. Maclean. From Brindisi: Mrs.

For Malta: Major Griffiths. For Calcutta: Dr. Fonceco. For Malta: Mr. Driver.

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot. From Venice: Rajah of Narsinhgarh. From Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter, Major W. M. Campbell, Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Capt. A. J. Abdy, Mr. C. H. Sevenoaks.

S.s. Cathay, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. Reece. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish, Capt. Spragge, Dr. Field.

S.s. Ccromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Strain, Mr. J. Littlejohn, Mrs. Midwinter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rhind and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Westropp. From Brindist: Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child. For Madras: Mr. J. F. Davies.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

from Brindis, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Mrs. Hammond and friend. Prom Brindist: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. A. Bennett, Mr. G. Dolby, Colonel J. C. Grant, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. aud Mrs. W. E. Meares and child, Mr. W. D. Barrow. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. A. D. Sreedding

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Joll, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Mr. H. Melvill, Major Boughey, Lieut.-Colonel H. Pritchard, Colonel C. H. Moore, Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Ferrier.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. F. A. Gillett.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell, Colonel Thackeray, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell. From Venice: Mr. T. Watson and friend.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson. For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Werger, Mrs. William, Mrs. Werger, Mrs. William, Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mr. James Adam, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott. From Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhinigubhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Mr. McInnes, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simmonds. Simmonds.

For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. East, Colonel Laird. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Dr. Manney, Surgeon-

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Dr. Manney, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and child. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Loraine King and two infants, Mr. Goddes, Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Mr. B. Hollowell Carew, Miss Ross. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Fergusson, Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram. For Malta: Mrs. Hardy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Bulimba, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. C. Bird, Miss Potter. For Colombo: Miss Duckers, Mr. R. S. Hallison, Misses Piggott, Mr. W. H. Tiller.

For Madras: Mrs. B. W. P. Scott, Mr. Ellis, Rev. W. Powell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar.
For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Standbridge, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. and
Mrs. Moss, Miss Moss and Mr. Moss, Misses Ager (two), Mr. H. Paterson, Masters Watson (three), Mr. and Mrs. Methoen.
For Madras: Miss Creighton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. J. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. Torrie, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Weir. For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior

and child.

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow, Miss Creighton, Mr. Hunt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss Mai K. Hunt. For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie.

For Colombo: Mr. Evans.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 30. For Calcutta: Mrs. Dobson and infant, Mrs. Windram and two children, Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Tarraut.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Aug. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Curran. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11.

For Colombo: Surgeon-Major H. P. Esde-White and wife. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, Capt. F. Speck, July 12.

From Venice: Mr. G. H. D. Wilson.
From Brindisi: Major Davidson, Lieut.-Colonel J. O. Goldie, Major Coussmaker, Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Rev. F. C. Gittens, Mr. Lundale, Mr. J. Boxwell, Colonel R. B. Campbell, Capt. Daniell, Rev. W. Carey, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. R. T. Mitchell.

From London: Mr. H. G. Bowen, Capt. Hamilton, Mrs. Pitt and two infants, Mr. E. Holges.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, left Bombay, July 13.

For L. and O. s.s. Vatetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, left Bombay, July 13.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt, Mrs. Nutt, Capt. and Mrs. T. H. B. Doy, Mr. S. N. Squires, Mr. T. O'Brien, Capt. C. Hogge, Mr. E. Penny, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton and three children, Rev. J. Chalmers, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Blair, Mr. James Scott, two Misses Scott, Mrs. Jones, three Misses Turner, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Brassey, Mr. Holmshaw, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Holland, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Grindlay and child, Mrs. Holland and child, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Talbot, Colonel G. Rowlandson, Mr. John MacGregor, Mr. John Buckley, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Gardiner and two children, Mr. H. Maynard, Mr. W. Burne, Mr. J. Turner.

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Hanning-Lee and child Miss Han-

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Hanning-Lee and child, Miss Han-

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Hanning-Lee and Child, Mrs. Hanning-Lee.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. L. Darrah, Mr. W. B. Savi, Mr. R. T. Greers, Dr. Mullane, Mr. H. Hasting, Capt. H. Hawkes, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Hallett, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Veasey, C.S., Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Colonel H. R. Elliott, Major P. L. Clowes, Major H. H. D. Wathen, Rev. C. Dowding, Mr. J. M. Holms, Mr. Melville Walker, Mr. Lazareing, Mr. E. L. French, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. D. A. J. Crombie, Mr. Burnett, Colonel J. W. Watson, Major Mathias.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. Cole, from London, July 22.

For Bombay: Colonel H. B. Jacob, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. Francis Abbott, Mrs. Abbott and three children, Capt. F. J. Murphy, Mr. S. H. Abbott, Mr. Avasker, Lady Seton and two children, Mr. H. H. Piggott. For Port Said: Warrant Officer Lyons, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. J. A.

Ganatolls, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hulcott.

For Malta: Commander E. S. Dugdale, Capt. C. E. Fuckle, R.N.,
Rev. T. Roberts, R.N., Mr. Bahagran and child, Lieut. Barry, Mr.

For Aden: Commander H. B. Lang, R.N.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.

For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. A. N. Ward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mrs. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spitta, Mr. J. M. Inglis, Mr. and Mr. Maynard Broadhurst, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Johnson, Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Surgeon-Major W. Flood Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. R. N. Booth, Colonel H. M. Evans. For London: Mrs. Curling, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pitts, Major-General E. F. Chapman, Major C. W. Darnim.

For Venice: Mr. F. A. Assmaun.

Per s.s. Tasmania, Capt. C. G. Perrins, sailing on July 27. For London: Major H. and Master Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Surgeon-Major Dobbie, Mrs. Gate.
For Brindisi: Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S., C.I.E., Mr. R. S. Highet, Mr. James Jones, Mr. A. P. Mr. G. H. Le Maistre.

Per s.s. Gwalior, Capt. F. Speck, sailing on Aug. 3. For London: Mr. C. P. Cooper.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on Aug. 10. For Venice: Colonel Durand. For Brindisi: Mr. W. Partridge.

Per s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Aug. 17. For Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Andrews.

Per s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Aug. 24. For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart.

THE Pioneer, the other day, found room in its columns for a letter on the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The transfer will certainly deprive the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of much of the consideration. tion and influence he has hitherto possessed, especially in the Trans-Indus portions of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor will lose in prestige by the transfer infinitely, and beyond measure more than the Commander-in-Chief will gain; and, as the Pioneer's correspondent points out, the Commander-in-Chief has no political relations with any of the Princes or peoples of India. In regard, therefore, to what may be styled the political working In regard, therefore, to what may be styled the political working capital of the Empire, the transfer involves loss, and no corresponding gain. The force, when brought under the levelling influence of centralisation, will lose, rather than gain, in efficiency. The officers may find their advantage in obtaining a larger share than hitherto of the good things which are in the gift of the Chief; but it would appear that they are not, in the meantime at any rate, to realise their cherished dream of an escape from the Dismal Derahs to the fine climate of Rawal Pindi, or the gaieties of Barrackpore. The force is to remain strictly local. No avoidable changes of any kind are to be made in any of its relations or circumstances. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the exact necessity for the transfer is still not very apparent.—Civil and Military Gazette.

## Miscellaneous.

Ar a numerously attended meeting of the committee of almoners held recently, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hay, of the Bombay Army, and late District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, was elected out of forty-nine candidates, to the office of warden in Christ's Hospital London School, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Sedley, resigned.

PERMANENT COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION OR MUSEUM.—The interest taken by the London Chamber of Commerce in the establishment of so-called commercial museums (which are more truly permanent exhibitions) in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and France, has, we learn, taken a practical turn. The Council of the London Chamber has decided to despatch their secretary (Mr. Kenric Murray) on a visit to the principal representative museums on the Continent, to a view of studying how far it would be desirable to create similar institutions in this country. Mr. Murray will, on his return, report upon the area of the buildings used as museums, the financial organisation of those museums, and the annual expenditure, the number of visits which they have received, and the services which they may be considered to have rendered to the trades of the country in which they are situate. Special attention will be given to the German Export Samples Departments, an improved system of which may possibly, through the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce in the United Kirgdom and throughout the Colonies, be made to serve a useful purpose to the commercial interests of this country. Mr. Murray, it is understood, has been supplied in Foreign Office introductions to Her Majesty's representatives in the different countries through which he will pass. Over a dozen of the largest Continental towns, in which commercial museums exist, have been selected for visits, and Mr. Murray's examination of these museums will consume a greater part of the month of August. The report, it is expected, will be published in time for consideration, if desired, by the Court of Common Council on the resumption of their sittings in September.

Mr. J. R. Reid, C.S., Chief Sccretary of the Government of the North-West Provinces, is going home on two years' furlough, to pronounce the following panegyric, from which it would appear that Sir Altred Lyall has had a model Chief Secretary:—"Mr. Reid has made over charge of his office, and in him the Provinces loss for the time an officer who at every stage of his service has added in an unusual degree to the strength and vigour of the administration. The modesty of his nature and his retiring habits have possibly concealed from popular estimation the full extent of his activity and influence; but no official has ever more fully or deservedly commanded the confidence of those who were brought into personal contact with him. Many difficult and delicate duties necessarily devolve on the officer who occupies the very important post which Mr. Reid has just vacated; but it may without flattery be sail that neither the strength nor the popularity of Sir Alfred Lyall's Government have ever suffered by his discharge of them. As a Revenue Officer, Mr. Reid leaves behind him no superior in a service which contains many worthy disciples of Bird and Thomason. During the last few years the Land Revenue system of these provinces has had to hold its own against radical and doctrinaire ideas which woull rashly, and perhaps wrongly, anticipate the natural process of evolution and development; it is a fortunate circumstance that the Government of the time had the advantage of the services of so able and dispassionate an expert. Mr. Reid was not, like some, a sccretary born in the purple. He entered the sccretariat after a prolonged service in the various branches of the executive, with a high reputation won in the settlement and afterwards as District Officer, and with a practical experience which extended to all departments of the administration. It is no small matter that a post such as his should be held by a man to whom district officers can look with confidence as one having a practical knowledge of their difficulties and

The Spectator is rather late in the field with the suggestion that the Prince of Wales should ask Lord Dufferin to send home for show in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition the gates of Somnath. But that is not a great pity. The gates of Somnath may rest where they are for some time to come without depriving the English public, who seem to be getting plenty for their shilling, of any thing that would do them much good. These same gates are not, on the whole, things that could be carted to Kensington with any profit to the people who pay their money to see Indian curiosities, though, if their history be taken with them, they are greater curiosities than anything that can be met with in the Exhibition. Without their history they are not of much account, and the

history is one of such unmixed folly that to send the token of it to England would be like telling a story against ourselves. The gates of Somnath and Lord Ellenborough's proclamation are inseparable. "Our victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnath in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahamoud looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee. The insult of eight hundred years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnath, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory, the proof of your supremacy in arms over the nations beyond the Indus." It is one of the jokes of history, but we are forbidden to enjoy the fun, and as the world has long since ceased to laugh about these gates of Somnath, which we brought from Ghuznee only to discover that they were not the gates of Somnath after all, there is no reason why this forgotten folly should be uncovered at Kensington.—Bombay Gazette.

ton.—Bombay Gazette.

The divorce suit instituted by Captain Thornton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, and at present Political Assistant at Bhopal, came before the High Court on Monday on an order for the trial of the issue of jurisdiction in consequence of the objection raised on behalf of Mrs. Thornton, who also asks that the proceedings may be stayed pending the decision of the English Divorce Court in a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights brought by her against her husband. Against Lieutenant Stransham, the corespondent, at present at Bangalore, the petitioner asks for the sum of Rs. 10,000 damages Mr. Justice Scott delivered his decision on Thursday on the points argued by the Advocate-General. Mr. Latham, it will be remembered, submitted on behalf of the respondent that the Court had not matrimonial jurisdiction over British subjects residing at Secunderabad, on the grounds that the Governor-General in Council had exceeded his legislative powers in the Indian Divorce Act, in so far as he had by that Act instead of by executive order extended the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts so as to include British subjects resident in the territories of Native princes. His Lordship overruled the objection, and held that the Governor-General had not so exceeded his authority, and that to proceed by act instead of order was still within the legislative powers conferred, although the more convenient course of an executive Government notification is usually followed. Mr. Justice Scott further held with regard to the objection to the jurisdiction on the point of the residence of the wife that the petition sufficiently satisfied the Act. His Lordship also refused the stay of proceedings asked for, holding that the petitioner had a right to continue irrespective of the English suit. It was, however, desirable that the wifes should have an opportunity of giving her evidence orally here asto the alleged adultery. To enable her to come to Bombay the suit would therefore be set d

September.

Competent military opinion in Upper Burma has pronounced most strongly in favour of completing the railway to Mandalay with all possible speed as the surest way of effecting the pacification of the country; and it is, therefore, most unfortunate that the India Office have taken up the attitude of refusing to sanction the cost of the line unless the money can be found by curtailment of railway expenditure in other directions. The Government of India have already curtailed all possible expenditure on lines under construction; they are compelled to complete their frontier system with what rapidity they can, as a second Russian scare would again involve an unproductive outlay of two or three millions sterling; and now that they see their wisest and most economical policy in Upper Burma is to open out the country by a railway, they are checked at the outset by the difficulty of convincing the Scoretary of State that such a policy should be adopted at all costs. There are now 25,000 troops in Burma, and the expenditure in connection with these is very heavy; the country is quieter of late, but it is by no means pacified, and there is in the remoter districts a feeling among the Burman leaders that, if only sufficient pressure is kept up by means of a guerilla warfare and organised dacoities, we may in despair release our hold upon the country. The building of 200 miles or so of railway line linking Toungoo with Mandalay, and runging through the heart of the country between the Irrawaddy and the Shan States would do more than 10,000 additional troops to dissipate this feeling and bring the Burmans generally to see that our rule is one which we really mean to maintain. The surveys are now being carried out, and we hope that when the cold weather sets in funds will be available for the work of construction. It should be commenced simultaneously from the Tounghoo side and from Mandalay, so that no time may be lost. The plant could be taken at small cost by river to the latter place; and as employment could be

012	ALLENS INDIAN MAI	L. [Aug. 3, 1660.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE	Kemp & Co 175 35 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 58	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to
	Oriental Govt, Security 50 110 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 Prem.	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47   Indian Terai 500 100 to —
BOMBAY. — June 29. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Walos' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700 Treacher and Co all 1,085	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) to -
Four per Cont Rs. 97 5-16 -	Thacker and Co all 185 LAND COMPANIES.	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to 26 Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cont 1011 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 1051 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1971 — to —		[Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to —
New French Loan 5 per cent 1879 to	Maza-on 700 315	Do. contributory 200 78 to —   Kurseong and Terai — to —   Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 911 to — Four-aud-a-Half per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—July 9.	Kuttal (Čachar) 100 198 to —   Lakatora (Sylhet) 100 26 to —   Longview (Darjiting) 100 60 to —
Trust Bond — to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 101½ to — Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lower Assam 271 23 to —
BANKS.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 5 to 97 4 44 of 1870 (1885) 93 0 to 14 of 1878-79 (1895) 100 14 to 100 12	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to   Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates	4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 100 14 to 100 12	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to   Mim (Darjiling) 100 to   Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to   Do. countributory 90 8 to
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 722	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 8 to   Moran (Assam) to   Mothola (Assam) 100 60 to
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 580 Exchange Banks.	6 of 1866 (1886) 100 0 to —	Do. contributory 90 50 to   Mungledye (Assam) to   Muttuck (Assam) 200 to
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 130 Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 of 1807 (1889) 102 0 to 6 of 1870 (1889) 103 8 to 6 of 1872 (1891) 99 0 to 99 4	Do. contributory 125
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 114	5 of 1878 (1908) 99 0 to 99 4	I NAW (thoig (that (Assam) #ill Liquidation
PRESS COMPANIES.	4½ of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to —	
Akbar 1,400 16 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. ot 459 Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr. ct 1.075	Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttareah (Sylhet) 100 60 to —
Apollo 1,100 175 255	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 193 to 195	10 125 120 1
Bombiy Cotton all 0 200 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Alliance of Simla 100 140 to — Bank of Bengal 500 840 to —	Seemah to -
Col. Limited 0 660	Do. of Upper Indla 100 135 to Delhi and London £25 170 to Himalaya 100 120 to	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61
Dhollers Ginning 1,880 70 140 East India all 16 1,865 Fort 1,000 130 2,000	Mussoorie 100 100 to — National of India £121 111 to 112	Springside (Darjiling) 100 88 to 90 Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 2) to —
French 8,500 150 610	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 800 to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62   Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 110 to 112   Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to
Khangsum — — — —	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 89 to — COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES,	Takvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to Upper Assam £10 15 to 25
Mofussil Co 230 0 410 Manmar M all 45 240 New Berar	Alipore Coal 100 125 to -	LONDON.—Aug. 3.
New Holian 400 50 130 Prince of Wales 125 0 515	Arakan Oil Co Rs 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500	Bally Paper Mills £10 145 to 150 Barnagore Jute £10 68 to 69 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,300 to	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd S91 to 834
Sind 500 30 640	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,300 to B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 61. 3 1-9	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 101½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102½ to 103½
Volkart 500 25 675 SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Do. D. ferred B. Shares £1 41 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	4 India Enfaced Paper 68 to 6) 41 Do. do. 1885 — to —
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 360	Bonded Warehouse 445 980 to	4k Cevlen, 1882 and 1893 105 to 107
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 730	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 Do. 1886-8 102 to 104 41 Mauritlus, 1881 101 to 103 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 116
Anglo-Indian 500 18} 114 Bellary S. & W. Co	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 102 to 103   Calcutta Steam Co 85 98 to 93	4 Do 101 to 103 41 Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107
DOMIDAY CHILER 100 20 075	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 110 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to — Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 98 to —	RAILWAY DEBENTURES. Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid Price.
Coorla Mills 1,000 20 665	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.   100   98 to   Dunbar Cotton Mills   100   25 to 26   Equitable Coal   250   130 to 140	Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 104 to 106 East Indian. Irredeem. 44 p.c. 100 120 to 123
D. Spinning all — 90 Dhun Mills — 25 Empress Co all 25 740	Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 12 to — Goosery Cotton Mills 200 185 to 190	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.       100       100       to 103         Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.       100       105       to 107         South Indian, 4½ per cent.       100       115       to 117
Empress Co all 25 740 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 256	Gourepore 100 72 to —     Great Eastern Hotel 100 91 to —	RAILWAYS.
Fordon Mills 1,000 — 125	Howrah Docking 500   110 to 115   Howrah Mills 100   6) to   India General Steam Navigation 100   91 to	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7 7 7 to 8 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 5 8, B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 163
Hingunghat Mill	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to —	Eastern Bengal, guar, 5 per cent. — 23 to 24
Imperial Cotton 500 20 480 Indian Manufacturing 620	1 Muir Mills Co. (Cottor.) 200 285 to 1	Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) — 241 to 251 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. — 123 to 125
Jaffer Ali 500 40 460 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,140	Murree Brewery 100   125 to 130   Naini Tal Brewery 100   100 to	Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cont. 100 127 to 123 Do. do. 41 do. 100 120 to 122
Khandeish 1,000 80 980 Khatao Mackungee 1,000 20 925	Ramkistopore Press 100 55 to 56	Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2} do. 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2} do. 100 114 to 116 Oude & Rohilkund, gus. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128
Madras United 1,000 160 2,750	R. Scott Thomson and Co 500 245 to 250	Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 4 to Scinde, Pun. & Dolhi, gua. 5 p.c. 100 — to —
Manockjoe Petit all — 1,210 Mazagon 250 9 165	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing   100   40 to	Do. do. 5 p.c. shares 5 — to — South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 123 Do. do. 43 do. 100 117 to 117
Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,470	TEA COMPANIES.	South Mahratta Gua., Ld 20 104 to 105
Vational 1,000 40 560 Vew Great Eastern 1,000 20 915 Priental 625 19 565	Adulpore Terai (Dariiling) 100 70 to	Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gu 1. 20 1011 to 1021 Do. Do. 15 18 to 19
Parell 400 57	Amicable (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Amluckie 100 70 to —	West of India Port., Ld 20 20 to 21 TELEGRAPH3.
Prince of Wales 500 30 95) assoon 1,000 40 1,500	75 m 220 040 to -	Eastern, Limited all 107 to 11  Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 167 to 14
nointpore Mills 1,000 35 1,845 oonderdas 1,000 50 750	Bengal (Cachar) 100 33 to 34 Do. contributory 80 23 to —	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 a'l 102 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109
Southern Mahratta	Bishnauth (Assam) 200 120 to — Do. contributory 100 60 to —	Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten., Austra. & China all 123 to 12 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 108 to 111
Vestern India 1,000 50 800 RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Burkhola (Cachar) 100 40 to 45 Central Cachar 200 127 to 128 Central Torai (Darjiling) 100 34 to 36	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 108 to 111 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1390 all 100 to 103
I. P. Railway Con-	Chandypore (Cachar) 100 55 to — Chots Nagpore 100 45 to 50	Indo-European, Lim all 311 to 35 BANKS.
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do. 350 Do. do 65-7-8 do. 90	Colonial (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Coocheela (Cachar) 100 29 to —	Agra all 91 to 91 Delhi and London all 12 to 14
D., do 1-13-1 do. 20 B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15 5 do. 360	Dehling (Assam) 90 28 to 29	Chartered of India, A. and C all 221 to 231 Chartered Mor. of I., L. and C all 181 to 191
WISCELLANEOUS.	Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 80 to	Hong Kong and Shanghai all 61 to 63  BANK BILLS.
ombay Saw Mills Paid-up. Cash Rates	Eastern Cachar 100 30 to 31	Sight. 80 days. 60 days.
ombay Ice Co. (A.) 600 127	East Indian, Assam, and Cachar 100 40 to — Endogram 10 100 to —	Madras Bombay  1s. 6 1-16d 1s. 6d 1s. 5 15-16d.
darachi Ice Co., Id 100 45	Gowhatty (Assan) 100 130 to	Mauritius. Nom Nom Nom.
aratine Lalling and Snipping 800 925		Indian Government Papers73} 751

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Pame, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., 8.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B. Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 20 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo. Aitchison, Bds.-Surg. J. E. T., M. D., C. I E., B. Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo. Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R. E., 6 mos., M. Andersws, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '80, M. Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., lyr. 270dys., fr. June 30, '85, M. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '80, B. Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1yr. 270 dys. fr. June 30, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B. Atkinson, Lk.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Badeock, Col. A. R., C. B., 15 mos., from Aug. 18. '85, B. Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Bailey, Col. W. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr.! 27, '86, M. Bailey, Col. W. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr.! 27, '86, M. Bailey, Col. W. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr.! 27, '86, M. Bailey, Col. W. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr.! 28, '86, M. Bailey, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr.! 28, '86, B. Bailour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Baldour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Baldour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Baltour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '85, M. Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '85, M. Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '85, M. Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L. 18mos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Batt., Lt. A. C., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 21, '83, B. Battye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Fob. 2, '86, B. Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr.! 1, '85, B. Becch, Surg.-Maj. Jr., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '86, M. Berkeley, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, M. Berkeley, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, M. Benle, Dop. Surg.-Gen.H.W., C.S.I., 6mos., fr. May 21, '84, B. Bernesford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar., 19, '86, B. Bennett, Surg. O. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May., '85, B. Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar., 19, '86, B. Bennett, Surg. O. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar., 19, '86, B. Bennett, Surg. W., S.C., 26 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo. Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr., 3, '85, B. Birch, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar., 19, '86, B. Bennett, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar., 19, '86, B. Bouteau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B. Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B. Bouteau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '83, Bo. Bowie, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May. 13, '83, Bo. Bowie, Lt.-Col.

Byog, Lt.-Col T. R., S.C., 1 yr. H. Apr. 1, eo, b.

Ryog, Lt.-Col T. R., S.C., 1 8 mos., fr. June 9, '85, M.

Carmichael, Surg Maj. J. C. G., M.D., 1yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr. 4 m·s., fr. June 16, '85, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. May 29, '86, B.

Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs., 6 mos., from April 6, 84, B.

Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs., 6 mos., from April 6, 84, B.

Chambers, Col. R. M., 1nf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.

Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., Bo.

Chase Liout. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 15ms., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.

Christie, Capt. C. H. P., R. E., 1yr., 6dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.

Clark, Connedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr., 204 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, R.

Clark, Konnedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr., 204 dys., fr. Feb.28, '84, M.

Coates, Surg. Wm., B.

Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.

Colson, Bde.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr., 9 ms., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 2 33 dys., fr. May 2;, '85, Bo.

Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov., 12, '86, Bo.

Cocke, Major W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.

Corboyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.

Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Cullen, Surg.-Gen. A. J., M.B., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '85, M.

Dale, Depy. Surg.-Gen. A. J., M.B., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB, 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Beane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 221 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M. De Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '86, B. Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 11, '86, B. Dobble, Lt. H. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B. Drummond, Col. J. H., 'S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo. Duncan, Surg.-M\*j. W., 1 yr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Eardley-Wilmot, L'eut, J., S.C., B. Ebden, Maj. F. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo. Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.

Elderton, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B. Ellis, Captain C. E., R. E., 202 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B. Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '85, Bo. Esmonde-White, Sg. -Maj. H.F., 1, yr., 182 dys., fr. Ap. 17, '85, M. Evans, Col. L. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '36, B.

Evans, Col. L. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., 1r. Mar. 12, '66, B.

Fagan, Lieut. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, B.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep. 8, '85, Bo.

Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Fonwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. June 1, '86, M.

Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.

Finden, Surg. Maj. W., fr. May 15, '86, B.

Finnis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.

Firth, Col. R. F., S.Q., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.

Fishe, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.

Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. M., M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.

Fooks, Surg. G. E., Bo.

Fox, Maj. H. C., R. E., 1 yr., 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.

Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Furnell, Surg. Gen. M. C., M.D., C.I.E., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.

'86, M.

Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo. Gaselee, Maj. A., S.C., 245 dys., fr. April 16, '86, B. Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B. Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M. Gib, Maj.-Gen. W. A., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 7, '86, M. Glascock, Lt.-Col. T.B. M., S.C., 1yr.250dys., fr. Cot. 31, '85, B. Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 6, '85, B. Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 6, '85, B. Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo. Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 233 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Gough, Maj. Goo. Sir. C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., 6 mos., fr. April 30, '83, B. Grant, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '86, B. Grant, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '86, B. Grant, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '86, B. Grant, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B. Gray, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., B.

Gray, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., B.

Griffith, Lt.-Col. J., G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.

Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Hall, Ron. Surg. F. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Hall, Hon. Surg. F. W., 211 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hall, Hon. Surg. F. W., 211 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hall, Hon. Surg. F. W., 211 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., B., Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., B., Hallett, Maj. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '85, B. Hammond, Maj. A. G., Y.C., S.C., lyr. 4dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B. Harmourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 mos., fr. June 1, '85, B. Harmourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Heaviside, Maj. W. T., R. E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '80, B. Hennig, Maj. D., Inf., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B. Hennig, Maj. D., Inf., 22 mos., fr. Dr. 21, '85, Bo. Hesketh, Lieut. Col. J. M., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hills, Gol. G. S., R. E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B. Hills, Gol. G. S., R. E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B. Holday, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M. Hills, Col. G. S., R. E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M. Hills, Col. G. S., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. C., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '86, Bo. Home, Maj. F. J., R. E., 15, S., S., F. Nov. 20, '85, B. Home, Maj. F., J. R. E., 15, S., S., F. Nov. 20, '85, B. Home, Maj. F., J. R. E., 15, S., S., F. Nov. 20, '85, B. Home, Col. R. C. L. E., R. E., B. Home, Col. J. C., C., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '86, B. Home, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B. Home, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B. Home, Col. J. C., C., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Home, Col. J. C., C., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Home, Col. J. C., C., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Home, Col. J. C., C., Cav.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Ir monger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M. Irving-Noblo, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B. Jackson, Lieut.-Col.G.D.A., Cav., 182dys., fr. May25, '86, B. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., Bo.
Jacks p., Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B. Jacob, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., Bo.
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., B.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jamieson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.
Jorome, Col. W., R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.
Jorome, Capt. H. J. W., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '85, B.
Jounes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Jones, Capt. G. T., R. E., 13 mos., Bo.
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Lamb, Maj. G., R.A., B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229.dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lamb, Capt. J., S.C., 207 dys., fr. Fob. 2, '86, B.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.
Le Breton, Maj. W. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.
Le Messurier, Col. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Lewis, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.
Lindley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 271 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
Little, Liout. W.R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '83, B.
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '83, B).

Lock, Maj. W., S.C. 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo. Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '83, B.).

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B. Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '83, M. Macgregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B. MacGregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B. MacGregor, Br.-Gen. Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 16, '86, B.

Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Mackenzie, Surg. Maj.G. A.. M. D., 6mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.

Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 110, '85, Bo.

Magneton, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 110, '85, Bo.

Magneton, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. Apr. 110, '85, Bo.

Magneton, Licut.-Col. J. M., 1uf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 110, '85, Bo.

Magnath, Licut.-Col. J. M., 1uf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 110, '85, Bo.

Magneton, Licut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Doc. 28, '85, M.

Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., 50dys., fr. Nov. 3, '83, M.

Mansfield, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.

Maunsell, Col. J. R., R. E., 1 yr., 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.

Mawwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr., 123 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.

Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr., 123 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.

Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr., 123 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, Bo.

McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., B.

McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., B.

McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., P., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.

McBour, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M.

McBour, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M.

McHealc, Capt. J. D. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 12, '85, B.

Mcalls, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

Modiss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

Medo., Capt. J. Do. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.

Moliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '85, Bo.

Miller, Col. J., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, Bo.

Moliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '85, Bo.

Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1, fr., fr., Fr., No

Nanney, Surg -Maj. L. C., 15 mos., from Aug. 12, '85, M. Neave, Maj. E. \*., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B. Nowell, Liout. W. J., S.C., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B. Nowell, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Atr. 9, '86, M. Nowman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., fr. June 29, '86, B.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B. Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 88, Bo. O'Moaly, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, 86, B. Oswald, L'eut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Owen, M.j. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Owen, M.-J. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, Bo. Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M. Pavons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B. Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Pearson, Maj. A. J., R. A., B. Pearson, Maj. A. J., R. A., B. Penrose, Lieut. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B. Priers, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B. Piers, Lieut. C. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B. Playfair, Lt. Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B. Playfair, Lt. Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mov. 5, '86, M. Potter, Bde Surz. H., M.D., 1yr. 120dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B. Prower, Surg.-Maj. R.V., 1 yr., fr. Mav. 5, '86, M. Power, Surg.-Maj. R.V., 1 yr., fr. Mav. 5, '86, M. Powlett, Col. P. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Priot, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B. Priotchard, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 289 dys., fr. April 5, '86, M. Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Purves, Eurg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.
Randolph, Lieut. A. H. R.E., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E.. 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Raye, Surg.-Maj. D'O. C., M.D., 225 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B.
Revos, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, Bo.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., from april 25, '85, B.
Reid, Maj. A. J. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs 10ms., fr. Dec. 1,'83, B.
Renny. Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs, from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Riddell Bde.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr., 4 dys., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, 84, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. June 12, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Ja., 12, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. S. S.C., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs, fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers-Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 15 ms., fr. Oct.6, '85, M.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

Scott, Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15ms., fr. July 19, 35, B. Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15ms., fr. July 19, 35, B. Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15ms., fr. July 19, 35, B. Schott, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. June 6, '86. Sewoll, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 13 mos. fr. April 21, '85, M. Shakespear, Lieut.-Col. G. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B. Shakespear, Lieut.-Col. G. R. J., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 20 '85, B. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M. Shepherd, Maj. T., S. C., 395 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B. Sillery, Lieut. C. C. A., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M. Shinpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M. Simpson, Lt.-Col. B. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M. Simpson, Lt.-Col. B. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85, M. Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B. Smyth, Col. R. G., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B. Smyth, Col. R. G., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B. Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B. Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B. Sparts, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B. Stevens, Maj. M. W., Inf., 185 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Stevens, Maj. M. W., Inf., 185 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Stevens, Maj. M. W., Inf., 185 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Stevens, Maj. M. W., Inf., 185 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Stewart, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stewart, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stewart, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 1 yr., 2 dys., fr. June 2, '86, M. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 1 yr., 2 dys., fr. June 2, '86, M. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 1 yr., 2 dys., fr. June 2, '86, M. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stewart, Brig.-Gen.

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Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 16 mos., from June 21, '55, Bo.

Thomas, Maj. C. F. Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

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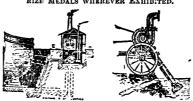
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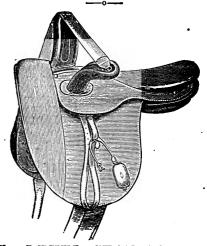
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

The overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th July; from Allahabad to the 18th July; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 17th July.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislative Council at Simla to declare and amend the Land Revenue Law of the Punjab; the Bill amending the Indian Companies' Act was referred to a Select Committee, and the Lower Burma Gaols Delivery Bill was passed.

THE HON. MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill declaring the Law in force in Upper Burma.

The last item in the list of business indicated above is better known as "The Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886," and its object is to put in force the law in the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw. It enacts that the country formerly known as British Burma shall be termed Lower Burma, and the new territory lately annexed be termed Upper Burma. It contains some seven clauses, among which is one declaring the Acts which are to be in force in Upper Burma and barring the application of other Acts unless specially extended. Another clause makes one or two modifications in Acts so applied, and a third clause gives the usual indemnity for executive Acts done since the occupation of the country. Provision is also made regarding customs duties on the old frontier, this being rendered necessary by the annexation. Special enactments are declared in force in the Mandalay District only, where a European population may be said to be already established. Among other things the Act clearly defines the boundary between Upper and Lower Burma.

GENERAL WHITE is organising a large body of mounted infantry for work in the dacoit infected districts.

Bon Shway, whose gang killed Mr. Phayre, is reported to have proclaimed himself king, and to be levying taxes in the Minbo district.

Two more levies of military police are to be raised for Upper Burma, and 1,000 picked and experienced police from India are also to be sent to the new Province.

THE Calcutta Criminal Sessions, on an application from the prosecution in the Statesman libel case, Mr. Justice O'Kinealy granted leave that it should be tried by a special jury.

The actual receipts from four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty in Benday amount to Rs. 2,63,81,010, which is Rs. 56,010 better than the estimate. Bengal opium has realised Rs. 5,35,965 below, and Benday opium Rs. 5,92,975 above the estimate.

THE Allahabad Bank, Limited, has just declared a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the past year.

It is stated that the Accountant-General, Hyderabad, has formulated a scheme for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce at Hyderabad.

In relation to the report which has been telegraphed from Madras that the Hon. C. G. Master has been selected for the Viceregal Council, it is pointed out that there is at present no vacancy in the Governor-General's Council, Mr. Goodrich's term of office not expiring till November.

A DEPUTATION from the Central India Association has

presented an address to the Maharajah Holkar congratulating him on his installation.

MR. GOWRISHANKAR UDAYASHANKAR, C.S.I., the vertable ex-Dewan of Bhaunagur, has undergone the coromony of admission to the holy order of a Sanyasi.

COLONEL WATSON, of the Kattywar Agency, has arrived in Bombay, en route to England on leave. The Jains are contemplating a memorial in his honour in recognition of the services rendered by him to the community in settling their dispute with the Thakore of Palitana.

A FURTHER development of the Madras scandals is now being awaited. The Hon. H. E. Sullivan, Senior Member of Council, has presented to the High Court a petition praying that Mr. Eardly Norton, the barrister who conducted the defence in the recent dacoity prosecution, should be called upon to justify the statements made by him in the course of the trial.

MR. J. P. CORNFORTH, J.P., has been appointed to be a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, who resigned on going home on leave.

THE members of the Finance Committee, who are deputed for the purpose, commence their tour on the 1st proximo, and return to Calcutta in the early part of October.

The entire Committee will reassemble for the preparation of their report on November November 1st.

It is said that the trustees to the debenture-holders of the New Dharamsee Mills having failed to secure private offers for the concern have resolved to sell it by auction.

It is understood that the Government of India has at last consented to take over absolutely the Umritsur and Pathankote Railway from the 1st of April next.

THE line will then become an integral part of the North-Western system, by whose management it is now being worked.

It is said that a Cotton Ginning Association will shortly be established at Broach.

It is intended to hold a small Camp of Exercise at  $\mathbf{R}_{a}\mathbf{wal}$  Pindi during the cold weather.

## Hotes of the Week.

DURING the past week there has been a further fall of id. per rupee in the rate obtained by the India Council for its drawings upon India, and the unprecedented low rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee was recorded for transfers upon London. The depression in the Silver Market has been even greater than in the Exchange Market, the Indian banks being unwilling to buy at even 3s. 6d. per ounce, a quotation indicating a fall of nearly 2d. in a fortnight. The tendency is still downward, and the prospect is, indeed, a gloomy one for those who have to remit from India, or who are dependent upon such remittances.

Cirr editors in their money articles may be justified in recommending investments in rupee paper, as even at present prices the investor secures 48 per cent for his money, but the real sufferers are not those who invest, but those who have to make both ends meet as best they can—the toiling bread-winners in India, and the stinted bread-eaters at home, who have to do the best they can with the family remittances. For these the silver lining on the cloud is not yet visible.

THE Statist tries to throw a ray of hope upon the darkness in recalling attention to the fact that, when the present Chancellor of the Exchequer held the position of Secretary of State for India, the question of suspending

the coinage of silver in India was among the proposals under the consideration of Ministers; and adds that "the return of Lord Randolph Churchill to power is regarded with satisfaction by those who advocate the adoption of some assumed remedial action on the part of the Government." But this is very poor consolution. Such a step as that suggested will hardly be attempted pending the sitting of the much-talked-of Royal Commission to inquire into the whole Silver question, and even if it were the heroic remedy might fail. Our faith in even a Royal Commission is not strong—but what is to be done?

THE general question is not easy to answer, but where it touches upon the effect of the falling rupee upon the salaries and pensions of the Civil and Military servants of the Crown serving in or connected with India some satisfactory reply must be found before long. When the present rates of pay for the Indian Services, Civil, Military and Medical, were fixed, the rupee was roughly calculated to be the equivalent of nearly two shillings. When it fell to 1s. 9d. there was, of course, a good deal of grumbling, but the situation was accepted in the hope of better times coming. But now that the value has fallen to 1s. 4d., with a still downward tendency, there is general consternation and a common questioning as to what Government will do. Something must be done, in common justice, or Indian Service will be at a discount =as well as the rupee.

Mr. CHARLES MARVIN clearly shows in a letter to the Times that the telegram which has been going the round of the Press to the effect that, "according to intelligence received at St. Petersburg from Khabarovka, the delimitation of the Afghan frontier has been finally settled," has been misunderstood in England, where it has been taken to apply to the present Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission. points out that the reference is to a totally different frontier dispute-viz., that between China and Russia-there being no Khabarovka in Central Asia, while last spring China sent a Commissioner to Khabarovka on the Amoor to settle a frontier dispute with Russia. "Apparently an error has arisen in confusing the Amoor with the Amoo or Amu-Daria (Oxus), on which the disputed Afghan point of Khoja-Seleh is situated." The dispute there has not yet been "finally settled," for it is not to Russia's interest that it should be. She will play with England in the amusing comedy of "The Joint Boundary Commission" a little longer.

THERE will be joy in Babudom at Calcutta at the news that Sir Stenart Bayley is to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in March next, for the Babus dreaded that the coming man was Sir Lepel Griffin. They have an idea that Sir Lepel would rule over them with "a strong right hand"—too strong for their seditious philosophies. They have therefore wished him at the Punjab, or even a hotter place. Sir Steuart Bayley is a "safe" man; he will rule quietly and "sympathetically," and the Native Press will return him evil abuse for whatever good he will try to do. But that is the state of life which every Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is called to.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN would be lost in Bengal. In the Panjab, should he be chosen for its ruler and accept the post, he will be the right man in the right place, and his appointment would be hailed with delight by all the Sikh Sirdars and Chiefs of the Northern Province.

Many of our readers will thank us for re-publishing today the strong and well-reasoned letter which Sir W. P. Andrew addressed a few days ago to the Times. Years have not dimmed the clear sight which so long ago saw danger to India from Russia's stealthy (but now rapid) advances, nor has time blunted the pen which wrote so forcibly as to how those advances might be most successfully met. Whether the Euphrates Railway project be undertaken by our statesmen at this late hour or not, the veteran engineer has the satisfaction of knowing that in

the end his views have been accepted by his countrymen, and his warnings acknowledged to be justified by events. But must the fatal words "Too late!" be now the only answer possible?

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The continued and rapid fall in exchange is likely to prove a The continued and rapid fall in exchange is likely to prove a source of serious difficulty to the Indian Government. List week the rupee nearly touched 1s. 4d., or twopence below the rate taken in the Budget calculations. A fall of one penny is supposed to cost the Government £1,000,000 sterling, so it would seem that Sir Auckland Colvin will have to provide £2,000,000 more than he deemed necessary when he made his financial statement last March. The question whether the deprecation of silver is beneficial to trade or otherwise is one which has been hotly discussed, and there are numbers of able advocates on both sides: but there can be no doubt as to its advocates on both sides; but there can be no doubt as to its very serious effect to the Government and to all Europeans with fixed salaries. The only ray of comfort which those who suffer from the present state of affairs can discern is that the worse these affairs become the more likely are they to force themselves upon the attention of the British Government and public, and the more probable is it that some effort will be made to check the evil. Meanwhile, there is much doubt as to how the Indian Government will meet this extra call on its resources. The general belief is that the salt tax will be considerably raised next year, and that the income-tax may also be increased. Already year, and that the income-tax may also be increased. Already several organs of public opinion are suggesting the reimposition of cotton import duties which were so recklessly thrown away some years ago, and there can be no doubt such a step would be most popular in India. It is doubtful, however, whether the Government is yet prepared to venture upon it in face of the opposition which it would probably meet from home.

The silver difficulty apart, the financial position is satisfactory. The monsoon rains are general and plentiful. The railways are doing well, and, although the price of Bengal and Benares opium is falling, that of Malwa is well sustained. It is still too early to estimate the probable outturn of the income-tax, but there is

estimate the probable outturn of the income-tax, but there is apparently no reason to doubt that it will come up to expecta-

The latest crop reports from all parts of the Lieutenant-Govenorship of Bengal are most favourable—a very important fact, as this is perhaps the most critical period of the year, fact, as this is perhaps the most critical period of the year, inasmuch as the winter rice is now being transplanted, while sugar cane and jute are approaching maturity. Some districts report that a bumper crop is probable, while in all it is likely to be quite up to the average. The only exceptions to the general chorus of satisfaction would appear to be the tea and indigo planters. The former complain of the want of sun, which interferes with the quality of the leaf, while most indigo districts report their preparets as only middling and the outturn as likely interferes with the quality of the leaf, while most indigo districts report their prospects as only middling and the outturn as likely to fall short of last year. The heavy rain of the last few days has caused some apprehension of a recurrence of the inundations which last year did so much damage in the Moorshedabad and Nuddya districts. The Lalpoor embankment, the breaching of which by the Ganges resulted in the flooding of a large tract of country, is again threatened. On this occasion, however, it is carefully watched daily. Telegrams as to the state of the river are being circulated among the people, so that if the embankment gives way the people will have timely notice and the danger will be reduced to a minimum.

It is believed that the Viceroy will leave Simla early in October, and will proceed to Bombay and Poona. Waile he is at Poonah a conference will be held to consider the best method of converting the Bombay army into army corps. The military

of converting the Bombay army into army corps. The military authorities have resolved to raise a second battalion for the 3rd Goorkhas. A second battalion will also be added to the 5th

Goorkhas. A second pattanon win also be added.
Goorkhas if recruits come in freely.

It is announced that during the minority of Scindia the Gwalior State will be governed by a Council of Regency of seven members, with Sir Gunpet Rao as president.

The Indian trade and navigation reports for the first three courses of the current financial year show the following

The Indian trade and navigation reports for the first three months of the current financial year show the following results:—Imports excluding treasure and Government stores, Rs. 14,03,64,760, against Rs. 11,52,10,176 last year, and Rs. 13,03,12,980, in 1884; exports, Rs. 24,80,69,650, against Rs. 22,48,16,740 last year, and Rs. 24,32,12,772 in 1884. Gross import duty collected. Rs. 58,34,680, against Rs. 49,49,839 last year, and Rs. 56,60,004 in 1884. Gross export duty, Rs. 19,06,497, against Rs. 18,83,960 and Rs. 16,54,565.

### BURMA.

PAGAN, AUGUST 4. On the 30th of July a strong body of insurgents, led by a Phoongyee, named Boh Oudama, descended from the hills and



attacked the military post at Salenmyo, on the western bank. The insurgents failed to carry our stockade, and surrounded Silanmyo Lieutenant Cotton, commanding at Salenmyo, signalled for assistance, and two columns were sent to his relief from Sinbuyyoon and Mimbu.

On the 1st of August the Sinbuyyoon column reached Salenmyo.

Major Atkinson, of the Hampshire Regiment, was shot through
the head and killed while leading the attack on the stockals erected by the insurgents. After some sharp fighting, during which six Europeans and four sepoys were wounded, some severely, at the stockade, the insurgents were defeated with evere loss.

The Mimbu column, under Brigadier-General Low, arrived too

To-day an insurgent band, part of the force which attacked Salenmyo, burned Thayebin, within a mile of the Sinbuyyoon military post.

The country is very disturbed.

The cholera has broken out at Mandalay, where Colonel Knox, late of the Somersetshire Regiment, has died of it.

MANDALAY, AUGUST 5.
Colonel Knox-Lect is alive and we'l. The report of his death was brought by the captain of the mail steamer from Mandalay, and by two other apparently trustworthy witnesses.

AUGUST 8. Charles Bernard leaves Mandalay for Bhamo to-morrow.

He will be absent for three weeks.

There is much sickness among the troops at Kumri. A species of paralytic disease has attacked the cavalry horses. A large number have died.

Owing to the disturbed state of the country and the small rainfall, great scarcity is anticipated in Upper Burma next

Two hundred Eurogeans and 300 Native troops go hence to reinforce Thyetmyo, and from there, in concert with the Minhla force, to attack Bo Shwe, whose followers are said to be increas-

A gang of 20 dacoits at Wimpadaw, in the Shegin district, have had a skirmish with the police, and wounded A sistant

Superintendent Sandden.

The action of the Ind an Government regarding the ruby mines is a subject to much adverse comment in Burma. ment are blamed for having leased or promised to lease the mines before having had them inspected, and without giving the public an opportunity to compete. It is thought that leasing the mines will cause an increase of the disturbances, as the miners of the district will probably fight, and it is asserted that the Govern ment should have taken no steps till the troops were sent to the district and the mines thoroughly examined.

### BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8. The Hurnai railway is being rapidly pushed on. A liberal allotment of funds has been made, and it is now believed that the line will be finished to Pishin by the end of March.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8. Mr. Stevens, an American gentleman, who is attempting to travel round the world on a bicycle, has arrived in India, and has published an interesting account of his adventures in Afghanistan. Finding that the Russians would not allow him to carry out his original plan of proceeding by Merv to the Oxus, he applied to Sir West Ridgeway for permission to join the camp of the Boundary Commission, with a view of finding his way thence to India. Sir West Ridgeway replied that the plan was impracticable. Thereupon Mr. Stevens went from Meshed southward to Birjan, where he succeeded in crossing the Afghan frontier and reaching Farrah. Thence he hoped to go to Quetta by way of Candahar, but the Governor detained him and eventually sent him to Herat. He was kept some days outside Herat, and was him to Herat. He was kept some days outside Herat, and was then sent under escort to the Persian frontier. The attempt to side across Afghanistan was thus baffled.

Mr. Stevens proposes to wheel himself to Lahore and to Calcutta, and then go by sea to Canton, to ride to Northern China in his bicycle, and finally to take ship for Japan and America.

Intelligence received from Bosaha to the 18th ult. announces that all preliminary surveys of the Afghan Boundary Commission for the delimitation of the frontier between Duks'i Wells and the Amu Daria have been brought to a close in view of a difference which has arisen between the Russian and British Commissioners with regard to the point on the Amu Daria at which the frontier line should terminate. It is added that the question has been referred for decision to the two Governments, to which have been forwarded at the same time all the necessary data and information that have been collected by the two Commissions on the spot. Both Commissions will meanwhile remain in the neighbourhood of Bosaha.

We have received the following telegram from the Secretary of

State for India, dated August 4, 1886 :"Captain R. F. Atkinson, 2 id Buttalion Humpshire Regiment, killed; No. 1,613, Private F. Ribards, 2nd Buttalion Humssire Regiment, and No. 24, Private Wright, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, severely wounded, July 31, at Salenmyo."

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BRITISH AND NATIVE RULE-A CONTRAST.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The State of Rewah in Central India is more often heard of as the locality of some valuable coal-fields which the Government of India has undertaken to work than as a seat of political interest. But a recently issued a liministration report places the State in But a recently issued a limistration report places the State in the category of those which, through stress of circumstances, have temporarily passed under British management, and have been all the better for it. The recent history of the State is peculiar. About five years ago the Maharajah, vexed with the hindrances that turbulent Rajputs and designing Brahmins had given to his attempts to govern the State, asked the British Government to take over its administration. This meant the appointment of a Public of State, with large powers of control for nothing Political Superintendent, with large powers of control, for nothing less than this would have sufficed to give the State anything worthy the name of an administration. The country was in as bad a condition as it could be in, although in reading of it we seem to be reading a rejection of the tales tell of States of much greater renown in India than Rewah. That there were no law greater renown in India than Rewah. That there were no law courts was not necessarily a sign that the institutions of the country were not adapted to the limited necessities of a backward people. But the farming of the land revenue—farming, too, in a fashion which often gave the ryot two oppre-sors instead of one—entailed the direct and grievous oppression of the people, while it deprived the State of its revenues. There was no administration of criminal justice worthy of the name, and the convicted and the unconvicted autority of the name, and the convicted and the unconvicted autority of the name, and the convicted and the unconvicted autority of the name, and the convicted and the the unconvicted suffered common punishment in a common cell. There was an army, but it was left to runs the roads in rags, and often to pay itself in the easiest way that was open to iv. It is a familiar story, and Rewah was not worse off than many of the neighbouring States were when their rulers were left entirely to their own devices. And the story of its rehabilitation is almost as typical as that of its disorder. A Political Superintenden came and ruled the land with strength and honesty. His firstep, like that with which Sir Salar Jung began his administration in Hyderabad, was to abolish the abominable system of farming the revenues; he instituted law courts; he reduced the army, pulling off its rags and paying off its arrears; he introduced a capable Dewan who had learnt to do good work in the North-West Provinces, and he introduced a working settlement of the land. The result has been a new reign of order in the State, the restoration of its finances, and a condition of things which, in comparison with that which had preceded it, may be described as prosperity itself. One can only hope, in reading this record, that too much has not been attempted. If that well-intentioned error has been avoided the five years' tutelage has been of immense advantage to the State, and the young Maharajah will enter upon his inheritance when the days of his minority are at any order conditions to which his father and his father's subjects end under conditions to which his father and his father's subjects were strangers.

### THE PACIFICATION OF UPPER BURMA. (Rangoon Gazette).

We are apt to speak and write now as if every one expected the pacification of Burma to be the merest child's play, and as if it were quite astonishing that so much time and so many troops are required. It is true that every one expected the annexation of Upper Burma to be a very simple matter; but annexation and pacification are two very different things. The former provid to be even easier than was anticipated; and the latter, most people will admit, is proving harder. Certainly few persons who knew the country expected that so many troops would be required; but a prolonged guerilla war with the robber bands which were known to infest the country was foreseen as inevitable by every one who seriously considered the position. The chief mistake made in forecasting the results of the war seems to have been that the utter rottenness of Theebaw's position was not fairly grasped. In a general way it was known that the country was rapidly drifting into appropriate that the country was grasped. In a general way it was known that the coun'ry was rapidly drifting into anarchy, but it was not known that the nominal Government had so little real hold on the country, or that anarchy had risen so high as it had done. This course, which facilitated Theebaw's overthrow, retards the work of pacification. Exactly in proportion as the Burmese Government was enfeebled anarchy must have grown; and so it came about that the actual war with Theebaw was the merest walk over, while the pacification, which is really the struggly against. while the pacification, which is really the struggle against anarchy, is proving a much tougher piece of work than was ex-

Had we undertaken the war and annexed the country when w should have done so, that is, immediately after Theebaw's blood stained accession, we would probably have had to face a more vigorous resistance on the part of the Burmese Government, but the subsequent work of pacification would have been much easier. Even then, though, we should probably have had to face a good deal of mere ararchy. In the best of times, and under the most vigorous of Native sovereigns, dacoity has been a recognised institution among the Burmese. It scarcely implies any disgrace. On the contrary, a brave dacoit leader is rather held in honour. Even under British rule such ideas have not completely ceased, nor has dacoity been whelly stamped out. In independent Burma a bold dacoit leader might be employed by the King as general of a military expedition. If he were very bold and unscrupulous, and had the luck to live under a feeble king, he might aspire to become king himself some day. Under such circumstances there must always have been a good deal of actual anarchy, though in Burmese times it was too much a matter of course to attract much notice. In our new province we have now to contend not only with all the anarchy of Native production, which under Theebaw's fostering care would be no inconsiderable quantity in itself, but also with the anarchical elements produced in British Burma during a whole generation; that is all the ruffians of this province who have preterned crossing the frontier to being sent to the Andamans. Our fight is really with anarchy, not with Burmese patriotism at all; and if the fight be somewhat longer, more expensive and more wearisome than we had reckoned on, we must tear this as best we may. It was inevitable that we should do this piece of work some day, and the longer we delayed the dirrier we should have found it.

# POONA AS A SUMMER CAPITAL. (Bombay Gazette.)

We can hardly affect to believe, notwithstanding the opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill, of which he made no secret to the of Loid Randolph Churchill, of which he made no secret to the Pioneer, that the question of selecting another summer capital for the Government of India is quite within the range of practical politics; but we must say if all that can be adduced against the roposal is what is being urged by numerous people at this moment who are giving their whole minds to the task, to say nothing of a considerable addition of feeling, the fate of Poona to be the future capital of India is much nearer settlement than we could have supposed, and the opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill on the matter is not by a long way the most foolish thing he ever said. To begin with, the rival claims of Nass ck, which are always mentioned—by Bengal writers—when the subject is broached, are merely a remininiscence of a pamphlet subject is broached, are merely a remininiscence of a pamphlet written by Sir George Campbell upwards of twenty years ago, in which it is quite true that he put that holy place above Poona, which in his estimation, if we remember correctly, ranked second. Sir George arrived at this conclusion in a somewhat remarkable Sir George arrived at this conclusion in a somewhat remarkable manner, namely, by a competitive examination, in which the various possible places were regarded as candidates, and awarded "marks" under various headings, such as "climate," "convenience," &c. A table was given of all the marks awarded, and the totals were duly added up, and according to the result no doubt Nassick headed the poll. It is a remarkable fact that ever since that day, it has been considered by many persons who never saw Poona, and by all who never saw Nassick, a sufficient and absolutely conclusive refutation of the claims of Poona to merely mention Nassick. As in many another competitive examination a mention Nassick. As in many another competitive examination, a little common sense and an actual inspection of the two candidates would have corrected any fanciful estimation of their claims in marks. Poona is unquestionably one of the most salubrious c ntonments in India for the greater part of the year. Other places surpass it for brief seasons, but whilst Poona in the rains by common consent a charming climate it he conditions which is by common consent a charming climate, it has qualities which wear, and is a good all round place of residence for all but a few weeks of the year, and for those few weeks there is Mahableshwar within such easy distance of Secretariats in Poona or Bombay that no practical inconvenience in the disputch of business arises from an elongation, for a trief period, of the bands which connect the motive power with the working parts of the mach no. With regard to the capacities of the locality per se, and apart from climate, the situation of Poona is such as to allow of an almost indefinite the situation of Poona is such as to allow of an almost indefinite expansion in the direction of Yerowda, which, as it has been fixed upon as the site of the great central jail of the Presidency, may be safely put down as the healthiest place within reach, according to the whimsical but invariable rule that jails are always put in the healthiest quarter. An incidental but not altogether unimportant advantage which would attend the location of the Supreme Government in Poona would be, if we may venture to whisper such a thing into the ear of some Bengal critics, that the Government of India would experience the novel and refreshing sensation of living in the midst of a Native population having some rudiments of that first requisite of a political community—rationality. The lamented Walter Bagehot was fond of insisting that this indispensable quality was a gift of race, and almost confined to the Anglo-Saxon, but it is since his time that the political Native Press of Western India has grown into importance, and begun to exhibit the qualities of moderation iuto impertance, and begun to exhibit the qualities of moderation and reasonableness which elevate politics into a subject of rational discussion—qualities which are unfortunately chiefly

conspicuous by their absence in the regions to which the Supreme Government is by present custom confined. The political contrast from the venomous and irritating atmosphere by which it is at present surrounded to the more masculine and invigorating tone of discussion in the best Native journals of this side of India would be as refreshing as the physical one, and might have as salutary an effect on the measures of Government.

### BENGAL.

ERRATUM.—The name of the Executive Engineer of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills, who was killed by the fumes of a chest of ammonia he was opening, should have been given as Winana, not Williams.

THE JUTE TRADE.—Our Commercial Correspondent telegraphs:

"At a meeting of the Howrah Mill Shareholders on Monday it was resolved to join the proposed extension of short-time for another six months. The matter now seems virtually settled."

The Protection of Girls.—Miss Mary E. Leslie, whose name is no doubt well known in connection with certain philasthropic institutions in Calcutta, is stirring up the question of the inadequacy of the law for the "protection of young girls" in this country.

Considerable progress was made last year in the drawing, engraving, photographic, and lithographic offices of the Surveyor-General's office at Calcutta. The total number of maps issued was 235,636, valued at Rs. 1,86,380, which was an increase of 36,579 in number, and Rs. 13,858 in value over the previous year. This department is likely in future to be worked more economically, as an arrangement has now been made under which the various local Governments and Departments will be charged for the work done for them as well as for all maps supplied. Among the maps undertaken on special requisition were railway and road maps of the North-West frontier as far as Quetta, a map showing the distribution of the principal religions in India, and a large skeleton map of the whole of India. This last was prepared specially for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, as was also an elaborate model based on the 32-mile map of India, thowing all the hills of which the scale admits.

### MADRAS.

The Scandals Continue.—On July 13th the Advocate-General made an application on the part of the Hon. II. E. Sullivan Senior Member of Council, in reference to the conduct of Mr. Eardley Norton in the recent Garstin Dacoity Case. The petitioner stated that he was subpensed to appear at the last Criminal Sessions of Madras, under the circumstances mentioned in the affidavit filed herewith, as winess on behalf of the defence in the pro-ecution of the Queen-Empress versus The Zemindar of Bodinayakanur and thirteen others, and attended Court accordingly, but was not called; that several grossly defamatory statements were made against the petitioner by Mr. Norton throughout the trial of the case, particulars of which are set out in the affidavit. The petitioner prays that the Court will call upon the said Mr. Norton to explain under what circumstances he applied for a subpens against the petitioner, and to justify the statements made by him upon such application. The petitioner prays also that Mr. Norton may be called upon to explain his conduct in making charges against the petitioner during the tral of the case of a grossly defamatory character, in the absence of any evidence on record to justify the same. The petitioner also further prays that the Court will pass such orders on the petition and affidavit as their lordships may think fit, and that Mr. Norton may be ordered to pay the costs of this petition and the order to be made thereon. The Advocate-General said he proceeded under the 10th paragraph of the Letters Patent, which gave the High Court jurisdiction over all advocates a mitted in such Courts, and referred to the case of Mr. Newton, barrister-at-law, practising in the North-West Provinces, who was suspend d by the Chief Justice of those provinces for a period of five years, but which order was subsequently quashed by the Privy Council on the ground that no misconduct had been proved. The Advocate-General having read the affidavit in support of his petition, their lardship passed an order that the petit

### BOMBAY.

Mr. Premenund Royenund, the well-known Native broker of Bombay, has filed a petition in the Insolvency C urt. Some years ago Mr. Premehund passed under the now defunct Act 28 of 1865, with liabilities amounting, we believe, to about three crores of rupees.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.—Some neteworthy indications of the increasing trade in the harbour of Bombay was, says the Bombay Gazette, given at the last meeting of the Port Trust. Applications for fixed berths in the Prince's Dock were received from three well-known lines, the Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's intimating that the steamers of that line have received orders to go into the dock until further orders, and infor-

mation being given from other agencies that new lines of steamers will run fortnightly between Liverpool and Bombay, and monthly between Antwerp and Bombay. The answer which the Trustees have given to the applicants, declining to allot any more preferential borths in the Princ's Dock, was necessitated by the increasing demands upon the accommodation in that basin, and it will be inferred from their hesitation to pledge themselves to give preferential berths in the new dock when it is opened that the Trustees by no means think that it will be in excess of the demands of the shipping of the port.

THE Cama Hospital, on the Esplanade, Bombay, was opened by Lady Reny on the 23rd inst. The hospital will be under the immed ate superintendence of Drs. Edith P. chey and Ellaby.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In appears that Captain Hearsey, of Laidman v. Hearsey fame, has solicited the function of the Viceroy to a prosecution of Sir Alfred Lyall or a charge of "writing, printing, publishing, and circulating a criui ally false and maliciously wilful and untrue defamatory document concerning your petitioner."

The composition of the two committees that are under orders to assemble at Simla to consider certain ques ions connected with the requirements of an army in the field is as follows:—The British Committee:—Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, Commanding Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Langtry, Commanding 8th Hussars; Major Marshall, Commanding L.A., R.H.A., Meerut; and Major Lugard. R. V., as Secretary. The Indian Committee:—Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough; Leutenant Colonel Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry; Major Meiklejoho, 20th Punjab Infantry; Captain Massy, 19th Bengal Lucers; and Captain Hogge, 14th Sikhs, as Secretary.

### OBITUARY.

Dn. A. Gondon, C.B.—Archibald Gordon, Esq., M.D., C. B, and L.H., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, died on the 3rd instant at Woodlands, West Hoathly, in his '5th year. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in June, 1836, was promoted to surgeon in September, 1848, surgeon-major in October, 1854, deputy inspector-general in January, 1856, inspector-general in March, 1867, and was placed on the half-pay list in July, 1870. He served with the 53rd Regiment in the Sutlej Campaign in 1846, including the affair of Buddiwal, and actions of Aliwal and Sobraon, receiving the medal with clasp. He was in medical charge of the 24th Regiment throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the battles of Ladoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, receiving the medal with two clasps. He also served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, and was present at the affair of Bulganic, Battle of Alma, and capture of Balaklava, and was principal medical officer of the 2nd Division throughout the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was also principal medical officer of the Kinbourn Expedition. He was in receipt of the medal with three clasps and Turkich medal, and was appointed a C.B. and Knight of the Legion of Honour. Dr. Gordon was principal medical officer with the Expeditionary Force to China in 1857, and was present at the capture of Canton (medal with clasp). He was again principal medical officer throughout the campaign in Oude in 1858-59 (medal).

MAJOR WILLANS.—A Shillong correspondent writes:—" I regret to report an accident here to Major Willans, Royal Engineers, which ended fat lly. In view to charging an ice machine, he was endeavouring to remove the cork from a jar of ammon a. The cork stuck fast, and Major Willans struck it, when the jur exploded. Major Willans received the fumes of the ammonia into his lungs, He was for the time rendered insensible, and rolled down the hillside upon which he was standing. After a time he recovered, got up, and walked to the house, consoling himself with the belief that he was all right. He consented, however, to see a doctor, who thought seriously of his case. He was in high fever on Saturday night, but about 4 P.M. on Sunday, called for some tea, and drank it quickly, sitting up in a chair. Then saying, 'I feel so tired, I must lie down,' he went to his bed, but had scarcely reached it when he died. The exact cause of his death is not clear. Though attributed to the ammonia, the report does not say what its precise effect upon the system was. Major Willans had been in Assam for many years, and has left his mark. To him are due the admirable system of hill roads at Shillong, many of the principal buildings there and elsewhere, and the Cherra Poonjee Mountain Railway on the water counterpoise system, which is just complete, but which he, Major Willans, has not lived to see in thorough working. Major Willans was an exceptionally accomplished engineer, and will be regretted besides by all those who knew him for his admirable personal qualities. He was buried at Shillong with military honours.

It is proposed to hold a rifle meeting at Simla in September at which the various teams of Northern India will compete.

## Correspondence.

PAY OF BRITISH ARMY SURGEONS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Again, though the nature of his duties always necessitate his being mounted, he is not allowed horse allowance, except when actually marching with troops, though (I suppose as a sort of grim joke) the dross regulations authorise him to wear

spu s.

I hope you will find space to publish these few facts, if only in justice to intending candidates, who, I am sure, are about to enter the service, as many have done before, under false impressions.—Yours, &c.,

A GRIEVED ONE.

## THE ENGLISH FLORIN. TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Why should Her Majesty's silver money be worth 2. in this country, and worth only 1s. 4½d. in India? Both coins have on them Her Majesty's image and superscription, but one is called a florin and the other a rupee.

It is not denied that the members of the gold sing have ma legieat sums of money by depreciating the value of the rupee; and they will undoubtedly make every effort to prevent the English florin from being declared current in India, and to prevent the English Mint from increasing its coinage of silver in proportion to the increased demand.

We cannot expect English shopkeepers to accept Indian respects readily in payment of debts, but we know that 200 millions of our subjects in India, and every European living in Asia, will eagerly accept English florius. All that Her Majesty's Government has to do is to declare that florins will be accepted in payment of taxes in India.

Why should the English Government set its face against the popularity of the English florin, which might take the place of the dollar throughout the vast Continents of Asia and Africa.

August 3rd.

Your obedient servant,

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA TOWARDS INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Many years ago, in giving publicity to a letter written by me to Lord Palmerston, you wrote: -"Twenty years ago the neglect of the Euphrates route to India was cited among the marvels of British apathy." Is this to endure in the face of the gigantic strides with which the Colossus of the North last seem advancing to try conclusions with us in the East and elsewhere?

The Russian fleet threatens Port Lazareff, in the Cerca, on the pretext that we have occupied Port Hamilton. The present Czar has declared Batoum to be no longer a free port in spite of the premise made by his predecessor in the 59th Article of the Treaty of Berlin, which, however, had barely been executed whom preceedings were commenced to fortify the port.

It is reported that another difference has occurred between the English and Russian members of the Afghan Bound by Commission, and that the latter have referred to St. Petersburg for instructions, no doubt on purpose to cause delay. Next we hear rumours of a Russian "scientific" expedition to Mesopotamia and the Valley of the Euphrates; and it is said that Euchia has

suggested the propriety of Turkey handing over Etzeroum in licu

of the arrears of the war indomnity. The recent speech of the Czar at Sebastopol, the massing of troops in the Crimea and Bessarabia, the increase of the Black Sea fleet, all appear to menace the future peace of the world, and especially that of Turkey and England.

For nearly two centuries the conquest of India has been Russia's dream. The time now appears to have arrived when the might of Imperial England must intervene to stay her onward march

towards our Empire in the East. The Trans Caspian Railway from Michaelovsk, on the bay of that name on the Caspian, was opened as far as Merv on the 14th of July last. The leading South Russian organs have jubilant articles on the successful and rapid completion of this railway. With this and other railways it is asserted that Russia will have being a position to savinusly coarse England through With this and other railways it is asserted that Russia will always be in a position to seriously coerce England through always be in a position to seriously coerce England through India. The position, we are told, is altogether changed on the Afghan frontier. Russia has hitherto been dependent on the Cis Caspian supplies, the transport of which occupied many weeks; the fertile portions of Persian Khorasan will later on support a mighty Russian host; and that Candahar can at any mement be made the objective point of a powerful expedition.

It would appear, therefore, scarcely possible that anyone who has studied the question can view unconcernedly the position which Russia is so rapidly gaining, or that anyone interested in India should now object to a reconsideration of our Indian frontier policy.

frontier policy.

Hitherto Afghanistan and the inhospitable districts beyond Are been, as it were, a protecting barrier, behind which we were comparatively secure; but let this be penetrated or turned we must be prepared to meet our enemy face to face. But how can we do this with such a precarious population as India has around

wus and in our rear?

If not delayed the advance of Russia will continue to be as rapid as it has been in the past. In 1863 the frontier line of Russia was from the northern end of the Sea of Aral to the Issik Kul Lake. The conquest of Tashkend, Bokhara, and Issik Kui Leke. The conquest of Tashkend, Bokusta, and Samarcand followed at short intervals, and in 1873 we see the Bursian army marching triumphantly into Khiva. Nine or ten years after this Russia declared that she had no choice but to march on the casis of Merv and the formidable military position of Sarakhs and annex them, which placed the Russian army almost within striking distance of Herat. Not satisfied with these acquisitions we saw recently how ruthlessly she stized upon Penjdeh, when the Sovereign of the country was in India, the guest of the Viceroy of the Queen-Empress.

Seeing, then, the onward march that Russia is making in Central Asia, and with what rapidity she consolidates the additions to her Empire the consolidates the additions to her Empire the consolidates the additional to her Empire the consolidates the consolidates the additional to her Empire the consolidates the consoli tions to her Empire, there appears to be little doubt that the people of Afghan-Turkestan and Herat will pass under her sway as certainly as have the Turcomans and other Trans-Caspian tribes unless the power of England stay her advancing standards.

It is evident that we cannot afford to live any longer in a fool's paradise, and believe in the pacific assurances of Russia, who never makes a promise but to break it the moment it is to her

interest to do so

The future policy of England is to rely upon her own vigilance and valour, to complete and perfect the railways to the Khyber and Bolan passes, carrying on the latter line to Quetta, and eventually to Candahar, where we ought to occupy a position in strength, able to repel any movement towards the Bolau, and to assail in flank and rear any force advancing towards the Khyber. This view I advocated nearly thirty years ago, and to which I adhere. Let us therefore without delay fix the line that Russia is not to pass, as the prestige of our invincibility and our power of dominion would be seriously affected by the invasion by the Muscovite of the dominions of our ally, Abdurrahman Khan, whose territory we have pledged the honour of England to hold

With Candahar strongly fortified and connected with the rail. way system of India in the rear and the Hindu-Koosh in our possession we should be in an impregnable position.

Batoum is evidently intended as the base of operations against Armenia and India, and threatens the existence of our protectorate over Asia Minor.

A late number of the Broad Arrow says :- " To all intents and purposes Batoum has been a place of arms for some time past.

Mr. Gallenga, the *Times* correspondent, pointed this out in passing through the place in 1882. The following year Mr. Marvin visited the port twice and in his 'Region of the Eternal Fire,' if we remember rightly, he mentions the case of a contractor who, being asked to send in tenders for repairs to the Turkish redoubt, and heading his tender too plainly was year. Turkish redoubt, and heading his tender too plainly, was re-minded by General Komaroff that there 'were no redoubts in Batoum, fortifications being forbidden by the Treaty of Berlin,' and that 'he must correct his application throughout as being a tender for garrison barrack repairs.' More recently the members of the Afghan Frontier Mission passed and repassed through the place, and have confirmed repeated statements about the existence of the unarmed batteries inside the free port, and the arsenal, full

of heavy gues and all he essential munition of war, just outside

it—a railway, moreover, connecting the two."

A recent correspondent at Constantinople says:—"The place has not only become important as a fortress, but as an arsenal has not only become important as a fortress, but as an arsenal and general military depôt. Among the buildings eracted there are four large powder magazines at Sckindir, nine depôts for stores and clothing at Bazurchane, seven military hospitals, and a general arsenal, which contained lately 70 Krupp guns, 100 cannon of different patterns, and 3,000 torpedocs." On this and other subjects the tone of the Russian Press is very defiant towards England. We must take note that regarding Batoum Russia has addressed a direct challenge to England, and we must shape our policy accordingly. Russia has by this repudiation enabled England to recover her freedom of action and to take such steps regarding the Straits as her interests may demand. such steps regarding the Straits as her interests may demand, however inconvenient to Russia. By repudiating one part of the Treaty, Russia debars herself from using any other portion

A Berlin newspaper of the 28th of July says:—"The expansion of Russia in Central Asia had now reached such a point that, sion of Russia in Central Asia had now reached such a point that, leaving out of account some barren mountain districts, every st-p forward must be taken in Persia, China, or the s, here of England's authority. English policy must adapt itself to these facts, though this can only be done with success when England's own military strength makes an impoing impression as against that of Rus a. Since Lord Salisbury has again taken the lead, and probably for a long time, it is to be expected that this view of the situation will be adonted."

will be adopted.

The movements of Russia have excited the deepest attentior, not only of thoughtful Englishmen, but of various countries in Europe as well as in America; and there appears to be a general desire to know what steps, if any, are being taken to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the head of the Persian Gulf along the Euphrates route, and so reopen the ancient highway of nations between the East and West.

The example of Russia's persecering energy in establishing her Eastern communications should not be lost upon us, for she advances boldly, regardless of cost or any other obstruction, knowing well that the additional prestige which she will thereby gain, not only in the East, but in Europe also, will amply repay her for any sacrifica

any sacrifice.

The general features of the projected Euphrates Valley Ruilway have been so frequently explained in your columns that a

very brief summary may suffice: 1. It would connect Alexandretta with the head of the P rainn Gulf, making Kurrachee the European port of India, saving between England and India in distance 1,000 miles, and reducing

the time for mails from twenty to ten days.

2. It would enable us to maintain India with a smaller European garrison, and save large sums for transport of troops, which

pean garrison, and save large sums for transport of troops, which could be sent from England to Kurachee in fourteen days.

3. It would subject an enemy advancing towards the North-West Frontier of India to attack in flank and rear, and combined with the branches already described to the Bolan and Khyber from the Industries and India provided to the Bolan and Khyber from the Indus line, would render India practically secure.

4. It would make the power of Engla d quickly felt in the East, and would enable our military establishments in India to give support to our power and pressige in Europe, giving England the first strategied recision in the mould the first strategical position in the would.

5. It would facilitate our projection of Asia Minor, and give

Persia access to a port on the Mediterranean

Persia access to a port on the Mediterranean.

6. It would be easily defensible, both termini being on the set, accessible by the forces of England and India, the flank being protected by the Euphrates and Tigris; while Cyprus, as a place d'armes, would cover the terminus at Alexandretta.

7. The length of the railway would be about 920 miles, and the capital required under £6,000,000.

This work, essential alike to the protection of India and to the preservation of the Turkish Empire, was recommended to the preservation of the British Government by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1872, of which the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was chairman.

In 1883 Lord Salisbury, in his place in the House of Peers, declared:—

declared :-

"The popularity of the scheme and the great attention given to it are only some of the many signs which should make Her to it are only some of the many signs which should make Her Majesty's Government consider that the subject of connecting the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean is one of the most important questions of the day. . . . It is, therefore, a matter for which Her Majesty's Government will be held largely responsible by the public if they do not adopt at an early period a 'definite policy on the question—a policy to which they are prepared to adhere, and one which will respond to the feelings entertained by the public of this country.—I am Sir, your obedient servant, Sir, your obedient servant, 29, Bryanston-square, W., Aug. 3.

THE Civil and Military Gazette reports the death of Mr. Lindsay Heath, Executive engineer, Punjab Irrigation Department, who died of typhoid fever at Hoti Mardan on the 6th instant.

Mr. Heath had been relievel, just before his death, by Mr. C. Tickell from Lahore.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE rifle match between the Commander-in-Chief with five of his staff and six of the Jutogh garrison was recently shot at S mla. The distances were 200 and 600 yards, with seven shots at each range. The match was won by the Chief's team with 358 points against 292.

In a return rifle match between the Commander-in-Chief's Saff and the Simla Volunteers the former won by fourteen points.

The Secretary of State has decided that all officers vacating their regimental commands, &c., and coming under the provisions of G.O. 200 of 1882, 192 of 1883, and clause VIII. of 432 of 1884, and who elect or come under the new leave rules for the Staff Corps, will be entitled, on electing to reside out of India, to draw during such residence the leave allowances admissible under rule 1. The limit of absence from duty will not be held applicable to such officers, but as regards their eligibility and liability for employment, they will remain as heretofore. All officers are not eligible to elect the new rules whether they are going on leave or not; officers applying for privilege or station leave are not required to elect.

MAJOR R. C. STERNDALE, Retired List, Calcutta Volunteer Ritle Corps, has been for some time officiating as Contonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, a position which the Government of Bengal wished to confer permanently, but which the Government of India have negatived, because Major Sterndale cannot be viewed as a Military Officer, and none but military officers are eligible for the post of Cantonment Magistrate; and that it is only in the case of temporary vacancies when the services of military officers are not available that the appointment of covenanted Civil servants or uncovenanted officers to officiate in such posts has been allowed. The maintenance of this rule is still considered necessary on administrative grounds, and an exception to it could not be made without entailing serious difficulties.

It has been decided that the Presidency house rent of rank cannot be considered to be included in the consolidated salary of a staff officer serving at a presidency town, and is, therefore, not exempt from income-tax. The poor subaltern who passes his examination by the higher standard in Hindustani, and gives his reward to the moonshee who taught him, finds to his cost at the end of the month or so that he is to be mulcied five pies incometax peri rupee on the three hundred and sixty paid to his moonshee, as also on the balance of his own pay, after deduction of tentage and horse allowance, because the moonshee's allowance, added to his pay and allowances for that particular month, aggregate over 500 rupees!

Colonel H. M. Bengough, half-pay, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mysoro Division, has translated from the Russian military magazine, the Svocunei Sbornik, an article on "Night Attacks." The Russians have come to the conclusion that experimental night attacks should be made during peace, and that rules for the guidance of troops making the attack should be formulated. The Russian author lays down the following as his experience in the Right attacks which occurred in the Russe-Turkish War. (a) It is most difficult to identify your position. (b) Leading is almost impossible. (c) Success is a great matter of chance. (d) All firing is useless, possilly injurious. (e) A slight incident will produce a panic. The three last of these deductions appear applicable to the defence as well as to the attack. All military writers on the subject agree that surprise is the chief element of success in a night attack, and for this reason alone all firing should be positively forbidden, and the attack delivered with the bayonet alone. The defendants in knowing their own position, and not requiring to be led, have a double advantage over the attacking force, but the latter can concentrate their whole attack on a given point, which may possibly be very weakly defended owing to the defenders not knowing whether any other point will be assailed. It is always possible on dark and stormy nights to deliver an attack home before any combined skilled defence can be made; and to prevent mistakes the attackers should wear a distinctive badge, which at close quarters would prevent their comrades mistaking them for the enemy. Nights attacks on good troops in a good position to meet with any chance of success slould be delivered in the morning about dawn, the attackers being well and closely supported.

Home Rule for India.—The Indian Mirror says:—"We think that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose was not indulging in a chimera when, lately at a political meeting in England, he observed that if Home Rule is granted to Ireland, India will not long be content without it, and that the concession of Home Rule to India within measural le distance of practical politics. It would, perhaps, be a surprise to many English politicians, and specially to our Anglo Indian friends, to learn that not long after the British Government will have satisfied the Irish Home Rule party they will have to contend with an Indian Home Rule party, perhaps more formidable than the Irish one."

## Miscellaneous.

FLY-CATCHING has been long known to be an exhilarating as well as an intellectual pastime, but we fancy it has not occurred to many persons that the occupation can be productive of direct pecuniary gain. That there is money in the business is a point which can hardly be doubted now, for we learn from the Mainichi Shimbun that in Tokio flies are quoted at sen 3 per 100. The commodity is devoted to the sustenance of kajika, a freshwater fish which sings, and, being a songster, has no spare moments in which to do its own fly-catching.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeons on probation in Her-Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The final positions are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are shown in the following list:—30th July: W. G. Thorold (gained the Herbert Prize of £20, with the Montefiore Medal and Prize of 20 guineas), 6,215 marks; P. Hehir (gained the Martin Memorial Gold Medal), 5,940; L. J. Pisani, 5,875; B. K. Basu, 5,672; N. P. Sinha, 5,545; W. R. Edwards, 5,518; C. Mactaggart, 5,352; J. F. Evans (gained the Montefiore Second Prize and also the Prize presented by Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean, C.B.), 5,317; G. J. H. Bell, 5,288; J. T. Daly, 5,279; H. Fooks, 5,242; E. Hudson (gained a prize in pathology, presented by Sir Joseph Fayrer), 5,190; A. C. Deare, 5,175; A. W. Dawson, 5,107; W. H. B. Robinson, 5,048; H. A. Sheppard, 4,783.

CRIME IN THE BARRACK-ROOM.—His Excellency Sir Herbert Macpherson, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, has issued the following general order:—"Two soldiers of British regiments have lately been brought to trial before general court martial on charges of shooting with intent to commit murder. One soldier was convicted of this most serious crime; the other was found guilty of the lesser offence of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The first case was a premeditated attempt against the life of a superior officer, for an act done in the execution of his duty. In both cases the sentence was five years' penal servitude, the shortest term permissible by law. By such conduct on the part of soldiers, not only are the lives of their comrades endangered but the good name of the army is tarnished. It is no excuse that the offender bears no ill-will towards the person against whom the violence is committed, or that he is under the influence of liquor; but the crime is immeasurably aggravated when the offender's object is to deter a non-commissioned officer from performing his duty, or to revenge himself for a fancied injury. Offences of this nature are properly made punishable by penal servitude for life, or by any less punishment with the intention that punishment shall be awarded according to the nature and degree of the offence. The lives of Her Majesty's subjects must be ensured, and, above all, officers and non-commissioned officers must be protected in the execution of their duty, therefore in aggravated cases the Commander-in-Chief will not hesitate to confirm sentences which inflict upon such offenders the highest sentences sanctioned by law."

The inquiry into the recent firing on peaceable traders at Beeling by a party of Madras Natice Infantry, says a Rangoon correspondent, is not likely to reveal anything very creditable to the discipline of the sepoys. They seem, like the townspeople of Beeling, to have been completely deceived into the belief that the caravan people were really dacoits, but as the latter did not kill or wound anyone on the side of the sepoys, it might at any rate have been sufficient to have kept them prisoners instead of shooting them. The Madras sepoy has done useful service in Burma, and no two regiments have worked harder than the 5th and 26th. Yet some of the latter in the recent affair near the old Allanmyo frontier, where Messrs. Parsons and Dobson were wounded, are said to have refused to follow their jemadar when an advance was ordered, and to have deserted in the face of the enemy. "This cutting up of regiments into small parties of twenty and thirty men," adds the correspondent, "is most fatal to discipline, and yet every regiment in Burma is subject to it owing to the exigencies of the service. Where the detachment has no European officer present with it, the effect is till worse; but the Madras jemadar with Mr. Parsons is said to have done his duty well, and it was his men who were wanting in the first of soldierly qualities. The old Coast Army has done excellent services in its day, and the material and good qualities of the majority of Madras sepoys is probably as good as ever. But they have been accustomed in all previous military operations to have English leaders to an extent which the present organisation does not provide for. Our experiences in the last few months have not shown that the Madras Native officer makes up for the want of European officers with Madras regiments."

### BOOKS. NOTICES OF

### EASTERN LIFE AND SCENERY.\*

Ladies are proverhially clever in the art of letter-writing; they can throw a veil of interest around the subject of which they treat in away unknown to the minds of the sterner sex. Especially is this the case in regard to descriptive letters intended to convey to the reader an idea of scenes and scenery through which the writer has passed. Mrs. Walker is no exception to the rule. She chats brill antly about all the thousand and one little incidents, the sum of which make up the total of daily existence. Herself a keen admirer of nature, she possesses the happy knack of imparting the same feelings to others. Hence in "Eastern Life and Scenery" we not only have a most readable account of wanderings and journeyings amongst a variety of classes, and in different localities, but we get the most complete and interesting different localities, but we get the most complete and interesting account which we ever remember to have seen of the inner life of the Turkish nation. From the palace of the pasha to the home of the peasant all passes in review; and what is the picture of human existence thus pencilled by a hand guided by an experience derived from many years' residence in the East.

Society, in the sense in which it is understood in the West, is brionsly impossible, owing to the seclusion of the women which the law of Muhammad enjoins. None the less, however, in the law of whether there are "visits in passon and visits by rever visits of

havems there are "visits in person and visits by roxy, visits of polite inquiry, and visits of inspection; visits of salutation, of congratulation, of condolence, visits on every festive occasion—public, private and religious." Nor are festivities wanting. Dinner parties—of course, all the guests are of the feminine gender—are endless, but to a "Frank" by no means equally pleasant; for the attitude of kneeling upon the cushion, which is provided in the place of a chair, is both difficult of accomplishment and painful when accomplished; while to a pers n accustomed to the polished Palfis of modern society, it does not add to the refinement of the repast to be compelled to use fingers for forks, and withat not to leave, as a token of inexperience in the ways of Eastern life, a spot of grease on the metal table, the polish of which supplies the place of a table-cloth. Especally, too, is the feat difficult of accomplishment, as etiquette denies to the left hand the privilege of assisting its neighbour. One can well imagine Mrs. Walker's abject despair when, on a certain occasion, the dish upon which fate ordained she should operate was a whole lamb! How could such a creature be carred with one hand and no knife? Her distress was evident, so with a one hand and no knife? Her distress was evident, so with a kindly feeling of sympathy two ladies of the harem put out each a hand, and taking hold of the legs of the offending (reature, they began "to pull baker, pull devil," till the baby sheep, unable to resist such "gentle" piers are, fell into the dish rent in piecer. The defeat was complete, and now Mrs. Walker could ply her fingers to her heart's content. What a strange thing is custom! Children are taught from their earliest infancy to pay respect to those around them; indeed, to such an extent is reverence for their elders carried that even in dress the tiny creatures "ape thie'r betters" by way of indicating that whatever adults do must be right. The sight of a harem of toddling babies one and all arrayed in garments befitting the serenity of advancing years

all arrayed in garments befitting the serenity of advancing years is ludierous in the extreme; but laughable, indeed, must have been the scene when a tender child of but two summers, drank milk at its mother's breast, arrayed not in the traditional swad-elling clothes, but "buttoned up into the full uniform of a superior officer, with sword-bet, fez, and epaulettes! As a result of this per etual imitation of their seniors, the children grow up As a result of but, on the other land, they are affectionate, civil, and well-behaved—virtues which are not always displayed by the youth of the West; and the most that can be said against them is that amidst the chatter of the harem, and the babel of female tongues, they learn early in life—far too early, forsooth!—the habit of intrigue and alventure which is characteristic of Stamboul's existence.

A Times writer calls the East the "land of benevolence," and it is satisfactory to find that Mrs. Walker is able to confirm this view. "A devout and scrupulous Moslem," thus she writes, wicw. "A devout and scrupulous Moslem," thus she writes,
"hould perform some act of charity or benevolence on every day
of his Efe. It is common here to see even the poorly clad and
rarely paid soldier drop, as he passes, his mite into the bowl of
she street beggar. There are no workhouses in Stamboul, none
of the establishments for the relief of poverty so liberally provided and alas! so insufficient in our own country. But neither are they required in the same degree—not that the poverty is less in properties to the population, but the charity exercised in the simplest and most patriarchal form is unbounded." Never, parhaps, was the instinct of charity more touchingly, more nobly performed than at the time of the Russian invasion, when, inpoverished and ruined though the nation was by war, means were yet found to "shelter, feed, and clothe thousands of the sarving refugees." Turkey may be decaying, but she is not in a demandly hopeless, so long as the pen of truth can indite this was imposy to the tenderness of soul which such generous actions

Of course there is a chapter on Slavery, and equally, of course, the facts of the case as portrayed in these "sketches" are totally at variance with all the preconceived notions of the Exeter Hall school of enthusiasts, who love to depict the slave as a poor miserable wretch, ill-treated, uncared for—a mere human chatted in the slave and had seen in the high reason and had seen in the high reason and had seen in neglected in life, and cast out in the highways and hedges in death. "Halaiks are usually bought very young, at three or four years of age, and, as the Turks are proverbially tender-hearted towards children, these little ones are treated with great care and kindness. They are the pets of the household, and are not unfrequently adopted by the harem, in which case they are not unfrequently adopted by the harem, in which case they become free, sharing in all the advantages of the children of the family, and in due time are suitably married. A pretty intelligent slave-girl, or adopted daughter, is very often chosen, and carefully educated to become the wife of a son of the harem. Little slaves who continue to be Halaiks are brought up is servants." They are well fed, I dged, and clothed, and in rich barems are "surrounded with every comfort, and even luxury"; indeed, the humble "negress," whose fate compares unfavourably with the happier lot of her white-faced ri al, is for the most part treated with a certain amount of consideration; and it is not uncommon for the "woolly-haired" cook to be called up to the drawing-ro in to receive the encomiums of the numerous guests who have partaken a meal encomiums of the numerous guests who have partaken a meal prepared by the "lady from Africa."

It would be easy to extend these remarks to an unlimited

extent, but enough has been said to indicate that Mrs Walker has much to tell the public; and as the public in turn have much to learn, it may be hoped both sides will be content with the appearance of these "Sketches" of Eastera life and slavery, which have but one fault, that the "Sketches" are conspicuous by their absenc. One illustration in each volume does duty for everything, a circumstance the more to be regretted, since Mrk. Walker is an artist well able to depict with the brush the scenes

she has so well described with the pen.

TACTICAL STUDIES FROM THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870-71.\*

For years past Germany has taken the lead in warfare even more than in diplomacy. The curse of the "pull devil, pull baker," system which we dignify with the name of party government is, that it is fatal to any continuously consistent policy or diplomacy, and that, if British influence in Europe should, under a statesman like Palmerston or Beaconsfiels, go up like a rocket, it is pretty sure to find, on the first change of Government, some down like the stick. Failing the nation which might well be the first, we must, for lessons in the arts alike of diplomacy and of war, full back on the second, and so Britain does not "win the field."

In matters military it is especially incumbent on our country to hold a proud pre-eminence. Every material of war, metal, coal, and, anove all, a supply of soldiers so good that French generals rejoice to think how little it has been utilised, t are ours. Yet the "dreamy" German has simply left in the lurch the "practical" Briton. Ever since, in 1866, it was found, that every bridge, broken down by the retreating Austrians and Saxons, was, and on the spot, replaced by the Prussians with beams, nafters and instead of the property and ready for use of the moments. and joists, duly numbered, and ready for use at a moment's notice, the military ascendency of Prussia was placed beyond question; nor was the Prussian success in 1870-71 a matter of surprise to any one who had a fairly competent chance of judging military matters in France and in Germany respectively.

None the less is the camp tign of 1870-71 replete with lessons for the student. Captain Stone has, with sound judgment in our opinion, confined himself to the earlier part of the campaign, from the battle of Woerth (Worth) to the surrender of Sedan; a period of less than a month. This early part of the invasion of France undoubtedly presents to the military student a field of investigation altogether unequalled; such battles as Wörth, Spicheren, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, and (crown of all) Sedan (in none of which the combatants fell short of 100,000, and more than once exceeded double that number) being created into the than once exceeded double that number), being crowded into the brief space of twenty-six days. That Germany generally managed to have the gros bataillons, and that victory followed their banner, does not imply that the French did not show a desperate courag . Casar would hardly have written Galli impetum non sustinent had he witnessed their splendid stands, in the face of overwhelming numbers, at Mars-11-Tour (p. 69, &c.), at St. Privat (p. 122-4), at Bazan (p. 151, 164), and their magnificent conduct at Coulmiers.

Captain Stone, showing us the respective strength, organisation and positions, of the contending armies, prefaces his work with a Dary of the operations undertaken by each during the twenty-six days to the events of which the book is devoted. This will demand the careful attention of anyone who desires to derive any

<sup>\*</sup> Eastern Life and Scenery." B. Mrs. Walker. Chapman and

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Tactical Studies from the Franco-German War of 1870-71."
By Captain F. Gleadowe Stone, R.A., Graduate of the Staff College,
Instructor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
Loudon. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1886.

<sup>+&</sup>quot; L'infanterie Anglaise est la meilleure du monde; heureusement il n'y en a pas beaucoup."—M. le Marcchal Bugeaud.

substantial advantage from studying the details of the various

substantial advantage from studying the details of the various battles. These are most copiously illustrated, both by mapsof the adjacent country, and by exceedingly detailed sketches of the positions of the opposing forces at different periods of each battle. Nothing can be more instructive than these, neither pains no expense having been spared in producing them. The narrative is adequately full, without being in any way overlaid by detail; and is, as a rule, wonderfully clear.\*

The summaries of the events of each conflict, and the comments, unfolding the errors committed on either side, are especially valuable, and (though Captain Stone has, wisely, relied, in cases of doubt, on German authority) on the whole impartial. Wherever anything likely to escape the reader's notice occurs, his attention is forthwith directed to it. Thus (p. 54) "The French position at Spicheren is unique... in the annals of war;" (half of it being on a wooded hill, half in the valley; with the natural result, that it was cut in half on the hill-side). Again, "It is (p. 80) a necessity of modern warfare for artillery to be able to act on occasion independently of escort. The German leaders seem to have thoroughly understood this principle, and almost seem to have thoroughly understood this principle, and almost every battle brings to light some instance of a brilliant success achieved on the part of the Germans, by boldly pushing their artillery to the front when occasion required."

It is scarcely too much to say that the campaign of 1870 was in its essence an artillery duel; strategy having, more particularly on the side of the invaders, been largely busied with the concentration of heavy fire. At Mirs-la-Tour, at Gravelotte, and, more especially, at Sedan, it was to the artillery that the result of the day was in great degree attributable.

This is but one of the lessons to be learnt in Captain Stone's pages; but it cannot fail to suggest to the reader the question (into which our author, properly enough, does not enter), What is the state of our own artillery? Could we stand a Mars-la-Tour or a Gravelotte?

or a Gravelotte !

We have said enough concerning Captain S:one's "Tactical Studies" to indicate that we consider them of the highest value. The work is, in fact, indispensable to anyone who seriously dewotes himself to the military profession. The author has visited the scene of each battle more than once. No one could desire a better cicerone; and the maps and plans are models of

# LITERARY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NEPAL AND NORTHERN INDIA.†

Mr. Bendall appears to have undertaken his frip to Nepal and Northern India with the encouragement of the University of Cambridge, to whose Vice-Chancellor the record of its results is, appropriately, dedicated. The traveller, combined with the qualification (indispensable for the attainment of any appreciable result in the field of Indian archæology) of being an approved Oriental scholar, that of being no mean adept in the photographic art, presenting us with pictures from his own camera of scenes releated during his travels in Napal Rainutana and Central art, presenting us with pictures from his own camera of scenes selected during his travels in Nepal, Rajputana, and Central India. Photography has become an all but essential adjunct to travelling, and, if one's enemy were to write a book of travels, one could only wish that he might not be able to illustrate it by rays stolen from the sun-god. What might not have been the result, had such travellers as Herodotus and Marco Polo been the fells from the Orbo from the orbits of the first supering more than a counter able to filch from the Orbof Day something more than a counter-feit presentment of the scene; which they have so vividly and picturesquely described? If we do not altogether follow in the Tootsteps of our progenitors by worshipping the Sun—which the Persian Ambassador, Malcom Khan, is said to have averred that we should do, had we ever seen him—we utilise him in a way of which they rever dreamt, and which may fairly be regarded as an

Of Sun-worship, or, as our author calls it, "Sun-cult," there are many traces (pp. 4, 9, 32, &c.), and we gladly learn that there is every probability of a work on this abstruse subject being published by so high an authority as Dr. Bhagvanlal.

Mr. Bendall seems to have found Nepal the most fruitful, as

Mr. Bendall seems to have found Nepal the most fruitful, as it is assuredly the least explored, field for his perquisitions, MSS. of great rarity being obtainable. He had, to be sure, the all but unique advantage of the aid by word and deed of Mr. Brian Hodgson. "at once the greatest and least thanked of all our Indian Residenta," as the author justly styles him. What can successive Secretaries of State have been about, that Mr. Hodgson's invaluable services to Oriental literature have been simply ignored in the countless distributions of honours which have taken place since his retirement? Had he have a peting of same countly but since his retirement? Had he been a native of any country but

1: might be hypercritical to point out that the statement, at p. 99, indicating that the Germans, during the battle of Gravelotte, had occupied Roncourt before 2 P.M., scarcely tallies with those at p. 132. Lut the hour of this occupation can easily be assigned; and it is far from insignificant in its influence on the later operations of the

our own, his breast would not have been broad enough to disply all the orders which would have been showered on him! In not very gratifying contrast to the enthusiastic research of Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Bendall prints (p. 17) the following slovenly docket of one of his successors :-

"List of Sanskrit works supposed by the Nepalese Pandits to be rare in the Nepalese Libraries at Khatmandoo.

"R. Lawrence, Resident, Nepal.

"Residency, the 2nd of August, 1868."

Mr. Bendall, wisely in our opinion, confines his narrative to the actual results, from an archeological point of view, of his travels, wholly omitting the usual "garnish of anecdote" with which modern stories of travel are too often somewhat overlaid. His spelling of Oriental names is of the strictest; but he is sufficiently modest to hope, in a doubtful way, that the native friends whose help he acknowledges, may be able to "recognise their ow mames," while he tells us that, as regards Benguli at least, all attempts to put the sounds "into 'popular' spelling appear often as ridiculous in the eyes of the Hindus as in our own."

We could not pretent to converte our readers the results of

We could not pretend to convey to our readers the results of Mr. Bendall's investigations without going into needless technicality. In our judgment he made the best use possible of the few months to which stress of work in England restricted his trip. The University of Cambridge did well to encourage the travels of a man who, in so short a space of time, has brought home many rare and important MSS., and not a little valuable information. The egotism occasionally visible in the narrative is a defect which wider experience of authorship will hardly fail is a defect which wider experience of authorship will hardly fail

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine for August (W. H. The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine for August (W. H. Allen and C.) contains several valuable and interesting papers, amongst which may be singled out for special notice the exhaustive paper by the Editor on the "Ordnance Department and our Artillery Deficiencies." At present this subject is attracting great public attention, and the writer of the article, having exceptional means of information, throws the weight of his influence with those who are demanding a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the whole matter. Major Elliott's paper contains some very startling statements which can hardly fail to attract the notice of the authorities, who are really on their trial at the bar of public opinion. The illustrations in the magazine retain their usual now well known standard.

The Buchanan divorce case was lately resumed at Lahore before Mr. Justice Plowden. Some other Native witnesses were examined, and the case was then adjourned till the 16th December, an application having been filed for the examination of further witnesses, by commission, in England.

LADY DUFFERIN'S SCHEME. - The Indian Mirror writes :concluding a paragraph on Lady Dufferin's scheme, the Pioneer announces that more money is wanted for the purpose, and observes that subscriptions must be multiplied. The Government officials in almost all parts of the country have already collected subscriptions for the purpose by the exercise of their all-powerful pressure. But when the fiat has gone forth that more money is wanted, we think the official pressure will be soon commenced to wanted, we think the official pressure with the solid continenced to be exercised for the second time. We see Lady Dufferin's Fund is generally becoming almost a plea for an unauthorized but none the less oppressive tax." The *Indian Spectator* says:—"English friends are beginning to complain, and we think justly, that Lady Reay's appeal on behalf of her suffering sisters has had but poor response. If it rested with the women of Bombay, the matter Reay's appeal on behalf of her suffering sisters has had but poor response. If it rested with the women of Bombay, the matter would have been otherwise. For, besides their finer instincts, women alone feel the need of organised medical relief of which they could avail themselves to the full. But in India the gentle sex are seldom allowed the privilege of dispensing public charity, even though the means may be within their reach. Everything is managed for them by their male relatives, who are nothing if not discreet. They won't do a thing in time, and won't allow anybody else to do it for them. The consciousness of their own inability makes them resent the more an attempt made by others inability makes them resent the more an attempt made by others. Now, in this case, the explanation is that the promoters of the movement do not belong to the people! The fact of the latter being Englishwomen, the mere accident of their being connected with men in authority is urged as a sufficient plea for inaction. What an excuss! May we ask why it was that the Queen spoke to the Countess of Dufferin on this subject, and why it is that the latter, Countess of Dufferin on this subject, and why it is that the latter, with her friends, has been striving so earnestly since her arrival to carry out Her Majesty's behest? It seems to us that the action taken by the despised foreigners is entirely due to our own inaction. If we are so squeamish about co-operation from outside, how is it none of us ever proposed a scheme of our own untainted with foreign co-operation? But now that the scheme has been launched, let us beg of our Native friends to carry it through. The cost of a few caste dinners, or the value of a few presents by widows to their guardian priests, would meet the requirements of a fund on which so largely depends the health of the nation. Even official initiative is not to be spurned at a time when we have hardly an idea of what organised national charity means."

<sup>† &</sup>quot;A Journey of Literary and Archmological Research in Nepal and Northern India, during the Winter of 1884-5." By Cecil Bendall, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge, Professor of Sanstrit in University College, London, M.R.A.S. Cambridge University 1992 iby Press. 1886.

## EIVI

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886.

### UPPER BURMA.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Calcutta which the Times publishes this morning the Government of India has now determined to adopt very comprehensive measures for the settlement of the difficulties in Upper Burma. A concerted and extensive plan for the thorough pacification of that country will be undertaken in the coming cold season. Large reinforcements, including two or three regiments of Native Cavalry and additional police, will be sent from India so as to bring the garrison of the united provinces to more than 25,000 mer, and to enable the troops to traverse the country from end to end. Sir Herbert Macpherson will assume the supreme command, arriving for that purpose at Rangoon early in October next. He will report direct to the Commander-in-Chief on all matters connected with the operations, and to the Madras Government on routine matters concerning the Madras troops.. Better late than never! But had such an extensive plan been adopted in the first instance many valuable lives might have been saved, and the work of pacification have possibly been less tiresome and troublesome. The easy way in which Mandalay was reached and taken, no doubt misled the British authorities, Civil and Military, to think that "all was over save the shouting," and that the inhabitants would soon settle down to ways of peace and pleasantness under civilised rule. The explanation of the easy work. which the Military had to do at first is now said to have been owing to the Burmese having been thrown into a state of stupefaction by the rapidity of the march upon Theebaw's capital. "Feeble as Theebaw was," says the Rangoon Gazette, " he seemed an invincible monarch to the boldest dacoits, and in the first surprise at his easy overthrow these gentry hesitated to attack the men who could so rapidly and surely dethrone such a mighty potentate. Now, the first surprise on this point has worn away, and the leniency of our methods has probably inspired some contempt in the minds of men who cannot disassociate the idea of strength from a certain amount of brutality in dealing with opponents." This is likely enough, for it is in thorough accordance with Oriental feeling, but our contemporary is right in doubting whether public opinion in England would have approved of the method which commends itself evidently to English opinion at Rangoon as to the way in which the act of annexation should have been followed up. "By some striking severities, such as shooting down everyone found in armed opposition to British troops, cutting off their heads and putting them on poles in the villages, we should probably have inspired the rebels with a wholesome awe." Probably; but it is well that this method was not followed, and it may even be accounted no shame to English sensibility that "instead of doing this we nearly went into hysterics about the brutality of photographing the death struggles of a few miscreants condemned to death." Allowance, however, must be made for editorials and letters written almost within sight of savage lawlessness and under the smarting experiences of commercial losses and stoppage of trade. Notwithstanding his desire to have their heads on poles, the Rangoon editor is inclined to give even the dacoit devil something of his due. He owns that although he is a desperado yet he has in him "an cdd mixture of dacoit and patriot," the former of course "enormously preponderating." There is always a difficulty in knowing how best to deal with this complex

character; but if it be true, as we read also in the article we have quoted from, that "trade seems to be reviving, the river towns are improving in appearance and comfort, and the great majority of the people seem to be settling down peaceably and contentedly under British rule," Sir Herbert Macpherson's task next winter ought not to be one requiring the expenditure of much gunpowder. A correspondent who had recently returned from Mandalay to Rangoou writes to a local paper that the difference along the river since the British occupation is won-

Barracks are springing up everywhere, roads and landing-places are kept in some sort of order, and all along the Irrawaddy trade is brisk, and the people appear cheerful and contented. A few months of order and work will give them more money than they ever possessed in Theelaw's time, and make them appreciate, in a still greater degree than they do even now, the solid advantages of British rule.

This ought to be satisfactory to all but those pessimists who will for ever continue to ask, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" but who will not accept the invitation by which that query was answered. It is safe and easy from the neighbourhood of Exeter Hall to declaim against British rule everywhere abroad, but, so far as Upper Burma is concerned, there seems to be every reason to believe that its good influence is being recognised there. Even our "decapitating " Rangoon contemporary declares that "it would be absurd to expect pacification to be really completed in the few months which have elapsed since annexation."

### INDIAN FORESTS.

INDIAN FORESTS.

On 16th July an interesting meeting took place in the Conference Hall of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, when Dr. Brandis, C.I.E., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests, gave a graphic description of the Forests of India, and a review of the system which has been adopted during the past forty-five years to prevent the destruction of the timber, and resources of the native woods. R. B. Clapman, Esq., C.S.I., occupied the chair, and amongst the audience we observed Baden Powell, Esq., Dr. Cleghorn, Colonel Beddome, Mr. Drysdale, of the Indian Forest Service; also Sir George Birdwood, General Frederick Cotton, General R. Maclagan, General Macled Innes, General Crotton, R.E., Dr. Thornton, Mr. Farmer, late of New Zealand; Mr. Wardle, Mr. Simmonds, Dr. William Markly, of Oxford, and many Wardle, Mr. Simmonds, Dr. William Markly, of Oxford, and many

others.

Dr. Brandis then read the following paper:—

"India of the present day is entirely different from what it was forty-five years ago. Some of the most important Provinces have since that time become incorporated with the British Empire. Not including the recent acquisition of Upper Burma, an aggre ate area of 270,000 square miles, now inhabited by forty-one millions of people, has, since 1840, been added to the British Indian Empire. A network of telegraphs, roads, and railways has brought about a revolution in the trade and in the whole manner of transac ing business; and their rapid means of locomotion are working quickly a complete change in the habits of this populous, but formerly flow, country. Canals and other irrigation works have brought under cultivation several millions of acres. At the same time internal customs-lines, and other obstacles to the free interchange of products between different Provinces have disappeared; the duties on both import and export trade have been removed, and the value of the external trade has during this period increased more than sevenfold.

To the observant traveller, whose experience of India has not been limited to a cold-weather tour by steamer and railway, or to a few weeks' shooting in a comfortable and well-appointed camp, one of the most remarkable of the many changes which India has undergone during this period has been the rapid extension of cultivation within British territory. Over entire districts the forest has been cleared, and vast areas of (formerly) dreary waste have been converted into smiling fields and productive gardens. At the same time the demands of wood and timber for the construction of railways and other public works have caused a des ruction of the forests during this period which has been most remarkable.

India was probably not originally, like Northern Europe, a forest country; the drier provinces of North-Western India were probably always bare and without fruit; and in the extensive and densely-peo; led plains of Northern India the forest had pro-batly been cleared several thousand years ago. But a large portion of the country has a moist climate, and is hilly, and in

the moister districts, on the hills, and in some places in the plains there were, forty-five years ago, and there still are large areas of forest; but since then the forest has everywhere been broken into by the extension of cultivation and by the rapidly-

increasing demands of railways and other public works.

In the British Isles the number of species of indigenous trees is about thirty; in India there are considerably over 1,500. among this large variety there are only about a hundred that are in general use. In a warm climate like that of India timber decays rapidly or is attacked by insects, and only those few kinds are in general use which are durable and otherwise suitable to be worked, not too hard or not too heavy. Naturally the demand has always been greatest for the most valuable kinds. The foremost of these is teak, the king of the Indian timber, and thus it came to puss that as long ago as the commencement of this century measures were taken in order to preserve the raural resources of this valuable timber. Effective measures on a resources of this valuable timber. Effective measures on a sufficient scale, however, were not taken until the rapidly-progressing destruction of forests and timber in more modern times showed the necessity of such action.

The system which has now been adopted in this matter, is to

select suitable areas of forest lands which are at the disposal off the State; to constitute them State forests under the forest law; to buy off, or to commute by the grant of land, any rights which the population in the vicinity may have in these lands; to mark off on the ground the boundaries in an unmistakable manner; to place these areas under effective protection; to improve them by sowing and planting wherever necessary; to open them out by roads or by the improvement of water communication; and to arrange cutting; and the work generally, by a systematic plan of operations. These State forests now aggregate thirty

millions of acres, which is about 5½ per cent. of the total area of British territory in India.

The primary object of these measures is to maintain a permament supply of timber and charcoal and other forest produce and the sale of this produce yields at present an annual revenue to the State of over ten millions of rupees, of which revenue to the State of over ten millions of rupees, of which revenue however, two-thirds are expended upon establishments, upon planting, upon roads, and upon other works of improvement, so that the net income from these estates amounts to only about 31 millions of supees. These State forests, however, are expected to do a great deal more for the people of the country than to provide a permanent supply of wood and timber. During seasons of drought and famine, which unfortunately, owing to the peculiar climate of India, occur from time to time, and to which the country will probably always be liable, the chief difficulty genccountry will probably always be hable, the chief dimentity generally has been the mortality among cattle. Grain can be carried long distances to feed the people, but the carriage of cattle fodder in sufficient quantities is difficult. The cattle, therefore, either die, or must be driven away to distant districts. In the dier parts of India grass grows more pleutifully, even in exceptionally dry seasons, under the partial shelter of trees and bushes. In some of the Rajoutana States the forest reserves, which the Native chiefs had ages ago established, chiefly for shooting, are in times of drought opened to the cattle of the surrounding country; they feed upon the grass, and, to some extent, also upon the branches of the trees and bushes, and much mischief

Acting upon this experience, State forests, to the aggregate extent of 89,000 acres, have been established in the adjoining British district of Ajmere, and the grass, which grows up shundantly under protection on these areas, has already on several occasions furnished a most welcome supply of cattle fidder to the villages in the vicinity of these forests. For similar purposes have State forests been formed in some of the drier districts of the Dekkin and of North-Western India, and this isthe commencement—very small as yet—of a measure, the future importance of which it is difficult to estimate.

II w far the protection and improvement of these large forest areas may have a favourable effect upon the climate of the drier regions of India, of those which are most exposed to drought and famine, we are not yet able to say, but it is certain that the improvement of the forests has, in many instances, done good already in affording shelter against hot, scorching winds, and that the dew has increased in their vicinity. Nor are indications wanting that in a hot cl mate like that of India the forests will eventually have the effect of lowering the temperature in the hot seasor, of increasing the atmospheric moisture in their vicinity, and possibly of augmenting the rainfall. These, however, are as yet uncertain and problematic results, and in framing the measures of forest policy they ought not yet to be taken into

Certain, however, it is that in hilly countries, and especially in countries where, as in India, the rain falls at certain scasons only and then falls in excessively heavy showers, a covering of fore-ts protects the soil from being washed away, and prevents streams from silting up, and fertile valleys from being covered with sand. In this respect denudation has already done much mischief in India, and such mischief can only be prevented by the protection and establishment of forests.

There is no doubt, moreover, that the surface drainage and the water supply of rivers in hilly countries is best regulated by

forest growth, and that irregular floods in rivers are to some extent diminished thereby.

The management of thirty millions of acres of State forests demands a large staff of officers. The majority of these officers are natives of India; Europeans are employed in a comparatively small number only of the superior appointments. The buckbone, so to say, of the Indian Forest Staff will, when the organization is completed exercisely be the Forest Staff will, when the organization is completed, eventually be the Forest Rangers, the officers with whom rests the executive management of the forest estates, and who have the control of the forest guards, and the other protective officers. In order to give to these forest rangers, who are all natives of the Province where their forests are situated, the needful and scientific and practical training, a central forest school has been established at Dehra Dan, at the foot of the Himalaya; and a large extent of forest, situated both in the hills and in the and a large extent of forest, situated both in the hills and in the plains, has been attached to it, to serve for the practical part of their instruction. Had the organisation of the forest business in India been completely carried out there would at this time be upwards of 1,500 forest rangers in all the provinces.

In this manner, and mainly through the teaching at the Dehra Dun Forest School, it is hoped that forestry, which originally was the strictly desired to the content of the server of the se

an exotic introduction, will eventually become the property of the people of India, and will be developed by them for the benefit of

their country.

The directing and controlling staff consists at present of about 170 officers, and is not likely to be much increased. The intention was when the organisation was framed, that really first rate Native Forest Rangers might earn their promotion to the directing and controlling staff by distinguished service as Rangers, and this plan will doubtless be carried out. At present the superior staff is recruited chiefly by young Englishmen, selected on the ground of an examination in mathematics, English, and the

clements of the natural sciences, who receive a special training in forestry before they are sent out to India.

The manifold objects aimed at by forest conservancy in India cannot be accomplished by the establishment and good management of State forests only. As forestry becomes, so to say, naturalised in India, it may be confidently expected that the forests in feudatory States and those of private proprietors will be managed on a plan similar to that adopted by the State in a portion of the forest land under its control. And it may also be hoped that communal forests, the property of villages and municipalities of towns, may hereafter be established on the model of the communal forests in France, Germany, and other countries of Europe. No institution will better receive a healthy development of self-government of local bodies than the formation of such communal forests.

In this respect the Forest School at Dehra Dun will be invaluable. A commencement in this direction has already been made, for the chiefs of several Native feudatory States—Patiala, Jeypore, Baroda, and Mysore—have already sent young men to Debra Dùn to be educated for the forest service in their States."

A collection of water-colour sketches, illustrating Indian forest scenery, were exhibited and explained by B. H. Baden-Powell, B.C.S., C.I.E.

THE RUBY MINES .- The Rangoon Gazette with ridiculous pers stence continues asserting that a French corporation is really behind Captain Aubrey Patton, the representative of Mr. Streeter, who has obtained the concession for working the ruby mines of Upper Burma. Who is Captain Patton, says our contemporary, and who is Mr. Streeter, and what is his comme cial position? With a great deal more excuse Mr. Streeter and Captain Patton might ask, "What is the Rangeon Gazette?" As for the facts we can only repeat that Mr. Streeter, the greatest living expert perhaps in precious store, and Mr. Baird, a gentleman whose name is above all suspicion in the commercial world, are the only persons interested in in the commercial world, are the only persons interested in the concession. If the Rangoon Gazette or its readers like to fancy that there is a French syndicate behind them, there is nothing to prevent their doing so; but it may be added one of the terms of the arrangement was that no foreign element should he admitted on the penalty of the concession becoming void. However, the Gazette's appeals to the Government to save Burma However, the Gazette's appeals to the Government to save Burma from French intrigues by granting the privilege of mining to a local firm who "know all about it have thrown a new light on the matter." These statements seem to have been wired home from Rangoon to the Times, and they drew forth a prompt contradiction from the India Office. This contradiction appeared in the Times of June 9th, and was as follows:—"We are informed that the statement of the Rangoon Gazette, telegraphed yesterday to us by our Rangoon correspondent, is intecurate. A French Syndicate, acting in conjunction with an Anglo-Indian houe, made strenums efforts to obtain the concession to work the ruby mines of Upper Burma, but has been outbidden by a group of well-known London but has been outbidden by a group of well-known London merchants, to whom the concession has been promised by the Government of India." So it would appear that the local firm and not Captain Patton's Syndicate were in league with the Freuch. The Rangoon Gazette should look to this.—Pioneer.



### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 10.)

SWAINE—The services of Surgeon C. L. Swaine, M.B., officiating civil surgeon, Bilaspur, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Dodsworth—The services of Major W. F. Dodsworth, General List,

Donsworth—The services of Major W. F. Dodsworth, General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate. Ramsay, Lieutenant J., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 29th Regiment (Punjab) Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, from the date of joining. Melvill, Lieutenant P. J., political assistant of the 1st class, sub protem, and assistant to the general superintendent, Thagi and Dakoiti Hyderabed is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the

tem, and assistant to the general superintendent, Thagi and Dakoiti, Hyderabad, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of 2nd assistant to the resident at Hyderabad, and assistant secretary for Berar, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. W. H. Cornish.

Gaisford, Captain G., assistant superintendent of levies in Baluchistan, and ex-officio assistant political agent at Thal Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as political agent of the 3rd class, from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of political agent, Thal Chotiali, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E.

BRAESECKE—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Braesecke as Consul for Germany at Akyab.

GOODENOUGH, Lieut. F. L., of the Border Regiment, is appointed to officiate as wing officer, on probation, in the Bhopal Battalion, vice Lieut. P. A. Watson, from June 6.

PRYTON, Mr. A., is appointed, on probation, to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department. Mr. Peyton's services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions to and in the classes of superintending engineers, from the

dates specified :-

Nicholson, Major W. G., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, dated April 4,

LOVET, Colonel B., C.S.I., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, dated April 8,

temporary.
Rigg, Mr. H., from executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending

engineer, 3rd class, dated April 8, temporary.
White, Mr. H. F., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, dated April 9, tem-

porary.

Johnson, Mr. H., from executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending

Johnson, Mr. H., from executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, dated April 9, temporary.

Lobb, Mr. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, temporarily, emplcyed in Madras, is retransferred to Hyderabad.

Leeson, Mr. G. J. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, and Babu Bidhu Bhusan Biswas, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporarily employed in Beluchistan, are retransferred, the former to Bengal, and the latter to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

Newcome, Mr. A. C., deputy examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank, is transferred permanently to the Accounts Branch, and confirmed in that grade.

that grade.

McPherson, Mr. D. W., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is promoted to examiner, 4th class 3rd grade, sub pro tem., from Jan. 11.

from Jan. 11.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment from May 7:—

Macdonald, Mr. R. G., from examiner, second class, temporary rank, to examiner, second class, sub pro tem.

Grierson, Lieut. Colonel J., B.C.S., from examiner, second class, temporary rank, to examiner, second class, sub pro tem.

Morrison, Mr. F., from examiner, third class, temporary rank, to examiner, third class, sub pro tem.

Fordham, Mr. J. W., from examiner, third class, temporary rank, supernumerary, to examiner, third class, sub pro tem.

Chiistie, Major C. H. P., R.E., from examiner, fourth class, 1st grade, to examiner, third class, sub pro tem.

Douglas, Mr. J., from examiner, fourth class, 2nd grade, to examiner, fourth class, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

fourth class, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

Brand, Mr. W. H., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, to examiner, fourth class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

McPherson, Mr. D. W., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent.

WALLER, Captain E. A., R.E., from examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, permanent. Newcombe, Mr. A. C., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner,

Newcombe, Mr. A. C., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

Gardiner, Captain R., R.E., Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to act as manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Major F. F. O. Boughey, R.E., on privilege leave.

Clarke, Captain H., R.E., deputy examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, is appointed permanently to the Accounts Branch in that grade.

HILDEBRAND, Captain A., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the rank of examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.

Brown, Major L. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, took over charge of the 1st Division, Frontier Road, from Babu Kirthi Chunder Chowdry, executive engineer, 4th grade, on June 24.

Jones, Lieut. G. G. J., assumed charge of the duties of officiating wing officer and adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, on June 10.

FURLOUGHS.

omeer and adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, on June 10.

FURLOUGHS.

BRUCE, Mr. R. L., C.I.E., political agent of the 1st class, and political agent, Thal Chotiali, is granted three months' privilege leave, from 'July 15 or subsequent date.

Cornish, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the 1st class and second assistant to the resident at Hyderabad and assistant secretary for Berar, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 10, or subsequent date.

### MILITARY.

RICHARDSON, Captain W. St. J., Bombay S.C., assistant military accountant, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from June 23.

Lowis, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F., R.A., director-general of ordnance in India, to have the local rank of colonel whilst so employed, dated March 15.

March 15.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner North-West Provinces and Oudh:—
ROBERTSON, Lieutenant G. T., Northumberland Fusiliers, to be officiating aide-de-camp, dated June 4.

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., squadron commander (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, to be commandant of Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson, died of wounds received in action, with effect from Jan. 9. effect from Jan. 9.

BATTIE, Captain F. D., wing commander, to be squadron commander,

vice Major Hammond, with effect from Jan. 9.

Cooke-Collis, Captain M. C., squadron officer, to be wing commander, vice Captain Battye, with effect from Jan 9.

Birch, Captain F. H. J., R.A., to officiate as commandant No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, vice Captain J. C. Shirres, on furlough

(Kohat) Mountaiu Battery, vice Captain J. C. Shirres, on furlough dated June 30.

Cole, Lieut. F. T., R.A., 2nd subaltern No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to be 1st subaltern, vice Captain Birch, who has vacated the appointment, on promotion, with effect from May 20.

Brockman, Lieut. P. W. D., R.A., 3rd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Cole, with effect from May 20.

Baynes, Lieut. C. E., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, vice Lieut. Brockman, with effect from May 20.

Change Lieut. C. Madras Staff Corps wing officer 6th Madras In-

CHAMIER, Lieut. C., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 6th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, dated June

MOCATTA, Lieut. D. E., Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 16, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Battalion N.W. Provinces Volunteers.

Becker, Captain C. T., King's Own Borderers, to be adjutant, vice Captain A. R. Porter, 28th Bengal Infantry, who rejoins his regiment, dated June 21.

AWRENCE, Lieut. Colonel A. J., to be commandant Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. Colonel C. A. Dodd, who has resigned.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

proval:—Cowie, Major T. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut. colonel, dated

BECHER, Major and Colorel S. E., General List, Infantry, dated July 7

BAILEY, Captain, having completed twenty years service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Forces, is granted the honorary rank of major.

or major.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty approval:—
DOUGLAS, Colonel H. McDonell De Wendt, Bengal S.C., July 10.

HEWETT, Colonel J. N. B., Bengal S.C., July 1.

MITFORD, Colonel R. C. W., Bengal S.C., July 25.

DODD, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is per-

mitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

CORDUE-WARD-The undermentioned officers are appointed to the

Military Works Department, as assistant engineers, 2nd grade:—
Lieut. W. G. R. Cordue, R. E.; Lieut. R. B. Ward, R. E.
Orr, Conductor R., Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the
Pension Establishment, from May 18.

FURLOUGHS.

GURDON, Colonel E. P., Bengal S.C., divisional and sessions judge, 1st grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 97 days.

FITZGERALD, Captain C. M., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general,

fourth class (m.c.), for one year.

GREGG, Surgeon-Major W. H., M.B. (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are

Sentor, Lieut. Colonel H. W. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 1st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

Goldsmid, Lieut. G. S., Bengal S.C., wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry

(p.a.), for one year.

JUDGE, Lieut. C. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

SIMPSON, Lieut. W. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 43rd Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

LESLIE, Lieut. T. D., probationer, Bengal S.C., 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contineant is granted leave in India (m.c.), for 123 days, from

Contingent, is granted leave in India (m.c.), for 123 days, from May 15.

BODDAM, Colonel W. W., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 123 days, in extension. Shakspear, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. J., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for four months, in extension.

MACARTNEY, Conductor H., P.W.D. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant J., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain J. G. Glancy, dated June 11.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—

HARBNC, Major C. E., 4th Bengal Cavalry, squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Freeman, retired, dated June 15.

LAMB, Captain H. C., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Harenc.

MONTRESOR, Captain E. H. H., squadron officer, to be squadron com-

mander, vice Lamb.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Colonel R., 14th Bengal Lancers, squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Mitford, struck off the strength of the regiment, and to remain seconded while employed in the

NEVILLE, Major J. P. C., squadron commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Eardley-Wilmot, seconded.

succession, vice Bairnsfather, and to remain seconded while employed in the staff.

Brown, Lieut. R. J. R., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 7th.

Grimston, Lieut. S. B., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated May 30.

Stead, Major A. J., 11th Bengal Infantry, second in command, to be commandant, vice Harris, resigned, dated May 16.

Ommanney, Lieut. Colonel E. P., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Stead, dated May 16.

Schalch, Captain V. A., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Ommanney, and to remain seconded for service on the staff.

Egan, Major G., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander, vice Schalch, from date of joining.

Jones, Lieut. H. J., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, dated June 16.

Murray, Lieut. F., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 21st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated June 8.

Ramsay, Lieut. J., 29th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Eliott, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

Davidson, Lieut. R. V., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated June 11.

Townsend, Lieut. E. C., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, dated March 28.

Lee - The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel W. H. Lee, 2nd Dragoon Guards, will be placed on half-pay on July 21, on com-

Dragoon Guards, will be placed on half-pay on July 21, on completion of four years' service regimental lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

HALKETT, Major W. G. C., brigade-major, is posted to Lucknow, dated

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in section 5, para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the

Brevet-Major G. H. Elliott, Bengal S.C.; Captain C. Hogge, Bengal Brevet-Major G. H. Elliott, Bengal S.C.; Captain C. Hogge, Bengal S.C.; Captain M. C. Cooke Collis, Bengal S.C.; Captain H. J. Bolton, Bengal S.C.; Captain R. W. MacLeod, Bengal S.C.; Captain R. R. N. Sturt, Bengal S.C.; Captain W. F. Montresor, Bengal S.C.; Captain V. M. Stockley, Bengal S.C.; Captain A. D. Enriquez, Bengal S.C.; Captain S. E. Rolland, Madras S.C.; Captain E. E. M. Lawford, Madras S.C.; Captain A. B. Fenton, Madras S.C.; Captain H. C. Hogg, Bombay S.C.; Captain A. Smith, Bombay S.C.; and Captain A. Pringle, Bombay S.C.

The officers and warrant officer named below have been declared by

the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned JENKINSON. Captain G. S. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment,
Higher Standard in Hindustani.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. W., Suffolk Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

Howell, Lieut. L. J., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, probationer, Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

Davis, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department, Higher Standard in

Hindus ani

The following orders are confirmed in the Military Works Depart-

OLDERED—Quetta District Order, dated June 11, transferring Lieut. J. H. Oldfield, R.E., from the Quetta Division, to the superintending engineer's office, Beluchistan command.

HELLEY—Quetta District Order, dated June 11, transferring Lieut.

SHELLEY-

A. D. G. Shelley from the Bolan to the Sibi Division.

ALLEN—Quetta District Order, dated June 11, transferring Lieut. R. F. Allen, R.E., from the Sibi to the Quetta Division.

CARROLL, Surgeon E. R. W. C., Indian Medical Service, specially examined at Mecrut on June 7, passed in Hindustani by the Lower Standard.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :-J. Tilly, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the command of the second brigade, vice Brigadier-General F. B. Norman, vacated.

FURLOUGHS.
RALLI Lieutenant A. S., 12th Lancers, for four months, on urgent

private affairs.

CUBITT, Lieutenant W. M., Cheshire Regiment (wing officer on probation, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas), to Calcutta, from July 1 to Octo-

ber 15, to study the native languages.

HAYES, Captain C. H., 1st Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from Oct. 15.

### (Head Quarters, Simla, July 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:-

Bnowns, Lieutenant G., 4th Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, on proba-

tion, vice Montresor, promoted to squadron commander.

BLOOD, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B., Royal Engineers, officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel E. T. Thackersy, V.C., C.B., R.E., who has resigned that appointment, dated June 30.

June 30.

Hamilton, Lieutenant C. 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment 18th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Dunsford, killed in action.

OSTREHAN, Lieut. F. G. R., 9th Bengal Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Duff, vacated on promotion to captain, dated May 8.

Vangenan, Lieut, J. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Ostrehan, from May 8.

Hossee Brigade Sulgeon T. N. to the officiating administrative

Ostrehan, from May 8.

HOYSTED, Brigade-Surgeon T. N., to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Allahabad division, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, granted leave to England, from April 13.

PATERSON, Brigade-Surgeon H. F., M.D., to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Allahabad division, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. N. Hoysted, proceeded to England, from May 29.

The Commander-in-Chief-in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff:—

officers of the Medical Staff:

officers of the Medical Staff:

BLOOD, Surgeon-Major R., M.D.
STANNARD, Surgeon-Major H.
CAR, Lieut. R. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to
Trimulgerry, and join No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh division, to which he has been transferred.

FURLOUGHS. FRASER, Major A. R., R.A., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Couth Irish Division, to England, from June 3, pending his retirement from the service, on private affairs.

BECHER, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., 16th Bengal Cavalry, in India, on private affairs, from July 1 to Oct. 1.

### PUNJAB.

### (Punjab Gazette, July 8.)

In consequence of the absence on privilege leave, from May 1, of Mr W. Shakespear, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, the following temporary promotions are ordered from the 31st idem:—

LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

SMITH, Mr. L. G., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to efficiate as deputy

conservator, 4th grade.

COPELAND, Mr. J., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, to officiate as as-

sistant conservator, 1st grade.

Brund, Mr. C. B., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Dera Ghazi Khan district, which he joined on June 21.

June 21.
WOOD, Major H. M. M., deputy commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Jullundur district, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Jullundur, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel Marshal, from the above date.

Heuston, Surgeon F. S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan on Jan. 12, relieving Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant.

DUNDAN, Surgeon G., relieved Surgeon Heuston on Jan. 20.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made from the date specified, consequent on the departure on privilege

leave of Mr. H. S. Dunsford, on April 20, and the assumption of charge of the office of district superintendent of police by Mr. Richardson on the 21st idem :

the 21st idem:—
RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.
PALIN, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in 1st class, 1st grade.
FORSTER, Mr. A. R., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in 1st class, 2nd grade.
The following orders are confirmed:—
CHENEVIX-TRENCH—Abbottabad Station Order, Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, wing officer 5th Goorkhas, station staff officer, Abbottabad, from June 19, vice Major W. O. Thompson, 2nd Sikh Infantry, who resigns the appointment: there being no qualified officer

who resigns the appointment; there being no qualified officer available for the duties of station staff officer alone.

Regimental Order, 3rd Sikh Infantry, dated June 22, making the following temporary appointments, from June 14, vice Lieutenant E. W. Codrington, wing officer and officiating quartermaster on general

leave:—
QUIN, Lieutenant T., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate
as adjutant, in addition to his duties as wing officer.
Kelli, Lieutenant A. H., officiating wing officer, to officiate as
quartermaster.
Regimental Order, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, dated June 22, making the

following temporary appointments:—
BAKER, Lieut. L. S. H., squadron officer, on privilege leave, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. E. Inglis, granted general leave in extension

of privilege leave.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. F. J. B., squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his other duties, pending the return from privilege leave of Lieut. Baker.

of Lieut. Baker.

Honner, Captain W. J., R.A., commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery, is appointed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to officiate as commandant of No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, vice Captain Wace, wounded in action, dated April 20. FURLOUGHS.

Hamilton, Mr. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1.

INGLIS, Lieut. E., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave to Muree, from April 19 to Sept. 17.

COOK, Lieut. W., 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Simla, from May 3 to July 31.

SCHOFIELD, Lieut. C., Dorsetshire Regiment (attached to 4th Punjab Infantry, on probation), is granted general leave on medical certificate, to Dharmasala, from May 17 to Nov. 20.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### (Central Provinces Gazette, July 10.)

The following promotions are made from May 3, in consequence of the appointment of Colonel M. P. Ricketts to officiate as commissioner,

Nagpur division:—
BLOOMFIELD, Colonel A., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st class, vice Colonel Ricketts

vice Colonel Ricketts.

MACDOUGALL, Licut. Celonel J. W., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class, vice Colonel Bloomfield.

Hoog, Licut. Colonel T. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class, vice Licut. Colonel Macdougall.

BROOKE, Licut. Colonel T. H. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class, from May 26 last, in consequence of the promotion of Mr. J. H. MacGeorge to the 2nd class, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel C. H. Plowden.

FURLOUGHS.

HARCHELL Licut. Colonel D. 2nd Madras Infantry, is appointed to

HARCHELL, Lieut. Colonel D., 2nd Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Colonel H. H. H. Hallett.

H. H. H. Hallett, superintendent, School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore.

Wallace -Furlough to Europe for fifteen months is granted to Mr. D. Wallace, executive engineer, Eastern Division, from the 17th proximo.

### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### MILITARY.

### (Readquarters, Ootacamund, July 10.)

KEITH, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., S.C., second in command 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, is struck off the strength of that regiment from July 9, and posted to Bellary, for general duty there, under the orders of the officer commanding the Ceded district.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel J., S.C., wing commander 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry (now of find with).

Infantry (now on furlough), is struck off the strength of that regi-

Infantry (now on furlough), is struck off the strength of that regiment from July 9.

CARR, Lieut. R. C., who has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery.





SHAW, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. G., is deputed to proceed to SHAW, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. G., is deputed to proceed to Burma, for the purpose of inspecting the horse; of the 2nd Madras Lancers and Government cattle there.

The following transfers are ordered:—

MULLINS, Mrs. M., army schoolmistress, from 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to depôt Poonamallee, to join at once

HOPKINS, Miss A. E., army schoolmistress, from depôt Poonamallee, to 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to join on being relieved by Mrs. Mulling.

Mrs. Mullins.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the Lower Standard test

in Hindustani:-Dudlow, Lieut. E. R. O., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern district, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel Rowlandson.
Ross, Surgeon R., 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment and station hospital, Port Blair, vice Surgeon-Major McClorg.

ELTON, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Colonel Reid, Reid, dated June 1.

Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. S., wing commander 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command, vice Elton, officiating commandant.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant H. V., officiating wing officer (on probation) 20th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), vice Lieutenant H. G. Button transformed

G. Burton, transferred.

MIDDLETON, Colonel F. B., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, second in command, to be commandant, vice Rideout, succeeded to colonel's allowance, dated Jan. 1.

Watson, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., wing commander, to be second in com-

mand, vice Middleton.

mand, vice Middleton.

STAINFORTH, Major W., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Watson, and to remain seconded for service on the Staff.

BAUGH, Captain G. S., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub protem, vice Stainforth, seconded.

GAYER, Lieut. E. A., wing officer (on probation), sub protem, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Stainforth, promoted.

BROOKING, Lieut, H. T., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub protem., vice Baugh, appointed wing commander sub protem.

wing omeer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Eaugh, appointed wing commander sub pro tem.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G.. wing] officer (on probation) 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Mathias, retired.

Rowan, Captain T. E., R.A., to be Staff officer, Convalescent Depôt, at Wellington, from Nov. 2 last.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following receivers.

NELSON, Lieut, W., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer (on probation) 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached till further orders.

Reilly, Surgeon E. W., to do duty under the orders of the principal

medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

DaCosta, Surgeon E. E., to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general Her Majesty's Forces, Burma division. FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

BROWNE, Major E. C., deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 3rd circle, privilege leave for sixty days from June 26, or date of

FOORD, Lieut. Colonel W. O., 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, Staff Corps, for one year, on private affairs.

### BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(Rombay Government Gazette, July 15.)

The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle

Corps:—
MEAKIN, Mr. H. G., to be captain.
THOMSON, Lieut. D. B., of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
officiating wing officer 14th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted
to the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 19, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
NURSE, Lieut. C. G., of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers,
officiating wing officer 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted
to the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 10, 1885, subject to the
confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
ROTHWELL—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to
authorise Captain W. H. Rothwell, of the B.I.S.N. Company's Service, to pilot vessels under 1,000 tons register through the Outer
Harbour.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headmurters, Poona, July 16)

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 16)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

NURSE, Lieutenant C. G., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

CHITTY, Lieutenant W. W., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment,

a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, on promotion, dated July 12.

Thomson, Lieutenant D. B., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay (Lieutenant Thomson will remain attached to the 14th Bombay (Lieutenant Thomson will rema fantry).

ARPENDALE, Licutenant-Colonel M. M., Staff Co:ps, is transferred

from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Neemuch.

Coussmaker, Major M. F., S.C., wing commander 19th Bombay Infantry, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on July 12.

FURLOUGHS.

Burgh—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Captain and Adjutant A. G. C. de Burgh, 7th Dragoon Guards, is extended to Oct. 17.

CONRAN, Captain G. H. M., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, to Poora, from July 17 to Sept. 29, on private affairs.

ELMES, Surgeon R. R. K., to remain in England from June 25 until required to embark for India next trooping season.

required to embark for India next trooping season.

Watson, Colonel, Staff Corps, political agent and collector of stamp revenue, Kathiawar, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Gamber, Colonel E. P., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, acting superintending engineer, C.D., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six days on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Hodgensson, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from July 11, subject to H.M.'s approvzl.

Dickson, Captain C. J., Staff Corps, is allowed leave to proceed to Europe to appear before a Medical Board there.

### INDIA OFFICE.

### AUGUST 5.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. C. P. Ouslow, R.E., Capt. F. P. L. White,
S.C., Lieut. C. E. Norton, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. M. Smith, S.C., Capt. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.
Eombay Estab.—Lieut. S. H. Godfrey, S.C.

### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—W. Stenhouse, A. Smith, W. McIvor, W. Monies. Lombay Estab.—D. George, A. S. George.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Baylay, S.C., two months; Maj. J. B. Watts, S.C., two months; Capt. A. W. Brooke, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Col. D. W. Williams, Inf., six months; Col. H. A. Justice, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hesketh, S.C., three months.

### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Fedden, nineteen days' furlough and to return; J. C. Douglas, two months' furlough; E. C. Buck (Cov.), two months' furlough; Surg. R. Cobb, one month's furlough and to return; F. Sills, two months' furlough on m.c.; P. L. A. Price, six months' extry. leave on m.c.; D. H. Hunter, sixteen days extry. leave.

Madras Fitab.—J. H. Merriman, four months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. B. E. Gowan, S.C., Surg. G. J. Kellie Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, S.C. Madras Estab.—Capt. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E. Bombay Estab.—Col. C. M. Browne, R.E.

Bengal Zstab.—E. Rule, W. Connan, H. Bradbury, E. G. Glazier (Cov.), D. Cameron (Cov.), A. Hayes, G. W. D. Dick-Lauder, C. F. Kreiser, F. P. Beachcroft (Cov.), J. J. Mullaly, J. A. B. Mackinnon, J. S. Beresford, T. W. Holderness (Cov.), W. H. Parker.

Madras Estab.—J. Moss. Eombay Estab.—W. H. Wallinger, H. Holmes.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.—A Calcutta Native paper, the Indian Nation, thus compares the two Native candidates:—Mr. Indian Nation, thus compares the two Native candidates:—Mr. Naoroji is a quiet, old, soher gentleman who would be a match for Conservatives of the Stafford Northcote type; and Mr. Ghose is an ardent, young oratorical gentleman who is, at the present moment, about the only person fitted to be a match for Conservatives of the Randolph Churchill type. The same paper further compares the English and the Bengali genius:— The Erglish genius," it says, "is mercantile; the Bengali genius is legal. Nothing seems to flourish in Bengal except the legal profession," and, apparently comparative—very comparative journalism.



### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 2, Kerbela (s), Bombay; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—5, Ravenna (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 2, Henzada (s), London; Victoria (s), Clyde;

Rialto (s), Hull; Brindisi (s), London.—3, Zambesi (s), Colombo; Clan Mackay (s), Middlesbrough.—4, Shannon (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 2, Queen of England, Liverpool; Pelican, Middlesbrough; Star of Greece, London; Karamania (s), Liverpool.—3, Goorkha (s), London.—4, Khedive (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 2, Khedive (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 1, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—5, Clan Ogilvie

(a), Calcutta.
BOMBAY. BOMBAY.—Aug 2, Anglo-Indian (s).—3, Armenia (s), Liverpool.-f., Eden Hall (s), Liverpool. CALCUTTA.—Aug. 4. Vega (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston, two children and infant, Mrs. Entwistle and two daughters, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. Salf, Sergeant Leach, Mr. C. Ince, Colonel Creameor, Lance-Corporal Owen. From Brindisi: Major P. D. Jeffrey, Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Major S. Smith, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Higgins. From Venice: Mr. Brittain.

For Madras: Miss Grove, Mr. C. G. Maclean. From Brindisi: Mrs.

Poole.

For Malta: Major Griffiths, Mr. Driver. For Calcutta: Dr. Fonceco. For Colombo: Mr. J. Hayns.

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 28; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.
For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot. From Venice: Rajah of Narsinhgath. From Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter, Major W. M. Campbell, Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Capt. A. J. Abdy, Mr. C. H. Sevenoaks

S.s. Cathay, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. Reece. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish, Capt. Spragge, Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mr. W. Rose.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Billing and child.

S.s. Ccromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore. from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Strain, Mr. J. Littlejohn, Mrs. Midwinter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rhind and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. John Rogers. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Moore Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child.

For Madras: Mr. J. F. Davies.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Mrs. Hammond and friend, Mr. S. W. Chart. From Brindist: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. A. Bennett, Mr. G. Dolby, Colonel J. C. Graut, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Meares and child, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. R. A. Willis, Surgeon-Major E. Tandy, Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. McLogan, Capt. McMullen, Mr. J. R. Croft. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. A. D. Spedding.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Mrs. Worcester. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Joll, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Mr. H. Melvill, Major Boughey, Lieut. Colonel H. Pritchard, Colonel C. H. Moore, Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. W. Vivian, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Pritchard.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. F. A. Gillett.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell, Colonel Thackeray, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell. From Venice: Mr. T. Watson and friend. For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson. For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fen-

nock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mr. James Adam, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey. From Brindis: Major It. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleud, Mr. A. Dhinigubhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds. Simmonds.

For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. East, Colonel Laird. *Prom Venice*: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Dr. Manney, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, \*\*From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell. \*\*Prom Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and child. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Loraine King and two infants, Mr. Goddes, Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Mr. B. Hollowell Carew, Miss Ross. \*\*Prom Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Fergusson, Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: \*\*Rosn Brindisi: Rosn K. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

For Malta: Mrs. Hardy.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. James White, Mrs W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Lady Fitzgerald, Mrs. and Miss Pritcharl, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady Iaker, Mrs. Woolcombe. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wyile. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern. Mr. M. von Eynern.
For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child.

For Port Said : Mr. M. Law.

### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar.
For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Standbridge, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Miss Moss and Mr. Moss, Misses Ager (two), Mr. H. Paterson, Masters Watson (three), Mr. and Mrs. Methoen.
For Madras: Miss Creighton, Mr. James Moss, Mr. John Pollard, Mrs. B. W. P. Scott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. J. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. Torrie, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Weir. For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior and child, Mr. C. H. Heathcote.

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow, Miss Creighton, Mr. Hunt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss Mai K. Hunt. For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie.

For Colombo: Mr. Evans.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dobson and infant, Mrs. Windram and two children, Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Tarrant, Dr. and Mrs. A. Tomes and two children.

For Colombo: Mr. T. E. Osborne. For Madras: Miss Warrach, Miss Thomson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, left Liverpool Aug. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. A. F. Ohlmers, Mr. R. M. Peile, Mr. James Stronach, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Stronach and child. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Glass and family, Mr. J. R. Moulton.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, at Suez, Aug. 3.

From Calcutta: Mr. Calthrop, Mrs. Campbell.
From Madras: Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, Mrs. Stanes and two children,
Miss Cole and ayah, Mr. J. Stanes, Mr. Richard Webb.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Aug. 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison. For Madras: Mrs. Johnston and two children. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. James Ogden, Miss Curran.



Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Scot. 11. For Colombo: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. H. P. Esde-White. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Keilie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton. For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Bokhara, Capt. C. R. Edwards, July 19. From London: Major and Mrs. Nicolas and two infants, Miss Audaine, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. W. B. Webster, Mr. W. Thomas, Mrs. O'Conner, two infants and child.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. Gay, Lieut. Cooper, Deputy Surgeon-General Slaughter, Lieut. F. B. Mein, Mr. M. D. Smeaton, Mr. J. B. Hallen, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. J. Bridges, Colonel T. W. Rutherford, Mr. G. M. Currie, Major Burton.

From Suez: Major-General Chesney, Mr. E. S. W. Hooper.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, July 26. AL PLYMOUTH, per P. and U. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, July 26. From Bombay: Mr. Harrison, Mrs. O'Gorman, Colonel Menzies, Mr. Cockburn, Mrs. Radcliffe, Major Nugent, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Gemmell, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Rev. R. Farnett, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Stone, Mr. Knight, Mr. Williams, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Gumstead, Mr. Clark.
From Port Said: Lieut. Broadmead, Sergeant Spoke.
From Malta: Mrs. Weaver and infant, Mr. Blyth, Mrs. Gale, Miss Webster, Miss Jones, Mr. Vassello, Mr. Bisazza, Dr. Maude, Mr. Lander, R.N.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. Briscoe, left Bombay, July 20.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. Briscoe, left Bombay, July 20.

For Venice: Mr. F. A. Assmann, Major-General E. F. Chapman.
Fer London: Mr. J. M. Lane, Capt. Whittard, Surgeon-Major
McNally, Mr. C. Merrony, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. W. A. J. O'Mearn, Capt.
W. C. St. John Mildmay, Mr. W. H. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Coppin,
Capt. F. Speck, Mr. R. Tyack, Mr. J. Quintain.
For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and
infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spitta, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. A. N. Ward,
Mr. R. O. Wales, Mrs. Brander, Mr. J. M. Inglis, Major C. W. Darwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Broadhurst, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Johnson,
Colonel J. W. Watson, Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson,
Mr. R. N. Booth, Colonel H. M. Evans, Colonel Gambier, Mr. Rooper,
Mr. C. L. Sim, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Glarke, Mrs. Hill, Mr. H. C. Sheridan.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. Daniell, from London, Aug. 5. For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mrs. A. P. Thornton and infant, Mr. F. Rums, Lieut. L. Crosier, Sergeant Murray, Mr. Leneham, Mr. Framjee, Colour-Sergeaut Harwood, Mr. Manhood, Miss Traiche, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. J. Duckworth, Mr.

Mr. Mainood, Miss Traiche, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. J. Duckworth, Mr. G. S. Hickling, Mrs. Davey.

For Aden: Mr. F. Williams.

For Malta: Lieut. A. Grant, Lieut. Marriott Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Kidston, Capt. Heyman, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Casement, Mr. H. L. Richardson, Lieut. Henderson, Lieuts. H. N. Roome, M. A. Boyd, Smith, H. Gordon, Mr. Gard, Miss Jones, Miss Biddington, Mr. Sutton, Major Morrison, Major Woodward Colonel Huskisson, Mr. S. Murray, Capt.

For Port Said: Mr. V. Martin, Major Molloy, Mr. K. Hashim.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Bulimba, from London, Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. C. Bird, Miss Potter.
For Colombo: Miss Duckers, Mr. R. W. Harrison, Misses Piggott, Mr. W. H. Tiller, Mr. J. R. Ward, Miss Blacklau.
For Madras: Mr. Ellis, Rev. W. Powell, Mrs. Stiven.
For Suez: Mr. J. H. Halliday.

### The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Tasmania, Capt. C. G. Perrins, sailing on July 27.

For London: Major H. and Master Wylie, Surgeon-Major Dobbie, Mrs. Gate, Mr. Leacock, Mr. James Shepherd, Mr. R. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Winter and infant, Mr. G. W. Austin.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S., C.I.E., Mr. R. S. Highet, Mr. James Jones, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. G. H. Le Maistre, Mr. W. F. Handcock, Mr. Woolcombe, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Good, Mr. R. J. Bruce.

For Venice: Major Garrett. For Venice: Major Garrett.

Per s.s. Gwalior, Capt. F. Speck, sailing on Aug. 3. For I onden: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. C. Carroll, Mr. H. Woodward. For Brindisi: Surgeon Major H. Johnstone.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on Aug. 10. For Brindisi: Mr. W. Partridge.

For London: Mrs. Dawson.

Per s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Aug. 17. For Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Andrews, Colonel J. C. Durand.

Per s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Aug. 24.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart. For London: Miss Wilkinson.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

COOKE-July 13, at Satara, the wife of H. R. Cooke, Esq., Bombay

C.S., of a son.

ALL - July 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain L. M. Hall, 2-2nd HALL P.W.O. Goorkhas, of a son.

HAYNE—July 14, at Councor, the wife of Captain A. G. H. Hayne, of

a daugliter

-July 9, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. A. H. Magee, The King's

Own Borderers, of a son.

PRESSEY.—July 9, at Roorkee, the wife of A. Pressey, Lieut. 1st Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

The Control of Massacrie the wife of Captain A. W. Prior, 2nd

PRIOR—July 9, at Mussorie, the wife of Captain A. W. Prior, 2nd Battalion Prince of Wales's North Stafford (98th) Regiment, of a daughter.

Selvey - June 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Assistant Apothecary R. Selvey, S. Medical Department, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

LEMENTS—WATSON—July 10, at Raipur, C.P., Lieut. C. H. Clements, M.S.C., to Julia H. A. (Lillie), daughter of Colonel E. J. Watson, commanding 24th Madras Infantry.

### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

ADDY—July 14, at Calcutta, Mr. D. Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, aged 54.

GOULDSWORTHY—July 13, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Annie, the beloved wife of John Gouldsworthy, Ordnance Department, Bombay, aged 41.

Heath—July 6. at Hoti Mardan, L. Heath, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, aged 38.

LUXA—July 13, at Poona, Mrs. Clara M. Luxa, widow of the late F. R. Luxa, Bombay Pension Establishment, aged 70.

OLDHAM—July 12, at Ghaziabad, Mary Ann, wife of J. Oldham, G.R.P., aged 58.

aged 58. HUBRICK—June 26, near Mingyan, H. T. Shubrick, Lieut. Somerset Light Infantry, son of C. J. Shubrick, Esq., late Madras Civil Ser-SHUBRICK-

vice, aged 28. STOKES—July 11, at Madras, Rebecca, wife of G. Stokes, Esq., M.C.S. TREVOR—July 18, Gerald Leathes Trevor, second surviving son of the late Edward Taylor Trevor, Bengal C.S., aged 34.

WARD—July 11, at Calcutta, J. J. A. Ward, Station Master of the E.I. Railway, Mirzapore, aged 48.

WELCH—July 11, at Bangalore, M. Anne, widow of Colonel W. H. Wells, Modern American, 270

Welch, Madras Army, aged 70.
WILLANS—July 4, at Shillong, Assam, Major T. J. Willans, R.E., Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

## HOME.

### BIRTHS.

-July 30, at Canterbury, the wife of Captain C. H. Purvis, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.

SEYMOUR—May 30, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, the wife of Captain

Seymour, R.A., of a son.

VILLIERS-Aug. 2, at Paris, the wife of Colonel Hon. G. Villiers, C.M.G., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

HAPPELL—HEAD—Aug. 3, at St. Michael's, Highgate, W. A. Happell, M.C.S., to Emily, eldest daughter of John Head, Esq.

MATHER-JACKSON—SOMERSET—Aug. 3, at Michael Troy, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., to Ann Frances, third daughter of the late

Mather Jackson, Bart., to Ann Frances, third daughter of the late General Edward Arthur Somerset, C.B.

PARKYNS—CRAWFORD—July 14, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Thomas Mansfield Forbes Parkyns, Esq., only surviving son of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., of Ruddington Manor, Notts, to Beatrice, younger daughter of Arthur Crawford, Esq., H.M.'s Bombay C.S.

PINDER—OZZARD—Aug. 3, at Alverstoke, Hants, Rev. J. G. Pinder M.A., to Madel, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. H.

Ozzard, R.M.L.I.

### DEATHS.

Bonus-July 30, Frances Mary, wife of Colonel Bonus, R.E. SMITH—Aug 1, at Hounslow, Agnes, beloved wife of Major Clement Smith, late 19th Hussars, aged 33. THURSBY—July 31, at Harrogate, James Legh Thursby, late Major

22nd Regiment, aged 58.

THE Government of India have laid down a ruling that all officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery henceforward appointed to the Indian Ordnance Department shall be distinctly informed that during the period of their employment they will be restricted, without reference to whether they elected for local or general service, to the leave out of India with pay admissible under the provisions of Article 824, Army Regulations In lia, Volume I, Part 1, whatever may be the furlough regulations to which they are subject.



BOMBAY. — July 13.  GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cost	Remp & Co	Holta (Kingra)   100   72 to   Hoolmivee (issum)   100   95 to   100   Hoolungorie (Assam)   101   46 to   47 to   Hoolungorie (Assam)   100   46 to   47 to   Jehlapore (Cachar)
Cole 1	Himalaya 100	Soom (Darjilling) 100
Manmar M all 45 220 New Berar	Price. Alipore Coal 109 125 to Ar-kan Oil CoRs 5 Nominal.	LONDON Aug. 9.
New Indian 400 50 1221 Prince of Wales 125 0 500	Ar-akan Oil Co Ks 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 145 to 150	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
- Sabapatby (Bellary) 500 - Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 70 1,225	Barnagore Jute £10 68 to 69 Bengal Coal 1.000 1.300 to —	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd SS1 to SS2
Sind 500 80 645	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. chares) 75, 61. 3 1-9	3 India Stuck, Jan 5, 1931 1001 to 1011 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 1031
Volkart 500 25 675 SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Dr. D ferred B. Shares £1 41 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	4 India Enfaced Paper 66 t) 67 41 Do. do. 1885 t) —
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bengal Silk Co 100 80 to -	41 Do. do. 1893 68 to 69 41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 105 to 107
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 405 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 730	Bourca's Cotton Mills 445 280 to Bowrca's Cotton Mills 100 40 to Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 40 to 45	4 Do. 1886-8 102 to 104   41 Mauritius, 1881 101 to 103
Adlbert Edward Mills 1,000 90 470 Anglo-Indian 500 181 114	Burrakur Coal 100 150 to 155 Calcutta Hydraulic 100 102 to 103	6 Do. 1895-95 112 to 117 4 Do 101 to 103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) —	Calcutta Steam Co 85 98 to 93	4} Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107
Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 6 Bombay United 100 20 975	Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 69 to —	RAILWAY DEBENTURES. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Contral India 500 85 850 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 665	Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 25 to 26	Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 104 to 106 East Indian, Irredcem. 44 p.c. 100 120 to 123
D. Spinning all — 90 Dhun Mills — —	Fort Gloster Juto Manufactory 100 12 to -	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 106 to 103 Oude and Robitkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107
Empress Co all 25 740 Frainjee Petit 1,000 25 645	Gourepore 100 72 to —	South Indian, 44 per cent 100 115 to 117 RAILWAYS.
Go'am Baha 400 20 256 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 125	Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 71 71 to 81
Hindustan 1,000 40 955	Howrah Mills 100 6) to — India General Steam Navigation 100 91 to — Kamerhatty Jute Mills 5) 9) to —	Bongal Central, Lim., Shs 5 41 t 5 B., B., & C I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 23 t 24
Hyderated Spinning. 1,000 30 950	Landing and Shinoing 100 61 to	E. Indian, 4, p.c. Ann. A, 1953 — 23, to 24,
Indian Manufacturing	Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) 210 285 to — Murree Brewery 100 125 to 130	Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. — 123 to 125
Jaffer Ali 500 40 460	Naini Ital Brewery 100 100 to — Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 93 to 94	Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 153  Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 127 to 12)
Khandeish 1,000 80 980	New Beerbhoom Coul 100 89 to 81 Ramkistopore Press 100 55 to 56	Do do. 41 do. 100 120 to 122 Do. do. 41 do. 100 114 to 116
Leopold 100 5 157	Raneegunge Coal Association 100 45 to — Riverside Press 90 63 to 64	Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 4
Mah duxmee 1,000 — 735	R. Scott Thomson and Co 500 245 to 250 Seebpore Jute Manufacturing 100 40 to —	Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c. 100 — to — Do. do. 5 p.c. shares 5 — to —
Mazagon 250 9 165	Strand Bank Press           100         65         to         67           Watson's Patent Press           100         85         to         80	South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 123 Do. do. 41 do. 103 117 to 117
Naigam	TEA COMPANIES.	South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. do 5 10 to 11
New Great Eastern 1,000 20 915	Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) 100 70 to -	Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c gu t. 20 1011 to 1021 Do. Do. Do. 15 18 to 19
Parell 400 57	Amicable (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Amluckie 100 70 to —	West of India Port., Ld 20 2) to 21 TELEGRAPHS.
Prince of Wales 500 80 951	Arcuttipore (Cachar) 100 85 to — Assam £20 540 to —	Eastern, Limited all 102 to 11 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 742 to 142
Sholapore Mills 1,000 35 1,305 Soonderdas 1,000 50 750	Balasun (Darjiling) 100 80 to 81 Bengal (Cachar) 100 33 to 34	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 105 to 108
Southern India 500 20 415 Southern Mahratta — —	Do. contributory 80 23 to — Bisbnauth (Assam) 200 12) to —	Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 103 to 105 Do. Exten., Austra. & China all 12 to 122
Vistori & Mills 1,000 35 580 Western India 1,000 50 800	Do. contributory 100 69 to — Burkhola (Cachar) 100 40 to 45 Control Cachar 200 127 to 128	Do. 6 p.c. Debenture atl 108 to 111 Do. 5 p.c. do, 1900 atl 103 to 116
RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Contral Terai (Darjiling) 100 34 to 36	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 35 to 35
G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock 218-3-0 5 pr.et. 1.800	Chota Nagpore 100 45 to 50	BANKS.
		Agra all 9 to 91
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do. 350 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90	Colonial (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Coocheela (Cachar) 100 29 to —	Delhi and London all 12 to 14
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do, 350 Do. do 65-7-3 do, 90 D. do 1.15.1 do	Coocheela (Cuchar) 100 29 to — Darjiling 100 127 to — Dehing (Assam) 90 28 to 29	Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22 Churtored Mer. of I., L. and C all 17 to 18
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do. 350 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 Do. do 1-18-1 do. 20 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15-5 do. 860 New £18 Shares —	Coocheela (Cachar)      100     25     to        Dayfiling       100     127     to        Dehing (Assam)       90     28     to     29       Dehra Doon       100     50     to        Dessal and Parbut (Assam)      100     80     to	Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do, 350 Do. do, 65-7-3 do, 90 Do. do, 1-18-1 do, 20 B. B. & C. I. R. Co, 196-15-5 do. 360 New £18 Shares	Coocheela (Cachar)        100       29 to          Davfiling         100       127 to          Dehing (Assam)         90       28 to       29         Dehra Doon         100       50 to          Dessal and Parbut (Assam)        100       80 to          Durrung (Assam)         100       36 to	Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22 Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 17 to 13 Hong Kong and Shanghai all 55 to 57 BANK BILLS.  Sight. 30 days. 60 days.
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do, 350 Do. do, 65-7-3 do, 90 Do. do, 1-18-1 do, 20 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15 5 do. 360 New £18 Shares — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Coocheela (Cachar)       100     23 to        Darjiling       100     127 to        Dehing (Assam)       90     28 to     29       Dohra Doon       100     50 to        Dessal and Parbut (Assam)      100     80 to        Durrung (Assam)       100     95 to        Burrung (Assam)       100     36 to        Rastorn Cachar       100     30 to     31	Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22 Churtered Mer. of I., L. and C all 17 to 18 Hong Kong and Shanghai all 55 to 57 BANK BILLS.  Sight. 30 days. 69 days.  Calcutta Madras 16 Childs
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 D t. do 1-18-1 do. 20 B. B. &C. J. R. Co 196-15 5 do. 360 New £13 Shares	Coocheela (Cachar) </td <td>Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22 Churtered Mer. of I., L. and C all 17 to 18 Hong Kong and Shanghai all 55 to 67 BANK BILLS. Sight. 30 days. 60 days. Calcutta Madras Eombay 1s. 6 1-16d 1s. 6d 1s. 5 15-16d. Colombo</td>	Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22 Churtered Mer. of I., L. and C all 17 to 18 Hong Kong and Shanghai all 55 to 67 BANK BILLS. Sight. 30 days. 60 days. Calcutta Madras Eombay 1s. 6 1-16d 1s. 6d 1s. 5 15-16d. Colombo
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do, 350 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 Do. do 1-18-1 do, 20 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15-5 do. 360 New £13 Shares — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Coocheela (Cachar)       100     23 to        Darjiling       100     127 to        Dehing (Assam)       90     28 to     29       Dohra Doon       100     50 to        Dessal and Parbut (Assam)      100     80 to        Durrung (Assam)       100     95 to        Burrung (Assam)       100     36 to        Rastorn Cachar       100     30 to     31	Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 21 to 22 Churtered Mer. of I., L. and C all 17 to 13 Hong Kong and Shanghai all 55 to 67 BANK BILLS.  Sight. 30 days. 69 days. Calcutta Madras ls. 61 1s. 515-16d. Bombay ls. 6 1-16d 1s. 63 1s. 5 15-16d.



## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### -0-CIVII.

Aikman, R.S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. &Gn., 17 m. Apl. 30, '85 Aikken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84. Abmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Born., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Algic, W., Furma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21. '85. Ancelson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., March, '85. Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., Mar. 6, '85. Anderson, B. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rov. &Gen., 18ms. Ap 15, '85. Ansted, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86. Anstruther, W. S.
Apjohn, J. H., Ben., P.W.D., 6 mos., June 1, '86. Arustrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Gen. Customs, 8mos., Apr. 4, '86. Arundel. A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85. Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. &Gn., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Arundel. A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Augr. 14, 85.
Arundel. A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev.&Gn., 12mos., Apr. 14, 85.
Bluen-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj., Judl., 24mos., Feb. 27, 85.
Blaker, H. V. S., Punjab P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 12, 85.
Blaker, M. B. Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 12, 85.
Blaker, M. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 12, 85.
Blaker, M. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 12, 85.
Blaker, M. P., Ren. Pollee, 13 mos., Oct. 16, 85.
Blaker, E. J., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Jan. 30, 80.
Blaker, J. D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, 86.
Blarter, H., Bombay Forests, 224 mos., April 24, 85.
Barnett, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Jan. 15, 86.
Bartett, H., Bombay Forests, 224 mos., April 24, 85.
Bartow, H. C., B. C., N.W.P. Hev.&Gen., 11mos., Man. 19, 86.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gun., 10 mos., Mar. 10, 86.
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gun., 10 mos., Mar. 10, 86.
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Nulp. Com., 20 ms., Apr. 3, 85.
B. an, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, 83.
beckett, H. B., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Dec. 1, 85.
B. cliqsis, E. S., Punjab, P. W.D., 30 mos., April 24, 84.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., M. d. Rev. & Goo., 24 ms., Oct. 6, 95.
Bentuck, B. J., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Feb. 26, 86.
Berry, F. C., C. I. E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpr., 18m., June 2, 85
Berts. A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, 85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 17, 85.
Biernack, A., State Rallways, 12 mos., Mar. 17, 85.
Biernack, A., State Rallways, 12 mos., Apr. 3, 85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 21 mos., Mar. 17, 85.
Bilond, Surg. J., N. W. Provs., P. W.D., 90 mos., April 3, 86.
Boyte, H. Madras, P. W.D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, 84.
Bilair, R. W., Oplym Dept., 16 mos., Oct. 17, 85.
Bras. ingoon, J. W., Ralpootana, P. W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 13, 86.
Boyce, H. G., N. W. Provs., P. W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 13, 86.
Boyce, H. G., N. W. Provs., P. W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 13, 86.
Boyce, H. G., N. W. Provs., P. W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 1, 85.
Brooke-Fox, F. G., Rallway Dept., 18 mos.

Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Punj b P.W.D., 18 m s., May 1, '85.

Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. &Gen., 18ms., Apr. 24, '85.

Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.

Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., SaltComr., India, 24ms., M. y 27' 85.

Chaspy, A. E.C., Ba. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. &Gen., 6ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Chadburn, C. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.

Chapran, L.; F. R. H., Bo. S. C., B., Pol., 12mos., Mar 20, '86.

Chichestor, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.

Chrutte, J., Bengal Pilot, 9 mos., Mar. 4, '86.

Chutch, W. T.; Ben. Cov., N. W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.

Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Feb. 8, '85.

Coghian, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '86.

Comorn, W., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 18, '86.

Condory, J.G., Bo., Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 6ms., Ap., 9, '86.

Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '86.

Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '86.

Crawford, F. T., Bom. Ordnance, 6 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Crawford, F. T., Ben. Cov., Chief Com. Cent. trov., 11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.

Croudace, '.' H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 28, '85.

Cunning, W. H., B. mbly Survoy, 6 mos., May 29, '83.

Cunning, W. H., B. mbly Survoy, 6 mos., May 29, '83.

Cunning, W. H., B. Bmbly Survoy, 6 mos., May 29, '83.

Cunning, W. H., B. Bmbly Survoy, 6 mos., May 29, '83.

Cunning, W. A., Bongal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 5t mos., May 7, 1832.
Dani-Il, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19mos., Apr.16, 86.
De Crettes, A., Butma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, 85.
Ile Lange, N., 9 mos.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, 86.
Denniston J.L., B.Cv., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 17m., June2, 85.
Denuys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Aug. 18, 86.
Dix. n. J., Burma Po'ic., 13 mos., June 4, 35.
Dolton, R. J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 12 mos., June 6, '86.
Donglas, C. G., Mad. Fore ts, 14 mos.
Douglas, J. C., Telegraph Dept., 5 mos., May 26, '86.
Dowglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.
Irrherg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '84.
D ysd 16, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysda's, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 6, '86.
Dunbar, W.J.C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.

Duthoit, W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 ms., May 14, 286. Duthy, J. W. B., Tel-graph Dopt., 9 mos., Apr. 15, 286. Dutt, R. C., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 21mos., Mar.15, 85.

Edgar, J. W., C.S. I., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mbs., Mar. 1, 36.

Egerton.Capt.F. W., Bn.Cov., Punj.Comn., 21ms., Ap. 23, 36.

Egerton.R. W., State Railways, 21 mbs., Jan. 16, 35.

Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mbs., Dec. 12, 34.

Elliott, A., Berars Coma., 20 mbs., Aprll 3, 36.

Elphiustone, J., Bo. Cov., B., Hev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 3, 35.

Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mbs., Aprl. 3, 36.

Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 30 mbs., Aprl. 25, 1884.

Evaus, H. F., Ben.Cov., N.W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Apr. 16, 36.

Evans, L.G., Son.Cov., N.W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Ap. 16, 36.

Eving, R., P.W.D., 6 mbs.

Ewing, R., C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mbs., Sept. 17, 35.

Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sopt. 17, 63.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.
Faush w, H. A. W. Teiegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '85.
Faushawo, H. C., Bon. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14mos. Nov. 21, '85.
Failder, C.J.S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Ap. 22, '86.
Fedden, F. Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fergusom, H. I., State Railways, 6 mos. Apr. 23, '86.
Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 8ms., Mayl. '86.
Field, G. M. R., Punj. b, P. W. D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.
Fisher, J. H., Bon. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 6mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Floyd, W. C. L., Indie P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 14mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 14mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Freitas, J. A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Gahan, H. H., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Poll.-e, 13 mos., July 14, '85.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jule 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
Gerard, A. S. India, P.W.D., 23 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Glbson, E., M. Cov., Sec. Bde. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '86.
Gibson, E., M. Cov., Sec. Bde. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '86.
Gibson, E., M. Cov., Ben. Rev., & Gen., Gmos., Apr. 30, '86.
God., J. B., Bongal Police, 9 mos., Fob. 13, '86.
Godwin, Austen H., Audauman-Comn., Gmos., June 24, '86.
Godwin, Austen H., Audauman-Comn., Gmos., June 24, '86.
Gornon, E. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Grimtotki, E., Assam P.W.D., 18 mos., May 10, '85.
Grant, J. A., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Griegron, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Apr. 20, '85.
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ban. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Apr. 30, '85.
Grimwood, F.St. C., Ben. Cov., Assamcom., 20m., Mar. 26, '85.
Grupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Hall C. E., Ren. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 2ms. Apr. 1 '86.
Hall C. E., Ren. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 2ms. Apr. 1 '86.
Hall C. E., Ren. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 2ms. Apr. 1 '86.
Hall C. E., Ren. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 2ms. Apr. 1 '86.
Hall C. E., Ren. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 2ms. Apr. 1 '86.
Hall C. E., Ren. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 2ms. Apr. 3, '86.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., B. in. itev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judi., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8mos. Apr. 1, '86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Medical, 7 mos. Hand, J. E., Opium Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86. Handev, F. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Ev. & Gen., 8mos., Apr. 28, '86. Handley, F. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Ev. & Gen., 9. nos., Mar. 24, '86. Handley, F. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Ev. & Gen., 9. nos., Mar. 24, '86. Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P. W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 3, '85. Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 12, '86. Hardy, R. G., Bu. Cov., N. W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8mos., Apr. 16, '86. Harington, W. B., Punjab, P. W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Harinson, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85. Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85. Hart-Davies, T. Bo. Cv., B., & Rev. & Gen., 20m. sc., Sept. 21, '85. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medi., 12 rns., Ap. 26, 86. Hawkins, J. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mos., Dec. S, '85. Hayes, A., Ben. P. W.D., 17 m. s., April 26, '86. Hayes, A., Ben. P. W.D., 17 m. s., April 26, '86. Hayes, A., Ben. P. W.D., 17 m. s., April 26, '86. Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 17 mos., Apr. 17, '89. Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 10mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 17 mos., Apr. 17, '89. Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 10mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hilbert, H. L., Punjab, P. W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86. Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85. Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85. Hill, A. D., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Holme, Y. W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '88. Holme, J. L. P., P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '88. Holme, J. L. P., P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Holme, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Out. 30, '85. Holme, M. L. P., W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '86. Holme, M. H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Holme, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Out. 30, '85. Holme, M., L. R., Ben. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Holme, W. C., M. C

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 15, 'Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.

Jackson, E. J., India Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.

Jacob, H. P., Bo. Eddel., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

James, H. E. M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., 12mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marino, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.

Jervoise, A.A.C. Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.& Gen., 24 mos., Apl. 24, '85.

Johnson, E. H., P. W. D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.

Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '30.

Johnson, J. W., Ben. P. W. D, 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.

Johnston, W. P., 'Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 15, '86.

Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kaye, E. St. G, Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 3, '85.

Kelsall, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 mos.

Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 ms., Nov. 27, '85.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W P., Rev., 12 mos., Nov 6, '85.

Krnnedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Hev., 12 mos., May 1, '86.

Keys, E., Ma Pross, 6 mos.,

Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 13, 1884.

King, J., B., Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

King, M., N.W.P., P.W. D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.

Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 27 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rov. & Gon., 12 mos April 1, 86. Lamarchan 1, W. J., Punjab Police, 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '85.

Lambert, H., India P.W.D., 4 mos, Mar. 5, '85.

Lumbert, J., Calcutta Police, 6 m s., June 1, '86.

Lung, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos, April 2, '86.

Lunger, G. W. D., Optum Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 9, '85.

Lawrence, E., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev. & Gen., 12 mos, May14, '83.

Leckie, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept. 14 mos., Sept. 8, '85.

Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '85.

Lee Warner, J., Mad. Cov., 6 mos.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 21 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Leonard, W., Ben. Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.

Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.

Lingham, A. F., Burma Judi.

Little, T. D., B. mbay P.W.D., 21 m'2s., May 26, '85.

Little, T. D., B. mbay P.W.D., 21 m'2s., May 26, '85.

Livesay, J.J., Ben. Cov., Bos. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Apr. 12, '86.

Logan, W., Ma. Cov., Madras Rev., 6 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Logan, W., Ma. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 26, '85.

Ludlam, W. N., Punjab Police, 6 mos.

Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Ludlam, W. N., Punjab Police, 6 mos.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dopt., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Macauliffe, M., Ben Cov., Punjab Judl., 18 ms., May 3, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.

Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt., India, 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.

Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt., India, 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt., India, 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos., June 16, '85.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.

Mackenzie, Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.

Machenzie, Bengal Madical, 24 mos., Nov. 23, '84.

Mallet, F. R., Geological Su.vey, 7 mos., April 30, '86.

Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos.

Mance, Sir H., C.I. E., Telegraph Dept.

Manson, C. F., Ben. Rov. & G. n., 6 mos., May 15, '86.

Marnse, G. B. D., Tolegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 16, '85.

Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 13, '8.

Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 13, '8.

Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30mos., Dec. 12, '883.

Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, '86.

Maltius, P. G., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Apr. 30, '86.

Mellitus, P. G., Ben. Cov., As-amComn., 21mos., Apr. 30, '86.

Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar., 19, '85.

Mertinan, J. H., Mad. Salt, 16 mos., (ct. 23, '85, McCaldum, E. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12mos., Reb. 19, '86.

McCudden, E. G., State Railways, 8 mos.,

McCudden, E. G., State Railways, 8 mos., Mar. 19, '85.

Morintath, J., Bengal P. W. D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.

Monoratt, A. M., Nor. Provest, 11 m

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos, Nov. 13, '85.
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Naham, W. A., Cent. Provs. Comn., 8 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Neale, W.E., Ben.Cov., N. W.P., Rev.&Gen., 6ms., Apr. 10, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 16, '85.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Newall, J., State Ra. Ilways, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Newall, J., State Ra. Ilways, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Newham, W. E., Bengal P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
Nowton, W. G., Ceut. Provs., P. W.D., 21 mos., Mar. 24, '85.
Nixon, G., Ben. P. W. D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Nortor, C. H. T., Madras P. W.D., 21 mos., Nov. 30, '85.
Norris, W. R., Madras P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '85.
Nugent, J., Bo.Cov., Sec.Govt. Bombay, 18mos., May21,'85.

Oakeshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oakesnott, J., Ben. Cov., N. W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 20ms., Apr. 3, '85.
O'ling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Uec. 8, '86.
O'Dwyer, Surk. M., Punjab Modical, 24 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., M., Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 23, '85.
Oliver. J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 12ms., Nov. 13, '85.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '83.

Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, 85.

Pargiter, E. H.. Punjab, P. W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Pargiter, F. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 1 lins., Feb. 7, '81.
Parker, W. H., India, P. W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 16, '81.
Peacock, E. B., Punjab Comn., 18 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 18ms., May 15, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C., B S.C., Ind. Pol., 18 mos., Apl. 17, '81.
Peatrse, H. G., Ben. Cov.,
Peot. A. W., Madras Forosts, 9 mos., Mar. 11, '86.
Pegler, E., Assam Educl., 6 mos., May 13, '86.
Pegler, E., Assam Educl., 6 mos., May 13, '86.
Pegler, Mrs., Assam Educl., 6 mos., May 13, '86.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Piuhoy, E., Bo., F. W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Playlair, Lt.-Col. A. L., Mhow Judi., 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.
Pollen, A. D., Bo.Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Portsons, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Portsons, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo.Cov., Bo. Customs, to Oct. 15, '83.

Quinn, J., B.n. Cov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

R. enier. P., State Ra'lways, 12 mos., June 29, '80.
Rattay, A., Pon. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 15, '86.
Rebech, S., P.W.D., Bonn., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Reed, J., State Railways, 6 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Rees, J. D., Ma. Cov., Und. Sec., Govt. Madras, 18 mcs.
March 4, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P. W.D. 18 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reid, J. R., Bon. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs.
24 mos., June 16, '86.
Re lly, C. H., Asst St., Govt of Benval, 9 ms., Feb. 17'86.
Redforn, T. R., Bn. Cv., N. W. P., Rv. & Gen., 10 ms., Feb. 1, '86.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegr. ph Dopt., 20 mos., April 13, '85.
Richev, J. B., C.S. I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo., Sms., April 13, '85.
Richev, J. B., C.S. I., Bo. Cov., Sec., Govt. Bo., Sms., April 36, '86.
Rob rts, D. T., Ben. Gov., N. W. P., Rev., 12 mos., April 23, '83.
Rollo, J. T., Assam, P. W. D., 20 mos., Feb. 19, '86.
Ross J. D., Mad. Cov., Under Sec. to Govt., 18 mos.,
Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rulo, E., Finl. Dapt., 18 mos., April 17, '85.
Rundall, J. W., Madras Sa t., 21 mos., April 17, '85.
Russell, A. R., Madras, P. W. D., 18 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, A. R., Madras, P. W. D., 18 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, A. R., Madras, P. W. D., 18 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, A. R., Madras, P. W. D., 18 mos., Aug. 25, '85.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 16 mos., Aug. 25, '85.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 16 mos., Apr. 2, '86.

Sage, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86. Schurr, H. S., Ben. Polico, 12 m s., Apr. 3, '86. Schurr, H. S., Ben. Polico, 12 m s., Apr. 3, '86. Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Scott, R. Rev. and Gen. N. W.P., 30 mos., Apr. 11, '81. Scott, R. G., Ben. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Sowell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rov. & Gen., 174 mos., May 8, '85. Stymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 18 mos., May 2, '85. Sharp, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 170 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., mos., Feb. 7, '86. Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., mos., Feb. 7, '86. Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., mos., Feb. 7, '86. Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., mos., May 14, '85. Spence, J. K., Bo. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11mos., May 14, '86. Shere, A., Iudit, R. dilways, 18 mos., May 29, '81. Sheppard, G. F., Bo. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7mos., April 2, '86. Sherer, W. M., N. W. Prova, Polico, 9 mos., Apr. 2, '86. Sillsoca, J. G., Ben. Cov., Pen. Jab. Comn., 12mos., Mar. 6, '86 Sills, F., Ben. P. W. D., 20 mos., April 15, '85. Smith, G., Punjab P. W.D., 17 mos., May 3, '85. Smith, G., F. N., Melras Silt, 22 mos., Feb. 1, '85. Smith, S., N. W. Prova., Polico, 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86. Somerlatt, T. C. W., Karachi Pross, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '86. Spence, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '86. Spence, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '86. Spence, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '86. Spence, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '86. Steeden m. C. B., Cov., Punjab Comr., 34 mos., May 2, '84. Steevens, W. Punjab, P. W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 19, '86. Steevens, W. Punjab, P. W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 19, '86. Steevens, W. Punjab, P. W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 19, '86. Steevens, W. Punjab, P. W.D., '21 ms., Mar. 22, '86. Talbot, W. A, B.). Forests 8 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Talbot, W. A., B.). Forests 8 mos., Mar. 19, '86,
Tarkbud, M. A., Bom. E incl., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Tate, J., Bombay, P.W.D., 6 mos., May 20, '83,
Tawnoy, J.W., Ban Cov., Cut. Prov. Com., 10ms., Jan. 29, '86,
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ban. Rov. & ien., 18ms., July28, '95,
Temple, Capt. R. C., B. S. C. PunjabJudh, '4 ms., May 5, '83,
Thompson, Surg. C. M., Mairus Medical, 6 mos.
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 21 mos., Aug. 24, '85,
Todd, J. H., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov., 20, '85,
Tracy, T. B., Bon. Cov., N.W.P., Judh., 12 mos., Out. 16, '86,
Tremenheere, J. H. A., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., 18 mos.
Twigg., H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., App. 3, '83,
Tyndall, S. W., Sind Rev. & Gen., 2) mbs., Mar. 25, '86,

Usaher, C. J., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '80c.

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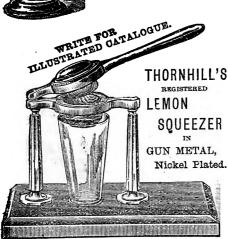
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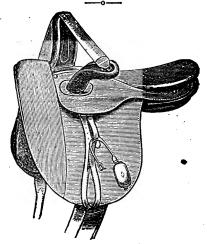
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th July; from Allahabad to the 25th July; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 24th July.

THE Viceroy at the end of the Simla season will probably visit Peshawur and other places on the North-West Frontier, as well as Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras.

SIR GRANT DUFF will probably visit the Viceroy at Simla before resigning office in November.

GENERAL CHESNEY has taken his seat in the Viceregal Council.

THE Viceroy will shortly address a memorandum to the Provincial Governments regarding technical education, pointing out where the present system fails, suggesting remedies, advising the adoption of a more practical system, and inviting opinions from Provincial Governments on the whole subject.

THE question of a Council for the North-West Provinces is new being worked out at Simla on the lines laid down in the despatch received some little time ago from the Secretary of State. No great difficulty is likely to be experienced in framing the Bill.

THE Finance Committee have submitted to Government their scheme for the new provincial contracts. The committee are sanguine that their plan, which is on an entirely new basis, will place the relations of the imperial and local Governments on a thoroughly satisfactory footing; and that it will prevent much of the friction which has marred the working of the contracts that are now expiring.

THE breaks on the North-Western Railway have been repaired, and the ordinary service of trains has been resumed.

Some private capitalists are in negotiation with Government for the construction of a railway between Hurdwar and Rajpuri.

THE Bolan Railway has now advanced within nine miles of Quetta, and the laying of rails is proceeding satisfactorily. The line will probably be completed to Bostan by the end of August.

On the Hurnai route rails have been laid to three miles west of Hurnai itself. The general health of the large number of coolies employed is very satisfactory.

It is proposed to erect cotton presses at Khamgaum, in the Berars, on a large scale, by a joint stock company under an influential board.

FOURTEEN new companies were registered in Calcutta during March, the united capital amounting to Rs.

41,26,600.

The Secretary of State has given his sanction to the continuance of the compassionate allowances to junior civilians in the North-West Provinces for a further period of two years. These allowances will run accordingly to the 30th of April, 1888, in the case of officers who are already in receipt of them. No fresh admissions are to be permitted.

Information has been received that the Secretary of State has sanctioned in part the reorganisation scheme for the Telegraph Department. The extent of the Secretary of State's concessions at present are unknown.

THE operations against the bands of dacoits who infested the southern parts of the Gwalior State are draw-

ing to a successful close. The State troops of Scindia and Datia, supported by detachments of the Central India. Horse and the Bhopal Battalion, have been operating in that tract of Gwalior territory which borders on the British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur on the east, and the Datia State on the north.

Mr. J. D. LA TOUCHE, at present Settlement Officer in Gorakhpur, has accepted a Commissionership in Burma.

Our communications with the troops operating from Manipur against the Burmans about Tammu have been very fitful hitherto; but a daily postal service has now been established between Cachar and Manipur. A line of military telegraph from Lakhipur on our border to Manipur and even further east will follow in the cold weather.

COLONEL BAKER, of the Hampshire Regiment, carried a stockaded position at Kyahbing in the Shan Hills, on the 18th, with a loss of two Natives killed, one Hampshire sergeant severely wounded, and nine men wounded. The Hampshire men were so exhausted by hard marching that out of fifty only thirteen marched back into camp at Mandalay.

A FORCE under Lieutenant King has had a successful encounter with a force of stockaded dacoits at Yuatha, a village twenty-four miles from Shwebo. Lieutenant Delamain showed conspicuous gallantry on the occasion. The dacoits lost thirty-seven killed and 118 prisoners. On our side two Bombay sepoys were slightly wounded.

THERE is much sickness in Mandalay; 250 British and 450 Native troops are in the hospital.

Some idea of the state and health of the troops in Bhamo may be gathered from the fact that of 224 men in the Hazara Mountain Battery, 111, according to the latest information, were in hospital.

Cabul was illuminated on July 10th in honour of the marriage of the Amir's eldest son. The Amir has founded a dispensary in Cabul, and placed it in charge of a Native doctor from Sialkot.

Owing to the intense heat in the Khyber Pass sixty-one out of a party of ninety-one pilgrims have been stricken down, and eleven have died.

THE respective claims of Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. J. B. Lyall to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab are being discussed with great interest in that province.

THE Japanese officers who had been sent by their Government to study the Indian military system have arrived in Bombay.

Mr. T. FUTATAZGI, a representative of the Japanese Government, has recently been studying the cultivation and the manufacture of tea in Ceylon. He contemplates visiting India and other tea-producing countries with the object of gaining additional experience.

THE Colombo papers announce the death of the Rev. William Oakley, the oldest missionary in Ceylon. He had for fifty years laboured in that island on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

THE succession to the Missionary Bishopric of Eastern Equatorial Africa, vacant since the murder of Dr. Hannington, has been offered to the Rev. H. Parker, C.M.S., of the Mangalpur Mission, near Mandla, in the Central Provinces.

With regard to the Afghan Boundary Commission, Colonel Sir West Ridgeway was at Kham-i-Ab on the 5th inst. The position seems to be that the Joint Boundary Commission has settled the frontier so far as is possible, but the Russians hold out for a boundary on the Oxus to Ziarat Khwaja Salar, which, of course, is not conceded. This point must be settled by negotiations between London and St. Petersburg; and it is thought that the sooner the Home Government gives orders for the return of Sir West Ridgeway's party to India the better.

## Notes of the Week.

THE acceptance of the Governorship of Madras by the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, after having refused that of Bombay, has occasioned some surprise, but that his appointment will be received in India with approval is certain. Besides his own qualifications for the post, which are many, he goes to India with the recommendation—no small one in that land where individual names have such a power—as the brother of the Lord Mayo whose memory is still held dear by all classes there.

MAJOR STEWART MACKENZIE, of the 9th Lancers, goes to Madras as Military Secretary.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will resume his Indian command next month, and will be accompanied by the Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Marseilles, arriving there on the 8th September, and will embark in the Surprise, the service yacht of the Duke of Edinburgh, in which they will be conveyed to Malta, completing the journey to Bombay in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer.

Messes. Hamilton and Co.'s auction of the loot taken during the recent Burmese Expedition is said to have realised about a lac of rupees. The bidding for the various articles is reported to have been very lively, but the amount obtained seems to be a small one if the story be true that King Theebaw's baths and tubs, &c., were all of solid gold. The question, however, in which the English and Native soldiery which took part in the Expedition will be interested is, "to whom does the proceeds of this loot belong?" The captors thinks it ought to be considered as prize money.

The Government thinks differently, and seems to be unwilling to allow the troops much pecuniary benefit from their exertions to secure a bloodless victory. The refusal to allow certain columns to share in the gratuity given to the captors of Mandalay, although the strategic movements of these columns helped to that end, is sure to create fresh discontent—a foolish thing to be allowed to spring from a penny-wise economy.

A GENERAL Order has been issued to the Army in India, announcing that the Viceroy is satisfied that the charges brought against Colonel Hooper, late Provost-Marshal at Mandalay, of photographing condemned criminals at the moment of execution, and of causing a prisoner to confess under threat of death, have been established. The order adds that Colonel Hooper's conduct reflects discredit upon the British Army, and that the Viceroy would have been justified in recommending his dismissal from the Service, but having regard to his past career thinks that a public reprimand will be sufficient.

Some of our home contemporaries are not content with this announcement, and think that a severer punishment should have been awarded. But to a soldier whose good name has hitherto been untarnished, could worse be said than that his conduct reflected discredit upon the profession to which he belongs? And now when it is known that the condemned officer has had to leave India broken down in health, mentally and bodily, the tongue of further consure might be silent.

A MILITARY contemporary states that living at home is found to be so expensive by the junior officers of the Army that service in India is now eagerly sought for. The requisitions from cadets from the Royal Military College to be nominated to regiments in India are far in excess of the vacancies open. If this be so, the question not unnaturally suggests itself, "What has become of the extraordinary economy which it was declared would certainly follow in all regimental expenditure when purchase was abolished? Are the present subalterns poorer, or are the mess expenses heavier?"

The same contemporary adds, "But if there is a glut of combatant officers anxious for service in India there is

likely to be a scarcity of applicants for the Indian Medical Department. At one time the Indian Medical Service was looked upon as a prize offering much golden fruit from the pagoda tree; but one by one the fat appointments have been taken away, and a service which was considered only second to that of the Covenanted Civilians, is falling into disfavour. Even in the benighted Presidency of Madras there were two heads of the department, viz., a physician-general and a surgeon-general, each on Rs. 2,500 a month, and under them a number of deputy inspector-generals on Rs. 1,800, besides a sanitary commissioner, and principals of colleges and general hospitals on equally pleasant pay and still more pleasant allowances."

This may be so, but all is not lost yet even in Madras, for, according to the Madras Mail, "it is no unusual occurrence for a good medical man to make Rs. 2,000 a month besides his pay." He can sometimes make double this in Bengal or Bombay, but even Rs. 2,000 a month "extra" can hardly be called "genteel poverty." But we should be glad to hear what the officers who are not so fortunate say themselves upon the present prospects of the Indian Medical Service.

THE Times correspondent, telegraphing from Calcutta yesterday, gives his opinion that the employment of a large force of cavalry is "the most satisfactory feature of the plan" drawn out for the pacification of Burma in October next. Lieutenant-General Gloag, whose experience of Burma is wide, will hardly endorse that view. In a letter addressed to the Broad Arrow last Saturday he advocates, instead of horses such as the Indian Cavalry will be mounted upon, the employment of Shan, Thibò, and Pegu ponies, who "can carry eleven stone over a three-foot turf wall and a ditch five foot wide combined, and who are very hardy, and require no shoes." There would be no fear of the paralytic disease Kumri attacking these animals as it is reported to have done the cavalry horses.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Boundary Commission, writing from Camp Karkin on the 30th ultimo, says:—"So long as the two camps were close together we saw a good deal of the Russians, and Colonel Kuhlberg and some of his officers were either dining with us or some of us with them almost every evening. When the camps separated, however, we were not able to see so much of each other. The Russian party, too, is gradually decreasing in numbers. Capt. Gideonoff, the Assistant Commissioner, has started for Bokhara and Samarcand, and several of the topographers have been set to work to survey the country down the left bank from here to Chaharjui. What the Ameer of Bokhara thinks of this long stay of the Russian Commission in his dominions I do not know; but he has deputed some high official to attend upon them, who doubtless keeps him well informed of what is going on. Who the official may be I do not know, as, of course, we have seen nothing of him; but I heard that Colonel Kuhlberg had paid him a formal visit and held a parade of the escort in his honour, so I presume he is a man of rank."

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has published the following notification on the death and services of the late Major T. J.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has published the following notification on the death and services of the late Major T. J. Willans, R.E.:—The Chief Commissioner announces with deep regret the death of Major T. J. Willans, R.E., at Shillong, on the 4th inst., and, in doing so, desires to publicly record his recognition of the services which this officer has rendered to the Province of Assam. Major Willans came to the Province in January, 1875, and since that year, besides officiating on three occasions as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, has held continuously the important and responsible post of Executive Engineer of the Shillong Division. From the 1st January, 1885, he was appointed Superintendent of Work, Southern Circle. Major Willans's work during those years was not confined to the division or circle placed immediately under his charge. He planned and constructed most of the important engineering projects which have been undertaken in the Province since its separation from Bengal, the most important and difficult of these being the Cherra Punji and Companyganj Mountain Railway now approaching completion. It is with these works in addition to the many designed and completed by him within his own special division, that Major Willans's name will hereafter be chiefly associated. Untiring energy and activity, keen interest in his work and in his profession, readiness of resource, persoverance, and a happy cheerfulness amid difficulties and disappointments, were among the qualities which, apart from his professional acquirements, contributed mainly to Major Willans's success as an engineer, and gained for him the confidence of every Chief Commissioner under whom he served.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

Yesterday the Government notified its intention of raising a loan of 120 lakhs of rupees on the following conditions. The loan will form part of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43. Tenders will be received by the Comptroller-General till the 10th of September. Persons tendering if not resident in India, must name a resident agent, and all tenders must be accompanied by name a resident agent, and all tenders must be accompanied by the receipt of a Presidency bank or public treasury for a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or if the tender be for less than five lakhs, then of not less than one-fiftieth of the amount tendered. The rates must be specified in Indian currency, and not contain fractions of an anna. Allotment certificates will be issued to each successful tender, and the whole amount of each allotment must be paid in three instalments—namely, 35 per cent. on the 24th of September, a similar amount on the 1st of November, and the balance on the 29th of November. On payment of the full amount Government promissory notes will be issued bearing interest at 4 per cent. payable on the 1st of Februsry and the 1st of August.

The change of Ministry has revived the hope that the new Secretary of State will sanction the immediate construction of the Bengal-

of State will sanction the immediate construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which will not only give a more direct route between Bombay and Calcutta, but also open a large and fertile grain-producing country, which is now practically closed to commerce. For years past the mercantile community, especially that of Calcutta, has been pressing this matter upon the Government, but has hitherto been baffled by the unwillingness of the India Office to move. The scheme is that a public company should take over the existing narrow gauge Nagpore-Chatisgah State line, convert it to broad gauge, and continue it to join the East Indian Railway at Sitarampore. It is understood that the Indian Government is not only favourable to the proposed line, but also considers it one of the most pressing of the various projects of railway construction now under consideration. It may therefore be hoped that Sir R. Cross will give the subject his early attention. early attention.

The new frontier railways are progressing steadily. The Scinde-Tishin line is finished to a point beyond Sharingh. The Scinde-Sagar line is being laid at the rate of a mile daily. One hundred and fifty miles are now completed, and the rails have reached a point nearly opposite Dera Ismail Khan. It is expected that the whole frontier system will be finished by April.

Some damage from floods is reported from various parts of the country. Telegrams from Cachar state that there has been incessant rain for ten days and that the flood is as high as that of

cessant rain for ten days, and that the flood is as high as that of May, 1883. From Sylhet reports come that the rising of the rivers has stopped traffic, and has caused much suffering among the villagers, of whom many are houseless and short of food. Floods have also occurred in Tirhoot, and, according to the latest reports, the swollen rivers threaten to cause much injury to the indigo crops, and have already made it certain that the outturn will fall short of expectation. Anxiety is still felt regarding the condition of the embankment at Derhampore, the breaching of which last year caused extensive inundations in the Nuddya and Moorshedabad districts. The embankment is said to have already shown signs of leaking, but it is being carefully watched, and a large force of coolies is employed in strengthening the weak portions. The last news is that the river has fallen slightly.

It is stated that the Viceroy will visit Gwalior in November, and that the Council of Regency will mark the occasion by abolishing the transit duties the following the collicitions of warmless.

ing the transit duties, thus following the enlightened example

lately set by Holkar.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on a tour of inspection on the 23rd. He visits Monghyr, Bhawalpore, Pubna, and then Darjeeling.

The Commander-in-Chief will probably make a tour along the fraction in the winter and also visit the new contonment of Jhansi.

frontier in the winter, and also visit the new cantonment of Jhansi.

The Calcutta Englishman states that a small body of Thibetan soldiers have crossed the frontier into Sikkim, and have erected two houses intended to be used as forts. As the Rajah of Sikkim is guilty of a breach of treaty with the Indian Government in allowing this ha will probably be required to get rid of the

in allowing this, he will probably be required to get rid of the

intruders.

Colonel Woodthorpe, who was left in charge of the Gilghit Mission on Colonel Lockhart's departure, is now returning by

way of Cashmere. Mr. Ney Elias accompanies him.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, AUGUST 11.

On the 9th there was a sharp engagement with 250 insurgents, strongly stockaded at Lazay, near Sagain. Our force consisted of eighteen of the Hampshire Regiment and fifty of the 5th Bombay, under Colonel Poole. Two of the Hampshire Regiment and nine Sepoys were wounded. Ten of the enemy were killed. Singoo, on the west bank, was threatened by 400 Shans and dacoits.

Reinforcements have been sent to Singoo. There is much sickness among the troops in the Bhamo, Yemethen, Katha, and Napeh districts. The post at Napeh has been abandoned owing to the garrison being disabled by sickness. Of thirty-two artillerymen at Napeh, only two were able to march when the garrisou was withdrawn.

As Major Auchinleck, with a detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, was returning on the 5th inst from Lepantoza, he was attacked by a party of Bosweh's men who were lying in ambush in a thick jungle near Thabyabin. The British troops drove out the rebels, but were unable to come up with them. On the British side there were three men wounded.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The following corps are placed under orders for Burma, to arrive there by October 20:—No. 1 Mounted Battery, Eastern Division; No. 9 Mounted Battery, Northern Division; 2nd Battalion Queen's 1st Rifle Brigade; 2nd Munster Fusiliers; 7th Bengal Cavalry; 1st Madras Lancers; 1st Bombay Lancers; 3rd Cavalry, Hydeabad Contingent; 1st and 5th Bengal Infantry; 1st Beloochis; one Madras Infantry Regiment, and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. The whole force in Burma, which will then number over 30,000, will be under the immediate command of Sir Herbert Macpherson. Several new brigades will be formed. of Sir Herbert Macpherson. Several new brigades will be formed, one of which will be commanded by Colonel Lockhart, lately in charge of the Ghilgit Mission. A division under General John Gordon will probably operate from the Manipur side.

We have received the following from the India Office:—
"From Viceroy, August 13.
2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, No. 551, Private Drewitt severely wounded. No. 1724, Private Craggs slightly wounded,

near Saigang, on the 9th inst. "From Viceroy, August 14. 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, No. 92, Private

Andrews killed near Mingyan on the 5th.'

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

TRIAL BY ASSESSORS.

(FRAGMENT OF AN UNPUBLISHED DRAMA.)

The Court shall require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion. The judge shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors. -Code of Criminal Procedure.

While avoiding prolixity a Sessions Judge should be careful to be intelligible and precise in recording the opinions of assessors. -High Court Circular.

THE JUDGE.

Sir Assessor Ganga Singh Yawning, dozing, fidgetting, With a bored and weary air, Sir Assessor Makhan Ram, Writhing with uneasy ham On an unaccustomed chair, The end of these proceedings slow
Is near, as you'll rejoice to know,
And, all else done, 'tis now your place
To state your views upon the case; They matter not one litte d-Ganga Singh and Makhan Ram, But, seeing that the law expects
This effort from your intellects,
Speak your sentiments, have your fling,
Makhan Ram and Ganga Singh. The charge is murder, rank, blood-red; Five Chamars on oath have said That Puran Thakur, the accused, Because Dalip Chamar refused To work when ordered, on the head Smote him thrice and felled him dead. This tragedy took place, they swore, At dawn of day in Toodulpore.

The while they told the tale of blood You, Makhan Ram, in absent mood Were scratching with a fatuous grin The ancient boilmarks on your shin.

Next came the case for the defence; Thakurs ten gave evidence That on the morn this blood was shed, Poerun at the break of day, Miles from Toodulpore away, Miles beyond the Jamna far, Was buying at the Sonk Bazaar A milk-white cow with one red car.

While thus the Thakurs ten deposed, You, Ganga Singh, serenely dozed, Till starting up with smothered score, You nearly tumbled on the floor.

The testimony pro and con Exercise your minds upon, And to this question answer say, Is Poorun guilty? Yea or nay? Shall he be absolved or swing? Makhan Ram and Ganga Singh!

Assessor Makhan Ram. What can this humble slave reply Except jo kuch huzur ka rai?

ASSESSOR GANGA SINGE. And what decide this bondsman poor But only just jo rai huzur?

THE JUDGE.

Very much surprised I am, Ganga Singh and Makhan Ram, This is a most shocking thing,
Makhan Ram and Ganga Singh.
What will the Sudder Adalat say If you skirk your duties in this way, Turning your function high to sham, Ganga S ngh and Makhan Ram? Make another effort, pray, And haste, for time is on the wing, And when the court adjourns to-day It has a tennis match to play, Makhan Ram and Ganga Singh,

(The Assessors consult together.)

BOTH ASSESSORS. These suppliants now would crave to tell Their verdict to The Presence.

The Judge.

Well?

ASSESSOR MAKHAN RAM The milk-white cow if Poorun bought, 'Twas some one else the murder wrought.

Assessor Ganga Singh. But if 'twas he, we think as how Its plain he didn't buy the cow.

Both Assessors.

And one thing most of all is clear-

THE JUDGE.

I'm all attention, let me hear

BOTH ASSESSORS.

The milk-white cow had one red ear !

THE JUDGE.

Assessors, with due meed of praise Your verdict sage I must commend; Like two-edged sword it cuts both ways, And has a keen and pointed end. Engrossed on creamy foolscap fair I'll send it to the Sudder, there The upright Judge whom men call Straight Will give it due regard and weight,
Or e'er in Poorun's case he saith The final word, release or death.
And now, my friends, you may depart:
I thank you both with all my heart,
And trust that fortune still may bring, As oft as on the bench I sit. Assessors as approved and fit, Assessors of as searching wit As Makhan Ram and Ganga Singh.

-Pioneer.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE. (Pioneer.)

We drew attention some months ago to a standing grievance of the Punjab Frontier Force, and now that orders may issue any day placing that brigade under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the opportunity would seem a fitting one again to refer to the subject. Briefly the case is this. When various regiments were disbanded in 1882, one cavalry regiment (the 4th) and one infantry regiment (the 3rd) were broken up in the Frontier Force. The officers of these had to be absorbed in the remaining four cavalry and ten infantry regiments respectively, and promotion consequently was greatly retarded. In Bengal two cavalry and five infantry regiments were disbanded, and the officers for the time absorbed in the same way; but now a tremendous run of promotion has taken place, as the 16th and 17th Cavalry have been again raised and second battalions formed of three Goorkha regiments. So Bengal has not really suffered to any appreciable extent; but the Frontier Force has not been We drew attention some months ago to a standing grievance of to any appreciable extent; but the Frontier Force has not been increased to its old strength, and the block of promotion is very

disheartening to the officers serving in it. Sir Frederick Roberts knows how great are the c'aims which many of the officers on the frontier have to liberal treatment, and his Excellency will now have a good opportunity of striking a balance of promotion between the Frontier Force and the Native Army in Bengal. There should not be much difficulty in this set true proceedings of should not be much difficulty in this, as two more battalions of Goorkhas will be raised next recruiting season, not to mention three Sikh infantry regiments which may be formed at any time, should financial difficulties pass away—or a second Russian scare set in.

#### SCREW GUNS WITH EUROPEAN BATTERIES. (Pioneer.)

Some rather wild writing has been indulged in in Bombay regarding the screw-guns with which the European mountain batteries are armed, an alarm having been raised that the guns are becoming unserviceable from the escape of gas at the ring where the pieces of the gun are screwed together. The fact of the guns having been cast just before the battery left Calcutta was spoken of in these columns; but the Bombay critic improved the occasion at once by drawing a moral against Woolwich:—
"It would appear as if reliance cannot be placed in any grade of Woolwich and the columns of the columns of the columns." Woolwich gun: let us only trust that the new 12-pounder may not exhibit any eccentricities as a further and more practical acquaintanceship." As a matter of fact, we believe, only two of the screw-guns recently sent from Jutogh to Burma were pronounced unserviceable in Calcutta. But they were not condemned because of the escape of gas at the joint. The trunnion ring of one was broken, and the other had a flaw in the metal which had not been discovered in the original proof. These two guns had not been sent home for the inspection of the Ordnance authorities, the battery getting others of Woolwich make from the arsenal at the battery getting others of Woolwich make from the arsenal at Fort William. But the point is that the guns of this battery were the original guns made by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick, where the new screw pattern was first introduced. They were were the original guns made by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick, where the new screw pattern was first introduced. They were given to the battery then known as 1-8 R.A., commanded by Major Free, who used them in the Kurram Valley during the Afghan War, and they have been in use ever since. Woolwich had nothing to say to them; and though we are not concerned to defend Government factories, we may state that two or three, if not more, of the Elswick guns sent to India have had to be repaired in the factories here. The further statement made in the Bombay paper that "several screw-guns have been provisionally condemned" owing to the escape of gas at the joint is absolutely incorrect: no such provisional condemnation has taken place. These guns are more complicated than the ordinary rifled muzzle-loader guns are more complicated than the ordinary rifled muzzle-loader and require more complicated than the ordinary filed muzzle-loader and require more careful handling, and a regimental order has been i sued emphasising this. Everything is not to be sacrificed to gaining five seconds or so in coming into action. In discussing the general question of the rearmament of the horse artillery and field batteries in India, we lately spoke inadvertently of the 7-pounder guns. It is almost unnecessary to say that the present armament is the 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loader upon the of the 7-pounder guns. It is almost unnecessary to say that the present armament is the 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loader, upon the worthlessness of which gun we strongly insisted immediately after the Delhi Camp of Exercise. We then said:—"The muzzle-loading 9-pounder has had its day," and our recent remarks obviously referred to this gun. We do not share in the apprehension that the new breech-loading gun, 13 batteries of which are shortly coming out for our First Army Corps, will prove a failure simply because it has been made at Woolwich. Its trials at home, carried out with even wearisome repetition, have been most satisfactory; all the latest improvements in the way of preventing danger at the breech to the gunners, and ensuring accuracy of fire and efficient bursting of the shell, have been adopted, and the gun as it now stands can compete successfully with any rival. We should be glad if thirty instead of thirteen batteries in India were down to receive the new gun before the end of the current year. end of the current year.

#### MIGRATION TO THE HILLS.

(Indian Spectator.)

The question of the annual migrations of the Governments is being hotly discussed. Anglo Indian writers vie with their Indian contemporaries in condemning the practice, and on the whole a fair case seems to have been made out against the "exodus to the hills." That we largely share the views of our friends on the 

With the Supreme Government the case is different. The Viceroy and his colleagues, with their office establishments, say away much longer from the capital. Their movements are necessarily more costly, and the allowances and other items swallow a good deal more than we could afford. In these matters of length of stay, then, and general expensiveness of the trips, the public have a legitimate grievance.

We, of course, regret, and as keenly as any of our contem-

poraries, the "loss of touch" which has been so eloquently dwelt upon. But is that loss invariably a loss and a matter for regret? In critical times the Government of India has seldom found that "sweet reasonableness" in Bengal, which should be a comfort to its soul and a guide to impartial administration. Constituted as Bengal society is, such a condition as Government being in touch with public opinion seems to us to be past praying for, either as regards the Anglo-Indian Babu or the Babu indigenous. The two are as immiscible as oil and water. The public opinion that influences officialism in Bengal is very seldom the opinion of the people; and however anxious the higher authorities may be to get at genuine popular sentiment, they are generally helpless in the presence of official and social pressure on one hand, and the indiscriminate hostility on the other, of those who but too zealously represent the bulk of Her Majesty's subjects. The situation is one of extreme difficulty, and this difficulty is likely to be perpetuated by the permanent location of the Government of India at the scat of race antagonism. Suppose the Viceroy and his colleagues work more or less as a peripatetic Government, visiting the principal centres of the Empire, and making a stay of about two mouths at each? The Local Governments ought to be able to accommodate them without much inconvenience to themselves.

#### BENGAL.

#### THE REMFRY MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Remfry Memorial Tablet, which has been lately erected in the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, was unveiled by the Hon. H. L. Harrison, in the presence of a gathering of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. John Remfry. The tablet, which is placed between two of the marble pillars in the main hall to the right of the stage, bears the following inscription:—

"In grateful remembrance of John Remfry, Late of the firm of Hamilton and Co., Of this City,

To whose philanthropic desire in the welfare of his young fellow townsmen is due the conception of this institute; and whose active and untiring efforts led to its erection as a Memorial Hall, and as a place of resort for mental improvement and social recreation for all classes.

Born at Truro, Cornwall, Englind, 16th June, 1804. Died at Clapham, London, 27th December, 1884."

Mr. E. F. Longley, in opening the proceedings, paid an eloquent tribute to the character of Mr. Remfry, the first honorary Socretary of the Institute, "a single-minded man of kind heart, who was the friend and adviser of many a young man on his first arrival in India, and who for years laboured for the benefit, interest and welfare of the employés in Calcutta." Considering that an Institution to promote the moral, social and intellectual improvement of these young men was desirable, Mr. Remfry, in 1859, almost unaided made an effort to start such an institution, and succeeded. He for years faithfully and energetically carried out the duties, very arduous at times, of honorary secretary, and to the day of his death he never ceased to retain an interest in the welfare of the good work which he was so instrumental in founding. The Hon. Mr. Harrison, in unveiling the tablet, said that:—"It was to him a sad as well as a grateful task, sad because to those among them whose memory of Calcutta went back to almost the quarter of a century, it seemed but yesterday that they all had in the midst of them Mr. John Remfry, working, living and labouring exceedingly. Now all that was left for them to do was to attend a ceremony to perpetuate his memory. At the sametime it was a pleasant task, because it was very gratifying to see that gathering; to know that a citizen of Calcutta had endeavoured not only to do his duty but more than his duty, that of leaving behind him a very permanent record of his sympathetic interest in the welfare of both the city and its inhabitants. It was very gratifying to them to know that those who came after him were determined that the memory of his good deeds should not remain unperpetuated. He thoroughly endorsed all that Mr. Longley had said in reference to all the qualities of heart and head which made Mr. Remfry universally esteemed and respected in Calcutta."

Mr. R. Remfry, in a few well chosen words, acknowledged the kind and affectionate terms in which his late father had been spoken of.

The proceedings then came to a close,

A MEMORIAL to 'the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the inhabitants and ratepayers of Howrah complains that the dispute about the chairmanship of that body has imported a feeling of race antagonism into the municipal board which has been without a chairman since March. It complains also that the proceedings of the board have become a grave scandal, and prays Government either to transfer the Municipality to the second schedule of the Act and appoint a chairman (because a strong man with special powers is a necessity until present party spirit

subsides), or to supersede the present commissioners for persistently making default in the performance of their duty with regard to the election of a chairman, and thus put an end to the scandal complained of.

In the course of his opening speech at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Ezra Hospital in Calcutta a few days ago, Dr. Cowie said:—"The late Mr. Ezra's largeness of heart and universal benevolence were known but to few others save the recipients of his charity. The following are some of the chief of the good works which he performed. He gave no less than Rs. 5,000 a month towards the relief of the destitute of the Jewish community in India and elsewhere. The Ezra's Benevolent Institution, which was founded by him in 1882, and for the maintenance of which he gave a sum of Rs. 800 a month, is a great boon to the local Jewish community. The institution is attended by about a hundred children, who are fed as well as educated. Not long ago the deceased founded an institution in Jerusalem of an educational character at an annual cost of £1,200. The memory of Mr. Ezra is associated with many other charities and public gifts. Ezra House at the Zoological Gardens cost Rs. 12,000; the drinking fountain opposite his house cost Rs. 4,000; and the synagogue in Canningstreet cost three lakhs."

THE announcement is made in the Calcutta papers of the death of the Rev. Charles Henry Appleton Dali, M.A. The deceased, who was in his seventy-first year, was one of the oldest missionaries in India, and one of the pioneers of the American Unitarian Mission. Till recent years he took an active part in the public life of Calcutta, and was conspicuous for the energy with which he was ever ready to throw himself into any movement for the moral or social improvement of the people. He was a man of considerable culture and amiable disposition, and he could look back upon a long life of honourable toil and open-handed charity.

#### MADRAS

THE present season is reported to be the best in Bangalore since 1880, both for rainfall and bountiful crops.

THE Madras Government has placed at the disposal of the Madras Municipality a sum of Rs. 6,000 to build new cages for the wild animals in the People's Park, and a sum of one lakh of rupees for a market or for drainage works. The Commissioners bave not yet decided to which of these objects to give the preference.

The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank during the first half-year of its operations has made a net profit equivalent to eleven per cent. per annum. The first issue of 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each has been taken up by over 300 shareholders.

COL NEL OLGOTT, the president of the Theosophical Society, is at Bangalore. Many Natives, including some of the leading officials, are gushing over him, presenting addresses, caskets, and getting up demonstrations.

It is stated that the Maharajah of Myore has generously promised to make up any deficiency in the funds of the Great Southern Race Meeting, and to meet all demands against them.

Some years ago attempts were made by the Mysore Government to raise hops in Bangalore, but proved unsuccessful. Mr. Gibson, the municipal engineer of the station and an amateur horticulturist, has succeeded in growing some very fine hops, the flowers of which have set well, and will be exhibited at the next show. If hops can be successfully cultivated at Bangalore a superior class of beer will be brewed, the duty on hops now being prohibitive.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, the Port Officer of Madras, will have to retire from the service in November next under the fifty-five years' rule, and it is reported that Captain Street will be his successor.

DAVID DEVAYARAM, a Native Christian, over 100 years of age, has died at Bangalore. The deceased was for half a centruly associated with the London Mission here since his conversion. He remembered Tippu, Wellington and Munro very well, and was acquainted with Mark Cubbon and other worthies of his day.

#### BOMBAY.

The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee has been appointed Government Professor of Law, in place of Mr. W. Webb, who acts as a Presidency Magistrate.

It having come to the knowledge of His Highness the Nizam's Government that the railway authorities had given out an extensive contract for the supply of sleepers without calling for tenders in the usual way, the Government at once ordered the cancellation of the contract and caused the usual advertisement to be published, with the result that already tenders have been received at rates so much lower than those previously sanctioned that a saving of at least Rs. 20,000 will accrue to Government on this item alone.

Dr. Peterson as well as Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar will, says the Bombay Gazette, represent the Government of Bombay at the Oriental Congress at Vienna in September. Mr. Fleet will attend the Congress on behalf of the Government of India.

At the sitting of the Insolvency Court, Premchund Roychund, who was described by his counsel, Mr. Lang, as one of the leading brokers and doing a very large business in Bombay, obtained an interim order. An application for the usual six months' protection, the insolvent having creditors in England, was opposed by Mr. Mankar on behalf of Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, a creditor for Rs. 33,000 odd, on the ground that the petition having been filed only on Saturday, the creditor had not had sufficient time to file his grounds of opposition. After a somewhat lengthy argument, Mr. Justice Scott, the Commissioner of the Court, thought that as this was a very heavy insolvency the liabilities amounting to over eight lakhs of rupees, a week's postponement ought to be granted, the insolvent meantime being allowed the protection of the Court.

THE Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, will act as Government Professor of Law during the time Mr. W. Webb is acting as Presidency Magistrate.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. MURPHY, M.D., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Broach; and Surgeon Major A. Barry, M.D., will serve in a similar capacity at Bijapur.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. H. Glade as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay during the absence of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs.

A FATAL landslip occurred at Castle Rock at the extremity of the Southern Mahratta Railway, on the borders of the Portuguese frontier, on the 19th inst., and resulted in the death of one Bennett, a European miner, and four Natives. The slip is attributed to the heavy rain which had fallen recently there. The accident was unavoidable, as every precaution had been taken by the engineering department to guard against all such mishaps.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Census of Simla is to be taken in September on a day to be fixed hereafter.

THE arrangement by which it was proposed that Major Vousden should temporarily relieve Major Davidson as Military Secretary to the Punjab Government is not likely to be carried out.

An official notice has been issued intimating that the traffic on the railway between Umballa and Saharanpur has been resumed. The mails are now arriving regularly at Simla.

The promoters of the Hurdwar Mussoorie Railway are now in direct communication with the Public Works Department in Simla regarding their proposed line through the Doon. There is a difference of opinion as to the estimated cost, the Government Engineers hold that too sanguine a view has been taken by the promoters of the outlay necessary. It is understood that the North-West Provinces Government will shortly depute a railway officer to examine the located line of railway and report generally on the project.

The question as to how far the 'transactions carried on in a club are to be considered private is likely, says an up-country paper, to crop up with reference to a case which, within the last few days, has occurred at a hill station. Rumours of high play at the club having reached the cars of a distinguished general officer, he caused, it is said, an investigation of the whist book to be made. On receiving evidence confirmatory of the rumours, he reported one officer to higher authority, at the same time ordering back to his regiment another officer who was also concerned in the high play. The club committee object to the winnings and losings of members—which, for convenience sake, are recorded in a book—being made the subject of an official investigation, and meditate taking into consideration the question whether the staff officer, who examined and reported on the books, should any longer be permitted to remain a member of the club. There can be no question that the general could not ignore the persistent rumours of high play in which military officers were concerned; but his manner of obtaining the necessary evidence is undoubtedly open to comment.

#### BURMA.

Mr. PHAYRE's body was buried at Nimboo on the 17th, the Rev. Mr. Finn, the Chaplain of Thayetmyo, conducting the service.

The Rangoon Gazette states that the body of the late Paymaster Reid, H.M.S. Ranger, who was reported at Rangoon as missing, was found on the morning of the 12th instant floating in the Irrawaddy about six miles beyond Kemendine. He was buried the same day, his funeral being attended by his brother officers and a few friends.

Sir CHARLES AITCHISON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has received the following telegram from Sir Charles Bernard, Chief Commissioner of Burma:—"Punjab police and levy are doing very well. The men of the levy are capital, and are approved by everybody. The military police are being drilled, and where I have inspected them they were contented and most eager to learn their drill and be ready for work. There may be a few black sheep among so many; but so far we all think the men from the Punjab a decided success."

THE Rangoon Times says:—"The 2nd Battalion, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, appear to be having rather heavy work with the dacoits. The battalion is divided into small detachments, some at Ningyan, some at Yemethen, some at Ava, and some at outlying stations round about Mandalay; while the head-quarters, consisting of two officers, the band, and a few other men are located in the Mandalay Palace. Many men have died from cholera, dysentery, and fever at Yemethen and Ningyan, some (including that popular and promising officer, Lieutenant Shubrick) have been shot down, while others have either succumbed to wounds received in the engagements with dacoits, or are lying wounded in the several field hospitals."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ningyan, Upper Burma, under date the 30th June:—"Ningyan is the headquarters of the Bombay Burma Trading Company in these parts, and there are five or six of their people stationed here. It is a splendid service, but their affairs are at present at a standstill. One of their men, a particularly nice fellow, Bruce, was killed by dacoits about fifteen miles from here the other day, and his head cut off and stuck on a pole in one of the forest villages. An expedition went from here to recover the body, which we found and buried, but the head had been taken away. I have just come back from another trip which we made to destroy some villages, and had a narrow escape. We were fifty strong, with two seven-pounders, and had burnt a village and occupied another, when some rebels fired on a little group who were consulting on the next move to be made. Shubrick, of the 13th, who was in command of the party, and two policemen were killed."

#### NATIVE PRESS.

#### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

With the loss of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, at any rate, in its present lucrative shape, the Madras Medical Service has lost another fat appointment, so that at present the efficial plums of this service are few indeed. The present state of affairs offers a marked contrast to what held good when the service was only second to the Civil Service, and in many cases better than it. In those halcyon days there were two heads of the Department, viz:—a Physician-General and a Surgeon-General, cach on Rs. 2,500 a month; immediately under these were a number of Deputy Surgeon-Generals, or rather, Deputy Inspector-Generals as they were called in those days, on Rs. 1,800 a month. At that time the medical arrangements of the Native troops were entirely under the control of this department; so that a Deputy Inspector-General had to superintend not only the hospitals of the Native regiments, but also the various civil dispensaries in his division. There were at least seven of these officers, at Madras, Bangalore, Bellary, Nagpore, Cunnanore, Rangoon, and Secunderabal respectively; the officer at the latter place, as at present, drew Rs. 300 a month extra for the Hyderabad contingent. There were in addition the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras on Rs. 2,000, and appointed irrespective of rank; and the Principal of the Medical College and General Hospital on Rs. 1,600, with allowances amounting to about Rs. 2,000.

on Rs. 1,600, with allowances amounting to about Rs. 2,000.

At present all military arrangements have been transferred from the Indian Medical Service to the Army Medical Staff, and a certain number of Indian Medical officers are placed under the Surgeon-General of the British forces, who arranges about the Native troops. Then, again, the Army Medical Staff and Indian Medical Service share the appointments of Deputy-Surgeon-Generals, who only superintend medico-military arrangements. The Departmental Head of the Indian Service is now designated Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and simply superintends civil medical work. Similar arrangements hold good in the sister Presidencies.

Though the Indian Medical Service now offers few official inducements, men who know their work well and take an interest in it, if they are lucky, can drop into appointments where they can enjoy large lucrative practices. In Madras itself it is no unusual occurrence for a good medical man to make 2,000 rupees a month besides his pay; 3,000 and even 4,000 rupees have been made. Mrs. Scharlieb is believed to make with salaries between 1,500 and 2,000 rupees. In Bombay 5,000 rupees and 6,000 rupees, beyond pay, have been made. Some of the Mofusil stations also offer a fair field.

At one time the Indian Medical Service was considered far superior to the Army and Navy Medical Departments. At present it is not so; moreover there is no love whatever lost between the Army and Navy Medical Departments on the one hand, and

At one time the Indian Medical Service was considered far superior to the Army and Navy Medical Departments. At present it is not so; moreover there is no love whatever lost between the Army and Navy Medical Departments on the one hand, and their Indian sister service on the other. During the late Egyptian and Soudanese campaigns this ill-feeling was amply borne out, as indeed it invariably is, when the various Departments come into working contact with each other. The Army Medical Department had, for many reasons, to be humoured, so the interests of the Indian Medical Service were to a great extent sacrificed. As matters stand at present, men who simply run the ordinary correr are better off and have more even chances of promotion in the two Imperial services than in the Indian Local

Service which must be prepared for further changes and eventually for gradual extinction.—Malabar Spectator.

CURIOUS IDEAS ABOUT FEMALE EDUCATION.—Our friend, the Kossid-I-Mumbai, which we believe is the only paper published Kossid-I-Munbai, which we believe is the only paper published in Bombay for the edification of Mahommedans, pronounces the following opinion with regard to the education of the female of the Mahommedan community:—"Our Islamies have, in emulation of their Parsee brethren, lately opened a girl's school. We wish them joy of it. Let us, however, ask them a few questions. Will the educated Mahommedan girl accept as husband a lucifier with the school of the school o Will the educated Mahommedan girl accept as husband a luciter match-seller, or sherbert walla, or a dealer in mangoes? It is a well-known fact that Mussulman boys are very backward in matters of education. They spend their pocket money in Kawa Khanas, Native theatres and liquor shops. Educate them first before preparing educated wives for them. Girls must be educated according to their means and station in life. A weaver's educated daughter will not accept an illiterate weaver for a husband. A weaver's daughter again will find no welcome in a rich man's house. A little knowledge will be her ruin. Let the weaver's girl have the benefit of a superior training in the art of weaving.

POVERTY AMONGST THE EURASIANS.—How to deal with the daily increase of poverty amongst the Eurasians has now become an important question. There are some occupations to which the Eurasians cannot take, while there are others to which they will Eurasians cannot take, while there are others to which they will not take. They do not go in much for scientific training. The reason they assign for this state of things is poverty, and they ask Government to provide for them educational institutions free of charge. This demand is unfair. They must either abide by the existing rules as regards educational matters, or must shift for themselves as the Natives do. They refuse to take to agricultural pursuits, but are willing to enter military service. We think they are quite fitted for this. They are strong in body, and have a certain amount of pluck. But then another difficulty comes in at this stage. They want to be in the ranks of the British soldiers. this stage. They want to be in the ranks of the British soldiers, whose work they cannot do, and they decline to be in the ranks of the Native soldiers, whose work they consider beneath their dignity to do. Cannot the Government hit upon some solution of the problem ?—Bombay Samachar. They want to be in the ranks of the British soldiers,

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON IN PARLIAMENT.—No wonder Sir James Fergusson could not pull on with Mr. Samuel Smith. The ex-Governor of Bombay has shown such unmistakable signs of unfriendliness for his country since his entering Parliament, that the few individuals in Bombay who had undertaken to perpetuate his memory have thought it wise to say nothing further about the movement. Sir James speaks of his experience, and such experience as can advocate the abolition of the import duty—experience which has landed us in the miseries of the Abkari and the forest zoolums, the bitterness of which Lord Reay is trying his best to mitigate. - Jam i-Jamshed.

An Annual Farce.-The last mail has brought an account of the farce which is annually enacted in Parliament. The ministers and members of Parliament vie with one another in neglecting and members of Parliament vie with one another in neglecting the best interests of the country, which is fast going to ruins. The Secretary of State or his deputy, as in duty bound, say something, but nobody pays any attention to what is said. With all respect for the British statesmen, we can't help saying that the manner in which Indian affairs are managed in England is simply disgraceful. - Gujerati.

#### OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED GEORGE HUYSHE, C.B.—Major-General Alfred George Huyshe, C.B., late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, died at the end of last week at Craven-hill-garders, Bayswater. He was a son of the late Major-General Alfred Herosche, C.B., and the was a son of the late Major-General Alfred Herosche, C.B., and the company in the late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, died to the late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, died the late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, died at the end of last week at Craven-hill-garders, Bayswater. was born in 1839. He entered the army in 1855 as an ensign in the 3rd Foot (the Buffs), and obtained a lieutenancy in 1857. He became a captain in the 49th Foot in 1863, major in 1877, lieutenancy in 1861, major in 1877, lieutenancy in 1877, lieu tenant-colonel in 1881, colonel in 1885, and was recently promoted to the rank of major general. He served with the Buffs in the China war of 1859-60, for which he received the medal with clasp. He was deputy assistant-quartermaster general at Bombay from 1871 to 1874, and took part in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and also in the Soudan campaign of 1885. For these services he received the medal, bronze star, and clasps, was mentioned in despatches, and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He commarded the 1st Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire) Regiment from 1883 down to his recent retirement. General Huyshe married in 1870, Harriet Helena, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Arthur Trench, kinsman of Lord Ashtown.

THE recent rifle matches at Simla have shown the Army that their Chief is one of the crack-shots in India; fifty-nine out of a possible seventy on one occasion and fifty-seven out of seventy on a second are scores which would hold their own at Wimbledon, and the merit of the shooting will be appreciated in every barrack room in which it is made known.

## Miscellaneous.

THE NEW GOORKHA REGIMENTS.—The Indian Government have sanctioned free passages from Nipal for the families of the recruits of the new Goorkha battalions. This is a special concession, and is not to be considered as a precedent for men recruited in the future. Arrangements for bringing the families will be made in the one of the control of the contro

made in the ensuing cold weather. As many men at the time of their enlistment, believing in the rates of high pay said to be offered by the Government, brought their families with them, they will not benefit by the present concession.

INDIAN OIL-FIELDS.—These are supposed to be numerous, but have not been carefully examined as yet. The Assam and Burma fields are the best known. Oil has been found on the northwestern frontier and has lately come into use as fuel on the rail. western frontier and has lately come into use as fuel on the railway. In Assam there are oil wells which were worked for a short time by Mr. Goodenough of Calcutta. Subsequently they seem to have passed into the hands of the Assam Railways and Trading Company. But very little information is forthcoming as to the present state of the oil wells, though it seems that the coal mines there are being worked. In Burma it is believed a very fruitful field exists, but accurate information is wanting. Along the Arracan Coast wells have been sunk, and a certain quantity of oil has been obtained, but the efforts to work them have not hitherto been crowned with success. The geological features of the district warrant the belief that petroleum does exist there, but the difficulties seem not yet to have been overcome. It took many years before the skill and capital and enterprise of Messrs. Nobel overcame their difficulties at Baku. At Yenan-gyoung, in Upper Burma, petroleum does exist in very large quantity. Dr. Romanis reports that the production of crude oil was six lakhs nomanis reports that the production of crude oil was six lakhs viss a month, representing, we believe, about 10,000 tons or 12,000 tons per annum. But on account of the unsettled state of the country this production has been much reduced. But the method of raising the oil followed at Yenan-gyoung is of the most primitive description. It is a most important thing to refine the oil as rapidly as possible after it is raised, for the valuable constituents evaporate readily. Not until the system of drilling has been introduced can the capacity of the Burmese field be fully known. But in view of the importance of the subject it seems desirable to But in view of the importance of the subject it seems desirable to have some inquiry conducted by some fully qualified scientific

It is supposed that the flying reconnaissance that is to be made this next season for a line of railway across the Bikaneer desert is indirectly connected with the general scheme of frontier strategical railways. At present (says an up-country paper) all troops from Upper India that might have to be massed beyond the Suleiman would have to travel by the single line of railway that passes through Mooltan. This serves the army of the Punjab of the range of munitions of war and supplies, too, for a really large army would sorely strain the resources of the Mootan line and words with a supplies, too, for a really large army would sorely strain the resources of the Mootan line whereas with a pleasant route from near Aircra at the whereas with an alternative route from near Ajmere or the whereas with an alternative route from near Ajmere or the Sambhar Salt Lake direct to Bhawalpur these disadvantages would vanish. Agra and the North-West Provinces garrisons generally would be in direct communication with the Indus Valley line; while troops from Bombay and Madras, if not sent by way of Kurrachee, could be hurried up through Indore or Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and thence sent to the front by way of the Bikanir line. The desert should not offer many natural difficulties once the hills about Ajmere have been crossed, and the rails could be quickly laid as they have been in the Sind-Sagar Doab.

Sagar Doab. THE NEW THE New Governor of Madras.—Satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Bourke to the Governorship of Madras is tempered only by one consideration. What Madras gains London loses, and the House of Commons will be the less attractive by the absence of one of the courtly, cultured, and honest men who leaven the mass of politicians. Mr. Bourke is not a man of showy qualities; but his sterling merit and his aptitude for business were recognised by Lord Beaconsfield, an admirable judge of character. In the later times upon which the Conservative party have fallen there has been a tendency to brush aside men like Mr. Bourke. He was left out of the present Conservative Administra Bourke. He was left out of the present Conservative Administra-tion, and finds what we trust will prove adequate compensation tion, and finds what we trust will prove adequate compensation in his new appointment. Whether it is altogether acceptable to the right hon gentleman may be doubtful. He once had the Bombay Governorship offered to him and declined it, preferring to run in the race for political honours at home. That a man who might have had Bombay should accept Madras seems on the face of it puzzling. However, if Mr. Bourke is pleased with Madras, we will undertake to say that Madras will be pleased with him even after it has been hereft of the presence of Mr. Grant with him, even after it has been bereft of the presence of Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Bourke has family connections with India, his brother, Lord Mayo, having been one of the most popular Viceroys the country ever knew. The new Governor of Madras may be counted upon to renew and knit closer the friendly feelings that eviet between all classes of the population of India and the House exist between all classes of the population of India and the House of Bourke.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### THE INDIAN EMPIRE.\*

It is easy for a person of very moderate abilities to expand ideas; by doing so he dilutes them as surely as does the vendor of milk when he has recourse to the iron-tailed cow. It is, too, of milk when he has recourse to the iron-tailed cow. It is, too, a simple thing enough to narrate at full length whatever facts authorities may supply. To deal with the numberless matters connected with the geography, natural products, populations, and history of a vast country, nearly 2,000 miles in length and as many in breadth, in such detail as to occupy "128 printed volumes, aggregating 60,000 pages," to arrange under their respective heads, and to bring within the compass of a Gazetteer, all the more important of these matters, finally to compress all that is most material into an octavo volume of no unusual bulk, is, in good sooth, a task to which few would be equal. Yet this is the task which Dr. Hunter has undertaken, and the result, in the shape of the present volume, is before us.

result, in the shape of the present volume, is before us.

Commencing with the physical configuration of the country, we are led to consider the peoples, Aryan and non-Aryan, the sources whence they may be supposed to have derived their customs, and whatever cult they followed, the influence on them of the various invasions to which they have been (as here detailed) the various invasions to which they have been (as here detailed) subject, and, finally, their present condition under our rule; with full particulars of the natural resources of the land, and of the manner in which, thus far, they have been utilised. The scheme of the work is wide and complete enough, nor does the perform-

ance lag behind the conception.

To take, as an instance, the conformation of the country, not only is it carefully and thoroughly delineated from the "Abode of Frost" in the Himalaya to the Cape Comorin, dedicated to Kumari,† but the various effects of fluviatile action are traced,

Kumari, T but the various effects of fluviatile action are traced, with such suggestive remarks as the following:—"The Indian rivers were originally lines of drainage through great watery regions. In their upper courses they gradually scooped out their beds, and thus produced a low-level channel into which the fens and marshes eventually drained" (p. 169).

The reader who really wishes to learn something about our great dependency from a work, every page of which is replete with information, will probably be more especially struck with interesting chapters which deal with the population. It will be news to few of our readers that the aboriginal (or. as they are news to few of our readers that the aboriginal (or, as they are news to few of our readers that the aboriginal (or, as they are nowadays called, non-Aryan) tribes were not only to a great extent fetish worshippers, but that their rites were of the most blood-thirsty character, involving frequent human sacrifices. How deeply the remnants of their gross superstitions have affected the (originally far more refined) Hindu creed is a subject carefully considered in the chapter (VIII.) devoted to the "Rise of Hinduiem," to which a few words must be devoted. It will, however the possible to many readers to be an about the weak part to be a possible to many readers to be an about the weak part to be a possible to many readers to be a possible to many readers. ever, be anovelty to many readers to learn that while we have abolished the Meriah (human) sacrifice among the Khonds a survival of the superstition gave evidence of its existence near

Calcutta not so many years since.†
The reciprocal influence which Buddhism and Brahmanism to a certain extent exercised, is well, though briefly, indicated by Dr. Hunter, whose remarks on the subject are clearly the result of extended research. It is an enigma all but insoluble how the—in their earliest enunciation so simple—dogmas of Gautama Buddha should, though by no means attractive, have commanded the largest following of any religion on earth. Nor has there, perhaps, been any non-Christian creed respecting which so much has been written. Many of our readers may, however, not be aware that Gautama, besides heing a "divine which so much has been written. Many of our readers may, however, not be aware that Gautama, besides being a "divine teacher among his followers," and "an incarnation of Vishnu among the Hindus," is "a saint of the Christian church, with a saint of the Christian church, with a better the Graph and Bomen colondars" day assigned to him in both the Greek and Roman calendars

(p. 132) The way in which this came to pass is stated by the author (p. 152) in a manner which forcibly recalls the transmogrification of Ya Hasan! Ya Husain! into "Hobson Jobson."

Few distinctions can well be greater than that between the voluptuous, and even sportive, Zeus of the Greeks, and the somewhat staid and severe Jupiter of the Romans; they have little in common but their name, and the sovereignty of Olympus. Even more striking, however, was that between the Siva of the Aryan and non-Aryan races. We quote but a brief passage from the carefully condensed chapter already referred to.

\* "The Indian Empire; its People, History, and Products." By W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D. Second edition. Trübner's Oriental Library. London: Trübner and Co. 1886.

†The Virgin Goddess, wife of Siva (p. 210). Compare the many temples on Capes dedicated to goddesses—especially to Juno and Venus -in ancient Greece.

‡ P. 212. "During the dearth of 1866, in a temple to Kali, within 100 miles of Calcutta, a boy was found with his neck cut, the eyes staring open, and the stiff, clotted tongue thrust out between the teeth. In another temple at Hugli (a railway station only twenty-five miles from Calcutta) the head was left before the idol, decked with flowers. Such cases are regular survivals of the system of human sacrifices. . . among the non-Aryan tribes; . . . they form an essential part of the non-Aryan religion of terror."
§ "As an Aryan deity, Siva is Pasupati (Lord of Animals and

The latest relic of a ferocious form of cult used to be put down The latest relic of a ferocious form of cult used to be put down to the credit of Jagannath; and over and over again has Exeter Hall rung with the tirades against "the awful practice of self-immolation under the bloodstained wheels of an idol's car," from well-meaning individuals whose "horrors" had as much existence as poor harmless Mr. McColl's "impaled Bulgarians." On this subject there could be no better authority than Dr. Hunter, within whose jurisdiction the temple of Pooree at one time was; and we are glad to see that he utterly scouts the idea of their being any "practice of self-immolation" more than we have in London streets when an old woman loses her head and runs under London streets when an old woman loses her head and runs under the wheels of a Hansom cab.

History is treated with the same care and accuracy. Nor can any history need such treatment more than that of India; compared with which Livy's tales about the early years of Rome are truth itself. Such stories as that (p. 273) of Mahmud's well-known expedition to Somnath are given in this volume "revised and corrected;" and though its scope precludes anything like an exhaustive treatment, we find the same striving after accuracy in the narrative of the battle of Plassey, 700 years later, in which Clive's own words are quoted. Especially valuable in the historical section will be found the résumé of the principal events of the more important reigns, such as those of Akbar (p. 292), Jahangir (p. 309), Sah Jahan (p. 302), &c.; and ensily accessible authorities are so copiously cited, that no one who desires further information on any obscure passage need have the least difficulty History is treated with the same care and accuracy. Nor can information on any obscure passage need have the least difficulty in procuring it.

Our own connection with India was originally commercial, and its articles of produce or manufacture will, we fear, occupy average Briton more than any of the subjects to which we have referred. There is, however, balm in Gilead; and such a reader will find in this book a very accurate and well drawn account of the indigenous, as well of the imported, objects of agriculture; rice, with other grains taking the first rank among the former, tea, coffee, cinchona among the latter. The whole process of cultivation as regards these, and those of manufacture so far as concerns objects designed and executed by the artist, or fabricated by the

ordinary workman, are fully set forth.

The measures taken, by the constant improvement of internal communications, and of irrigation, to prevent, or to alleviate, suffering from famine the continuous, though not always well-directed, efforts to give education to the people, are presented with encyclopedic clearness, and the unparalleled increase of imports and

exports insisted on.

There is, in short, no topic relating to India, respecting which the reader of this volume will not obtain information adequate to all ordinary purposes and conveyed in a pleasant, and, indeed, elegant, and even brilliant, style: while reference is made easy by a full and well-compiled Table of Contents, and a complete Index.

# LLOYD'S UNIVERSAL REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.\*

Whatever may be the result of the ugly rumours affoat as to England's Navy; whether it be true, as some assert, that we are no match for such a fleet as under certain conditions could be brought against us; whether it be part and parcel of a gun's duty to burst when fired, as has lately happened, one fact remains undisputed and indisputable, that as far as the mercantile marine is concerned Great Britain stands "the foremost ship building and ship-owning country in the world." In these circumstances the public will welcome the magnificent volume just issued by Lloyd's, which, under the title of the "Universal Register," forms complete International Register and Directory of Shipping. The leading feature of the book is the set of tables giving particulars of the most minute description as to every sea-going vessel in the world, even to the humble yachts which grace our shores. Provided a vessel be 100 tons burden or upwards it is included in the Register, where will be found its official number, its classification Register, where will be found its official number, its classification either at Lloyd's or at some foreign kindred institution, its name and rig, the material of which it is built, whether of iron, steel, wood, or "composite," the iron frame being planked with wood; its flag, its tonnage, its dimension, the place, date, and person where it was built, its owners, and, lastly, its port of registry. Then there is a complete code of signal letters assigned not only to British versels, but to the marine of every nation in the world, while, to render the work as perfect as possible, there have been included lists of shipowners, shipbuilders, dry docks, telegraphic addresses of persons connected with shipping, Lloyd's agents, &c. Finally, to complete their conception of an international registry of shipping, the committee of Lloyd's have also included particulars of the war navies of the world.

A glance at a few of the teachings of this valuable work will

Protector of Cows), Sambhu (the Auspicious), Mrityunjaya (the Vanquisher of Death), Viswanatha (Monarch of All). In his non-Aryan attributes he is Aghora (the Horrible), Virupaksha (of Misshapen Eyes), Ugra (the Fierce), Kapala-Malin (the Garlanded with Skulls). So also Devi, his female form," &c.

\* "Lloyd's Universal Register of British and Foreign Shipping from April 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887." London: William Clowes and Co., Limited. 1886.



serve to show the interesting nature of its contents to such portion of the public as give heed to the national pulse of England's greatness—her mercantile marine. Over 50 per cent. of the world's tonnage sails under the British flag, while, taking iron and steel sailing vessels by themselves, the percentage rises to about 90. In other words, out of every ten vessels afloat five belong to this country. Some idea of the superiority which this indicates may be gathered from the circumstance that America, which comes next on the list, cannot boast of a higher average than one in ten, Norway one in fourteen, Germany one in fifteen, and France one in twenty. Thus much for commerce and trade. As to place of construction, it will be found that of the vessels now in existence over 44 per cent. have been built in the British Empire; while for iron and steel vessels constructed in the United Kingdom the percentage rises to above 82. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that this island is still the principal seat of the iron and shipbuilding industry.

It will, perhaps, occasion surprise, in view of the general depression in trade, especially as regards the shipping interest, to find that, though during 1885 more vessels were removed from the British Register than were added to it, the total tonnage was increased during the year, thus emphasising the tendency of the present day towards the employment of large ships.

Of the many gratifying features which betoken England's

Of the many gratifying features which betoken, England's greatness as a maritime nation, perhaps few are more striking than the circumstance that of the vessels built in the world dring 1885 no less than 70 per cent. have been classed at Lloyd's. Yet the latter is a voluntary society, without State aid, or, indeed, State recognition. It is a mere private institution; but so ably has it conducted its operations, so absolutely irreproachable has been its career as an examiner and classifier of ships, that its certificate passes unchallenged to the remotest corners of the civilised world. In the annals of time it would not be possible to find a more remarkable testimony to commercial integrity and uprightness, while every Englishman cannot be otherwise than proud that in the matter of the world's marine the Committee of Lloyd's is arbiter of the destinies of well-nigh half the ships which stud the ocean. With such a fact before our eyes it may almost be accepted as a truism that the Register now issued is as near perfection as is possible—clear, concise, admirably arranged, ample in its details, and, withal, compact in its bulk. Criticism is disarmed. Praise—pure, unalloyed praise—is all that can be awarded to a volume in every way worthy of the source from which it emanated.

Book for Review.—"Life of Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A." By W. Raeburn Andrew. (W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.)

THE EXPENSES OF THE BENGAL HILL EXODUS.—A Calcutta paper says that in 1885, the last completed year, the cost incurred by the Government of Bengal in connection with the move to Darjeeling amounted to Rs. 70,406. Of this sum no less than Rs. 29,126 was spent in hill allowances to clerks and servants, and Rs. 18,037 on the travelling allowances of clerks and servants. House-rent for clerks and offices amounted to Rs. 6,583, and the only other important item of expenditure was Rs. 14,821 on account of contingencies, considerably more than half of which was spent on postage, telegraph charges, and freight payable to the Eastern Bengal and Northern Bengal State Railways. If, as is probable, a suggestion made by the Finance Committeee is accepted, the strength of the establishment taken to the hills will in future be greatly reduced, and this will, of course, produce a crrresponding reduction in the expenditure on account of hill allowances, travelling allowances, and house-rent. Besides the above sum of Rs. 70,406, a further sum of Rs. 6,558 was spent by heads of departments required or permitted to follow the Government of Darjeeling.

TRADE STATISTICS.—French Possessions in India.—During the year 1884-85 the value of imports from foreign countries to the French possessions in India was Rs. 10,90,323, and that of the exports to foreign countries Rs. 68,06,225. The value of imports has been steadily decreasing for the last five years, while that of the exports has nearly doubled. In the coasting trade the value of imports was Rs. 13,25,991, and that of the exports Rs. 33,05,267. The former is nearly the same as it was five years ago, while the latter has decreased by upwards of 13 lakhs. Trade of Assam.—The trade of Assam with the various tribes across the frontier appears to be steadily increasing, although not yet very large. The returns of the trade for the month of May last have just been published, from which it appears that the total value of the imports was only Rs. 39,004, and that of the exports Rs. 6,783. Hill Tipperah did the largest trade in both imports and exports, the value of the former being Rs. 13,266, and of the latter Rs. 2,270. Manipur come next so far as the value of imports is concerned, the amount being Rs. 10,945. The Lushai Hills sent only Rs. 2,697 worth of goods, while the imports from the Naga, Mishmi, and Singpo Hills were valued at Rs. 2,566. The trade with Bhutan was insignificant.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Consequent on the appointment of Major-General Chesney to the Viceregal Council Colonel Newmarch has reverted to his substantive post as Secretary in the Military Department, and Colonel Collen to be Accountant-General in the Military Department.

THE Government of India have decided that (1) the troops under Colonel Dicken who marched from Tounghoo and occupied Ningyan; (2) under Major Law, who marched from Thayetmyo and occupied Toungdwingyi; and (3) under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton who marched from Thayetmyo across the frontier between Mindoon and Menhla, are not entitled to share in the gratuity bestowed on the officers and troops of Sir Harry Prendergast's force.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned corps being permitted to bear the words specified below upon their colours or appointments, in commemoration of the operations in the Eastern Soudan in the vicinity of Suakin during the year 1885:—The 9th Bengal Lancers, "Suakin, 1885." The Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, the 15th Sikhs, the 17th Bengal Infantry, and the 28th Bombay Infantry, "Suakin, 1885," and "Tofrek." The latter name is supposed to commemorate the fight at Macneil's zereba.

THE first indent for the new Martini-Enfield rifle for the Army in India has been sent to England. When the rifles arrive, the British troops of the 1st Army Corps will be the first re-armed. The new cartridge-making machinery is being provided at all the Indian cartridge factories.

An officer of the Bengal Medical Service will be appointed to the charge of the Followers' Hospital at Quetta on the vacation of the appointment by the present incumbent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. S. KEITH and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ward, Madras Staff Corps, have been removed from the appointments held by them in the 33rd Madras Infantry, and placed on general duty.

As regards the Native Army, the Commander-in-Chief has made no secret of giving the preference, when chances of active service offer, to the "best shooting" regiments, other things being equal—an excellent principle to adopt.

THE Government of India will not recognise volunteer rank. A short while ago, the Bengal Government were informed that they should have placed the prefix "Mr.," not "Major," to the name of a distinguished volunteer officer, and now we have the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh incurring the displeasure of the Supreme Government in making the following announcement:—"Lieutenant-Colonel W. Charsley Thomas (Volunteer Army), Officiating Junior Deputy Inspector General of Police, to be confirmed in that appointment."

The Punjab Frontier Force.—The following is the General Order sanctioning the transfer of the Frontier Force:—"With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to notify the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force, the administration of which has hitherto been vested in the Government of the Punjab, to the command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. In doing so his Excellency in Council is authorised to express the high sense entertained by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the loyal and brilliant services which, under the Government of the Province, the Punjab Frontier Force has invariably rendered to the State from the earliest period of its creation. The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the admirable manner in which the force has for so many years been administered by the Punjab Government, and of the wise and well-directed measures taken by that Government from time to time to promote and maintain its efficiency. In arranging the details of this change of control the political exigencies of the frontier have been kept prominently in view, and every effort has been and will be made to interfere as little as possible with the present system of frontier administration. The force will, therefore, continue as a separate unit for frontier duties, and, as far as may be found practicable, its local and distinctive character will be preserved, its institutions maintained, and its existing privileges continued. The transfer will take place from 1st August, 1886, and his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is confident that all ranks of the force, British and Native, under the command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, will spare no efforts to worthily uphold the traditions of loyalty, discipline, and bravery which have been handed down to them, and to maintain unimpaired the esprit de corps, efficiency, and soldierly qualities which have ga

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886.

#### THE SIMLA STORM.

THE present Overland Mail brings some very amusing literature in the shape of comments from the Press, English and Native, regarding the vexed question of the Simla exodus, but which is now being widened by the writers into the larger question of where the capital of the Government of India ought to be. The Calcutta papers have, of course, no doubt upon this latter point, nor have the Bombay papers, but both hold diametrically opposite views. The Englishman, like Hannibal addressing his soldiers before a battle, takes the victory for granted. The agitation meeting held "on one of the hottest afternoons in July" to protest against the hill migration has, according to that journal, carried its object. Simla is doomed, and will soon become a desert. Some sympathy is expressed on behalf of house proprietors and tradesmen there, but stern justice must be done, and the dictates of economy and wishes of the dwellers in the "Ditch" have to be obeyed. With theclose of the present Simla season the glory will depart from Olympus, and the sunshine in which the gods and demigods have hitherto basked will settle hereafter on the muddy waters of the Hooghly. Calcutta will be thepermanent home of the Viceroy and his Council, and although his Excellency may be permitted to take an occasional holiday to the hills or the seaside, the heads of Departments and their offices are to remain in the vicinity of charming Chowringhee. Calcutta has made up its mind to this, and so the matter is settled.

Bombay, however, has also made up its mind, but, whilst consenting to the abolition of Simla, it sees that Bombay with a temporary retreat to Poona must be the coming capital of India. Everything in the way of pro. gress and enlightenment is gravitating towards the Western Presidency. What the Government of India requires is not touch with Bengal opinion, but with "healthy English opinion," and this is only to be found at Bombay, which is so many miles nearer to England than Calcutta.

Madras being, perhaps, too much occupied with its own Presidency scandals has not had time to decide the question for itself. It does not, however, think that either Bombay or Calcutta should have the Viceroy to itself. Can he not spend part of the year in Madras—say at Octacamund? His presence in the Southern Presidency might help to make the confusion there now a little less confounded, and might develop the Mysore gold-fields more rapidly in the interests of the speculators or shareholders.

The Press of the North-West Provinces laughs the ideas of Calcutta to scorn as exhibiting "radical absurdity" or "incipient apoplexy." The Pioneer supposes an intelligent foreigner-the Baron Hubner of the day-visiting the country twenty years hence and finding the Government permanently located at Calcutta:-

"A more demented class than these Indian officials"—we may fancy him writing—"it would be impossible to find on the surface of the earth. The spirit which called them in years past to actaof devotion and fortitude has betrayed them now into a fantastic and culpable self-sacrifice. With some of the finest climates in the world and its fairest spots, I think to see them now, lying in the world and its fairest spots, I think to see them now, lying in places within eyesight, everywhere within a few hours' reach, the work being all carried on in the repressive, deadening atmosphere of the plains below. And this because of the querulous murmurs of a small band of business and professional men, who are to this day too much occupied with their concerns to come into perceptible contact with the Government. It is easy

to see that a Government which neglects its own interests cannot be trusted with those of the nation.

The same paper points out that "a Government in Calcutta brought British rule in India to the verge of ruin; a Government in the North of India saved it."

It need hardly be said that the Punjab fully endorses the views of the North-West. 'The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore thinks that the monster meeting at Calcutta was " an admirable expedient for enlivening the monotony of July in that pleasant capital, and altogether the whole affair was highly creditable to the energy of the promoters. "But," it adds, with a brevity of warning, if not of wit, "Calcutta will be none the better for it all."

The Native Press makes objections of its own according to its own feelings. At the Calcutta meeting certain eminent Balús were not invited to the platform: "Where are they?' was asked, and asked in vain." number of schoolboys occupied the seats from an early hour "obliging the adult generation to stand on their legs at the sides and in the distance. And so," says the Reis and Rayet, "the demonstration was by no means impressive. There was no abstinence from effort, only the effort misguided."

Thus speaks public opinion in India. Each representative thereof hears the bell clink as he wishes it to clink. And with this proof of the value and unanimity of such opinion need it be wondered at that there is mockery and laughter on Olympus, and that each official deity, whose pleasure there was for the moment threatened, turns again to Hebe for the nectar, and murmurs happily, "Jy suis et J'y reste?"



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 17.)

Inglis.—The services of Lieutenant E. Inglis, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Perkin, Lieutenant N. C., 39th Bengal Infantry, to be an assistant

PERKIN, Lieutenant N. C., 39th Bengal Infantry, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

WHITWELL—The services of Surgeon R. R. H. Whitwell are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in Burma:—

Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy, M.D.; Surgeon R. D. Murray, M.B.;

Surgeon G. M. Nixon, and Surgeon W. Deane.

STACK—Home Department Notification, dated the 18th ult., placing the services of Mr. J. C. Stack, officiating district superintendent of police, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is hereby cancelled.

cancelled.

cancelled.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N., deputy concervator of forests of the 4th grade in British Burma, is permitted to retire from the service, from May 22.

Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr.

L. S. Saunders, commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following promotions are made in the Berar Commission:—

Bell, Colonel J. G., judicial commissioner, to officiate as commissioner, vice Mr. L. S. Saunders.

MACKENZIE. Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L. officiating deputy commissioner.

MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L., officiating deputy commissioner, first class, to officiate as judicial commissioner, vice Colonel J. G. Bell.

The following extract from Force Orders, issued on June 20, by Lieut.-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is confirmed:—

Dawson, Lieut. C. H., late officiating adjutant, to remain attached to

the Force.

JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, to be station staff officer at Deoli, in addition to his own duties, from June 10, vice Lieut. J. A. Bell.

Cole, Lieut. R. A., wing officer and adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to be station steff officer at Erinpura, in addition to his own duties, from June 19, vice Lieut. C. H. Dawson.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission from May 10, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel D. W. Laughton, M.S.C., a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class:—

KNOWLES, Mr. H. B., assistant commissioner of the 1st class and deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

NICHOLETTS, assistant commissioner of the 1st class and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner

of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

RENNICK, Lieut. Colonel H. DeP., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner of the 1st class, but to continue to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

DUNLOP, Mr. A. J., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner of the 3rd class.

sistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and is seconded while em-

ployed on foreign service.

ployed on foreign service.

HARE, Mr. R. D., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Mr. A. J. Dunlop, seconded, but to continue to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class. The following reversions and promotions among officers of the Account Department are notified, with effect from June 23, in consequence of the return of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph from privilege

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. C. J., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.
GROVES, Mr. H. S., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.
and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.
ANTHONY—VANSITART—Mr. A. H. Anthony and Mr. C. G. Vansittart to cease to officiate as enrolled officers, Class IV., and to officiate as enrolled officers. Class IV. enrolled officers, Class V.

enrolled officers, Class V.

PRITCHARD, Mr. L. E., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V., with effect from May 21.

ROBERTSON, Mr. L. E., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V., with effect from May 19.

CLOGSTOUN—DONALD—Mr. H. E. Clogstoun, accountant general and commissioner of paper currency, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. Donald, and Mr. W. Donald resumed charge of the duties of deputy accountant general, Madras, from Mr. H. S. Groves, on July 7.

OWEN, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as engineer-in-chief of the Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway surveys.

MCARTHUR, Major A. D., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer in Bengal, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, from the date on which he assumes charge of the Orissa Circle.

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 5th November last.

ber last.

LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, tempo-

rarily employed in Bengal, is retransferred to Burma.

JOHNSON, Mr. S. M., examiner of accounts, Provincial Railways, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, at his own request, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties by Mr. J. B. Braddon, examiner of

accounts.

RAWSON, Mr. F., deputy examiner of accounts, in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial Railways, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, N.W.

Railway.

Braddon, Mr. J. B., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, N.W. railway, is appointed examiner of accounts, Provincial Railways, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Estab-

TREVOR, Major E. A., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, to examiner, 1st

class, temporary rank, from May 7.

MacDonald, Mr. R. G., from examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 1st class, temporary rank, from June 3.

OLDHAM, Major F. G., R.E., from examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, from May 7.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., from examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class,

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., from examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, from May 7.

Morrison, Mr. F., from examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, from May 7.

QUINLAN, Mr. F. P., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, from June 3.

Becher, Mr. A. R., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, from May 7.

Biscoe, Major J. S., S.C., from examiner, fourth class, 1st grade, to examiner, third class, temporary rank, from May 7.

examiner, third class, temporary rank, from May 7.
Brown, Mr. F. L., from examiner, fourth class, 1st grade, to examiner,

third class, temporary rank, from May

third class, temporary rank, from May 7.

Harold, Mr. C. C., from examiner, fourth class, 1st grade, to examiner, third class, temporary rank, from June 3.

CLARK, Captain H., R.E., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from June 3.

ENGLISH, Mr. R. A., examiner of P.W. Accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, Sind-Sagar State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Goodfellow on privilege leave.

IYENGAR—FRASER—Mr. S. V. Iyengar, B.A., M.L., made over, and Major E. A. Fraser assumed charge of, the office of registrar of companies in the civil and military station of Bangalore, on July 1.

McNair, Mr. J. W. A., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is temporarily transferred

from the Beilaspur-Etawah Railway, and is appointed to act as port storekeeper, State Railway Department at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. W. Mellor on three months' privilege leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BEFRILL, Mr. G. F., sub-engineer, 1st grade, and honorary assistant engineer, is granted furlough in India for one year, from August 1 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of

CRAWFORD, Lieutenant C. M., officiating wing officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted eighty-five days' privilege leave, from the 23rd July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the

same.

GRANT, Lieutenant Colonel C., cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him, and resumed charge of his duties from Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, on July 3.

FOOTE, Mr. R. B., superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 11, or subsequent date.

RENNIE, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough on private affairs for three months and fifteen days, from April 1.

#### MILITARY.

FARRELL, Brigade-Surgeon G., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal

FARRELL, Brigade-Surgeon G., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, honorary surgeon to the Viceroy, is appointed principal medical officer of the Field Force in Upper Burma, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, from such date as he may take over of the duties from Surgeon-Major H. W. Mackinnon. Mackesy, Colonel W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating superintendent and agent for army clothing, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., who has vacated the appointment on succeeding to the colonel's allowance, dated June 16.

PHILIPS--Hamilton-Lieut. A. L. Philips, Bengal Staff Corps, subassistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from May 16, and Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from June 26.

Montanaro, Lieut. A. F., R.A., supernumerary subaltern, to be subaltern, Hyderabad Cortingent, No. 3 Field Battery, vice Captain W. H. S. Earle, R.A., who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated

H. S. Earle, R.A., who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated

May 19.

Mason, Lieut S. M., 3rd Infantry, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. J. Orr, who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated

McMahon, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, Liverpool Regiment, wing officer
1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal
Staff Corps, from July 14, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the
Secretary of State for India.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. L., Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd
Silk Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having need the professional

Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having passed the professional examination, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 8,

1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. Goodenough, Lieut. H. L., Border Regiment, has been appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, from June 6, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

Under the Government of India.

BOUGHEY, Major G. F. O., R.E., Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be commandant, vice Major W. Innes, who vacates the appointment on transfer.

BECKETT, Mr. W. T. C., Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut, to complete the establishment.

LLOYD, Mr. W., Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut.

colonel. The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

oroval: provai :--Money, Major E. A., to be lieut.-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, dated

FITZHUGH, Colonel A., C.B., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from June 14, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

DURAND, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from August 17, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the half-pay liet from the detes specified subject to Her Majesty's approval.

list from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:-WELCHMAN, Major A. J. T., General List, Infantry, June 9. WOOLLEY, Captain T. S. M., Bengal S.C., June 4.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Chapman, Major-General E. F., C.B., R.A., aide-de-camp to the Queen,

quartermaster-general in India (m.c.), for 182 days.

CHAMIER, Colonel F. E. A., Bengal S.C., district judge, 1st grade,
North-West Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year and 279 davs.

WARD, Lieutenant B. R., R.E., Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year.

one year.

McConaghey, Surgeon-Major J., M.D. (m.c.), for one year.

Ward, Major A. E., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military

Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.),
for one year and fifty-seven days.

Maude, Captain F. N., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military

Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India (m.c.),
for 276 days from Out 5

for 276 days, from Oct. 5.

DURAND, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J., Bengal S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, is granted leave in India (p.a.), from August 10.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

Ments:—
VAID, Surgeon C. C., 11th Bengal Infantry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. L. Corbett, M.D., permanently transferred to civil employ, from May 8, 1885.
STOCKWELL, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel C. de N. O., Lincolnshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battallion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred.
DENNISS-WINTER - Major G. L. T. Denniss and Captain B. E. Winter, Wiltshire Regiment, are directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of their regiment, to which they have recently been promoted.

promoted.

ETHERIDGE, Captain A. A., Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are con-

firmed :-

ROWCROFT—Allahabad divisional order, dated June 7, directing Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, to assume command of the division, vice Major General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., on

furlough, from April 29.

FITZGERALD—2nd Brigade Burma Field Force order, dated April 22, appointing Lieut. Colonel A. F. Fitzgerald, 26th Punjab Infantry, to the temporary command of the brigade, vice Colonel Tilly, placed on the sick list.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next ccurse of garrison instruction at the centres noted, and will report themselves on

MONTRESSOR, Captain E. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, Kasauli. Hall, Captain L. M. M., Bengal Staff Corps, Kasauli.

HALL, Captain L. M. M., Bengal Staff Corps, Kasauli.

Kirk, Lieut. W., 2nd Dragoon Guards, Kasauli.

Lushington, Lieut. A. P. D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, Kasauli.

OLDH M. Lieut. E. A., 8th Hussars, Kasauli.

Lawrence, Lieut. Hon. H. A., 17th Lancers, Kasauli.

Gore, Lieut. A. J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Kasauli.

Arthorr, Lieut. K. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Kasauli.

Bruce, Lieut. C. D., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, Kasauli.

Synge, Lieut. R. F. M., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry,

Kasauli

Kasauli.

KASAUII.

WATHEN, Lieut. E. O., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, Kasauli.

TRAVERS, Lieut. F. A., Bengal Staff Corps, Kasauli.

HAMILTON, Captain E. O. F., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Ranikhet.

IRWIN, Captain H. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment,

Ranikhet.

Gossar, Captain E A. G., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Ranikhet.

JENKINSON, Captain G. S. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Ranikhet

Nanikhet.

Duff, Captain B., Bengal Staff Corps, Ranikhet.

READ, Captain H., Bengal Staff Corps, Ranikhet.

WESTMORLAND, Captain C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, Ranikhet.

PAIN, Lieut. G. W. H., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Ranikhet

KENNEDY, Lieut. H. J. W. McK., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Ranikhet

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. C. D., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment,

Ranikhet.

BATLISS, Lieut. E. G., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, Ranikhet.

HODGE, Lieut. E. F., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Ranikhet.

CUBITT, Captain A. C., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Dalhousie.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., Bengal Staff Corps, Dalhousie.

TONNOCHY, Captain V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, Dalhousie.

LANE, Captain A. A., Bengal Staff Corps, Dalhousie.

BUTH, Captain F. A., Bengal Staff Corps, Dalhousie.

YALE, Lieut. J. C., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Dalhousie.

YALE, Lieut Dalhousie. HUMPHREYS, Lieut. C. V., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment,

Dalhousie O'GRADY, Lieut. H. H. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment,

Dalhousie.

Brogden, Lieut. D. D., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment,

Dalhousi STUART, Lieut. W. D., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps,

Dalhousie. COWARD, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, Dalhousie.

FURLOUGHS.

BLFORD—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major E. A. Belford, 17th Lancers, is extended to Jan. 15, 1887. BELFORD-

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Fox, Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for four months, on medical certificate.
PRENDERGAST, Colonel G. A., Staff Corps, to Simla, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15.
RYND, Colonel P. C., to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from July 6 to Oct. 15.
Generous Lieut. H. H. 14 West. T. W.

Officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry), to Naini Tal, on medical

certificate, from May 10 to Oct. 6.

O'Meara, Lieut. W. A. J., Royal Engineers, to Simla, on medical certificate, for six months, from Jan. 30.



#### BENGAL

#### (Calcutta Gazette, July 21.)

Moore—The Lieut-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. Moore of his commission as lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Soar, Mr. C. J., is appointed to be honorary lieutenant of the Cadet Corps, attached to the A Company of the Northern Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. W. Moore, resigned.

Donsworth, Major W. F., is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate of Dinapore and judge of the Court of Small Causes of that cantonment, during the absence, on deputation, of Major H. Boileau.

Major Dodsworth is also appointed to have charge of the Dinapore sub-division.

sub-division.

Patten, Mr. G. A., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Cuttack, and is appointed to have charge of the Gurjhat Mehals

police of that district.
BLYTH, Mr. W. D., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is

appointed to act as Inspector-General of Registration during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, from the 9th inst.

Christian, Mr. J., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Tirhoot, Behar Agency, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Motohai during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Field.

WHITEWELL, Surgeon-Major H., officiating principal assistant to the opium agent, Behar, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties as civil surgeon of Patna and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major F. C. Nieholson, from the date on which he joined the latter appointments.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BLAIR, Mr. R. W., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on sick certificate for three months.

on sick certificate for three months.

FIELD, Mr. G., sub-deputy opium agent, Motihari, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for three months, from the 13th prox.

Bell, Rev. W. C., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for four months.

ULYAT, Rev. W., chaplain of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, from Aug. 9, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Morey, Captain W. G., Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months, on medical certificate, from the 1st inst.

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th prox.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon-Major F. C., officiating civil surgeon of Patna and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, is allowed leave for three months from the date on which he availed himself of it.

FRENCH-MULLEN, Surgeon J., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, Metropolitan Circle, is allowed furlough for one year, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 17.)

With effect from the date on which he takes charge from Surgeon T. H. Sweenv :-

THOMPSON, Surgeon S. J., deputy sanitary commissioner, 3rd Circle, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to the charge of the 1st Circle, in addition to his other duties.

Molesworth, Surgeon R. E., of the medical staff, Sitapur, to the civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major E. Mulvany. With effect from May 7, the date on which Mr. H. B. Webster retired from the service.

tired from the service:

HOBART, Mr. R. T., officiating inspector-general of police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment.

CLARKE, Colonel H. M. S., officiating inspector-general of prisons, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appoint-

OLLIVANT, Lieutenant-Colonel A., officiating senior deputy inspector

of police, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. (Volunteer Army), officiating junior deputy inspector-general of police, to be confirmed in that appointment.

The transfer of the undermentioned cantonment magistrates is

The transfer of the undermentioned cantonment magnetics.

hereby notified:—
COWIE, Major T. R., from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

SPANKIB, Captain J. P. W., from Cawnpore to Allahabad.

MOORE, Mr. H., deputy collector, from Bareilly to Farukhabad.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is posted to the charge of the 2nd circle, Irrigation Works.

SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd circle, Irrigation Works, is transferred to the charge of the 1st circle.

WILLIAM, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is temporarily transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to the charge of the Betwa Canal, vice Mr. Hawkins, granted privilege leave.

FURLOUGHS.

Mulvany, Surgeon-Major E., civil surgeon, Sitapur, privilege leave for three months, from July 21, or subsequent date. Cameron, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., civil surgeon, Allahabad, privilege

leave for three months, from Aug. 7, or subsequent date.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, July 10.)

O'BRIEN, Lieut. C. R., East Lancashire Regiment, adjutant, Moulmein

O'BRIEN, Lieut. C. R., East Lancashire Regiment, adjutant, Moulmein Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate of Moulmein, vice Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, transferred.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed temporarily to the executive charge of the Akyab Jail, vice Surgeon P. W. Dalzello, who proceeds on leave.

BARNARD, Mr. G. H., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to be an assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from June 7.

MARRYD, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, was on special duty.

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, was on special duty in the Henzada and Maubin districts from March 17 to April 1.

#### PIINJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, July 15.)

The following acting appointments and reversions from acting appointments in the Punjab Commission for the month of May are oublished for information :-

THORBURN—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. M. Macauliffe, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, officiating divisional judge, 3rd grade,

Macauliffe, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, officiating divisional judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as divisional judge, 2nd grade, with effect from May 1.

Rennie—Coorson—Consequent on the transfer of Colonel H. V. Riddell, Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as district judge, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. C. Cookson, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate us assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, with effect from May 2.

PLOWDEN CHRISTIE—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. H. St. G. Tuker, Lieut.-Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. A. Christie, officiating district judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, with effect from May 4.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. A. Anderson to officiate as district judge:

Anderson, Mr. H. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to

as district judge:—
ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge, 2nd grade, from May 8.
ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from May 8.
Consequent on the appointment of Colonel H. V. Riddell to act as

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel H. V. Riddell to act as additional divisional judge, and departure on privilege leave of Mr. J. A. E. Miller on the abolition of his temporary appointment:—

MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., officiating divisional judge, 3rd grade, to revert to officiating district judge, 1st grade, from May 11.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., officiating district judge, 2nd grade, to revert, for the purposes of acting allowance, to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from May 11.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Major C. F. Massy on the abolition of temporary appointment:—

MASSY, Major C. F., additional divisional judge, 3rd grade, to revert to assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from May 12.

From May 13, consequent on the assumption of charge of his duties as Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner by Mr. R. G. Thomson:—

Thomson :

Thomson:—
Wilson, Mr. J., officiating senior secretary to financial commissioner, to revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

From May 16, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Major R. Bartholomew on the abolition of his temporary appoint-

ment:—
BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., officiating divisional judge, 3rd grade, to revert to district judge, 1st grade.
BIRD, Mr. C. P., officiating district judge, 1st grade, to revert for the purposes of acting allowance to officiating district judge, 2nd grade.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., officiating district judge, 2nd grade, to revert for the purposes of acting allowance to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert for the purposes of acting allowance to assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

From May 21, consequent on the transfer of Major H. J. Lawrence on the abolition of his temporary appointment:—

From May 21, consequent on the transfer of Major H. J. Lawrence on the abolition of his temporary appointment:—
LAWRENCE, Major H. J., officiating divisional judge, 3rd grade, to revert to officiating district judge, 1st grade.
RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., officiating district judge, 1st grade, to revert to officiating district judge, 2nd grade.
From May 25, consequent on the assumption of charge of his duties by Major H. J. Lawrence to officiate as divisional judge, vice Mr. Frizelle, proceeded on privilege:—
ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., officiating district judge, 2nd grade, to revert for the purposes of acting allowance to officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

Doue, Mr. J. McC., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert for the purposes of acting allowance to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

Fenton, Mr. M. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert for the purposes of acting allowance to assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

3rd grade. From May 26, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr.

J. W. Gardiner on the 26th April:—
J. W. Gardiner on the 26th April:—
HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

DAMES, Mr. M. L., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

DOUIE, Mr. J. McC., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as

assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. H. Diack to officiate as district judge, from April 26, in the vacancy caused by the departure on privilege leave of Mr. H. E. Perkins:

Diack, Mr. A. H., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to

officiate as district judge, 2nd grade.

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

From May 27, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. H. E. Perkins on April 27:

NISBET, Colonel R. P., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent.

O'BRIEN, Mr. E., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., officiating divisional judge, 2nd grade, to revert to deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

STOCDON, Mr. A. W., divisional judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as divisional judge, 2nd grade.

STOGDON, Mr. A. W., divisional judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as divisional judge, 2nd grade.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., officiating district superintendent of police, Rohtak, is, on relief by Mr. H. S. Dunsford, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Umballa district.

HAMMOND, Mr. A. J., district superintendent of police, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave for three months from August 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police of that district during the absence of Mr. Hammond.

The following orders are confirmed:—

that district during the absence of Mr. Hammond.

The following orders are confirmed:

PRIESTLY—Rajanpur Station Order, dated June 26, directing Lieut.

F. J. B. Priestly, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as station staff officer, Rajanpur, from June 17, vice Lieut. E. Inglis, on general leave, and pending the return from privilege of Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Regimental Order, 5th Punjab Cavalry, dated June 25, consequent on the departure of Captain A. P. Williamson, squadron officer and officiating 4th squadron commander, on duty, making the following temporary appointment, from June 17:

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. G. F., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, in addition to his duties as squadron officer.

#### ASSAM.

#### (Assam Gazette, June 18.)

STACK—The services of Mr. J. C. Stack, officiating district superintendent of police, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Parish—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, officiating assistant super-intendent of police, are place at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

RITCHE—The services of Mr. D. W. Ritchie, district superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of

Dosson, Surgeon E., M.B., civil surgeon, Goalpara, is placed in visiting medical charge of Gauhati, in addition to his other duties, during Dr. Mullane's absence on privilege leave.

#### MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

#### (Fort St. George Gazette, July 17.)

Andrew, Mr. J., to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Power on other duty.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., to be special assistant to the collector, district

magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Godavari, vice Mr. Martin-dale, but to continue to act as special assistant to the collector,

dale, but to continue to act as special assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

Siethorf, Surgeon-Major C., fort surgeon, Fort St. George, with port and marine duties, &c., to act as surgeon of the General Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Ratton on leave.

Allison, Surgeon - Major H., M.D., assistant physician, General Hospital, to act as fort surgeon, Fort St. George, with port and marine duties, and medical inspector of seamen at Madras, during the applicament of Dr. Sibthorne on other duty.

marine duties, and medical inspector of seamen at Madras, during the employment of Dr. Sibthorpe on other duty.

Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W., assistant inspector general of police, Madras, to be deputy inspector-general of police, Southern Range, vice Colonel A. M. Davies. This takes effect from the date on which Colonel A. M. Davies attains to colonel's allowances.

Jones, Mr. O. R., assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, to be assistant inspector police and in the date of the colonel's allowances.

be assistant inspector-general of police, Madras, vice Lieut.-Colonel

H. W. H. Cox, promoted.

Worsop, Mr. M. G. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police.

Tanjore district, to act as superintendent of police, Tinnevelly district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. P. Agar.

HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. G. A. Worsop.

SIMISON, Mr. S. D., to be assistant superintendent of police, Salem, vice Mr. Jones, but to continue to act as deputy commissioner of police, Madras City.

BEAUMONT, Mr. W., deputy superintendent of No. V. party, to be deputy superintendent No. IV. party.

TOMLINSON, M. T. A., deputy superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as deputy superintendent of No. III. party, during the absence of Colonel Cloet, on privilege leave.

SMITH, Major A. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent engineer, III. Circle, during the absence of Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E., on privilege leave.

WINTON—The services of Mr. W. B. de Winton, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are re-transferred to the Public Works Department, provincial establishment.

cial establishment.

ctal establishment.

The following posting is ordered:
Winton, Mr. W. B. de, excutive engineer, 3rd grade, to the IV. Circle, for charge of the Nilgiri division.

The following transfers are ordered:
CLERK, Mr. H. E., executive engineer, 4th grade; temporary rank, from the IV. circle, Coimbatore division, to the V. circle, for temporary charge of the North A root division.

the IV. circle, Coimbatore division, to the V. circle, for temporary charge of the North Arcot division.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the II. circle Kistna Western division, to the IV. circle, for duty in the Coimbatore division on relief by Mr. N. R. Pillai.

FRASER, Lieut. A. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the Bellary division to the I. circle for charge of the Vizagapatam division on return from privilege leave.

GARRET, Mr. A. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Kurnool division to the charge of the Bellary division to join relief by Mr. Peters. Peters.

PETERS, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the Cauvery and Vennar Regulator division to the III. circle for charge of the Kurnool division.

GRANT, Mr. J. D., executive engineer, second grade, from Kistna Eastern division to the charge of the Buckingham Canal division, to join on relief by Mr. Burlton.
BURLTON, Mr. C. H. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

BURLTON, Mr. C. H. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., from the C Project division to the II. Circle for charge of the Kistna Eastern division, to join on closure of the C Project division.

MORANT, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. L., R.E., A.R.I.B.A., executive engineer, 1st grade, and superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to be consulting architect to Government.

THOMPSON, Colonel R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, will continue to hold charge of the consulting architect's division during Lieut.-Colonel Morant's absence on leave.

FURLOUGHS.
PACZENSKY, Mr. T., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. A., 1st grade inspector in the Salt and Abkar Department, is transferred from the Madras to the Balacheruvu Circle, from July 2.

GARTHWAITE, Mr. D., inspector of schools, sixth division, is allowed

furlough on medical certificate, for one year and three months.

CAMPBELL-WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel I., conservator of forests, southern

circle, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from September next.

#### MILITARY.

Welch, Captain M. E. H. O., Staff Corps, to be deputy judge advocate vice Major W. H. Hallet, appointed judge advocate-general, dated June 9.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—
Machonochy, Lieut. E. W. S. K., probationer, Staff Corps, 7th Madras

Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

ANDERSON, Colonel J. W. C., Staff Corps, superintendent of family payments and pensions (p.a.) for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

RICE. Captain J., for twelve months, from July 13, or date of departure.

Gass, Lieut. H. A., for twenty months, from Aug. 15, or date of departure.
NICE, Lieut. J. W., for twelve months, from July 30, or date of

departure.

#### (Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 10.)

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, doing duty at the depôt, Wellington, will, on return from privilege leave,

duty at the depot, Wellington, will, on return from privilege leave, rejoin the wing of his battalion at Madras.

Moconchy Lieut. E. W. S. K., wing officer 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, is, under instructions received from Government, directed to join the 1st Sikh Infantry as officiating wing officer.

The undermentioned candidate is to have passed in Hindustani

according to the tests specified:—

FFRENCH, Lieut. T., Wiltshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps,

Higher Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :-

SMALLEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Austin, transferred to 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry.

WALKER, Major C. W., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice

Smalley, promoted.

USTIN, Lieut.-Colonel E., second in command 19th Regiment Madras

Infantry, to be second in command 34th Regiment Mairas Infantry, vice Keith removed.

Waston, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., Infantry, General List, to be wing commander, vice Ward, removed, and to remain seconded for service on

The following order is confirmed:—
LLOYD—By the officer commanding Toungho, appointing Colonel R.
M. Lloyd, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to the command of the station, vice Colonel J. P. Pedler, proceeded on leave out of India.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 22.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

appointments:-

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., to act as civil surgeon, Broach, in addition to his ordinary duties as acting superintendent of Mahabaleshwar.

BARRY, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., to act as civil surgeon, Bijapur, in addition to his ordinary duties as superintendent of Matheran.

ATKINS, Mr. J. DeC., C.S. to rejoin the appointment of Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments when his examination by the forest commission has been concluded.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., C.S., to join his appointment of 2nd assistant

collector in Dharwar on being relieved by Mr. Atkins.

Doig.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A.

J. Doig, S.C., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in the Hindustani language during the absence of Colonel J. M. Sexton, S.C.

FURLOUGHS.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. J. L., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for nine months.

GIBB, Mr. M. C., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from August 9.

LECKIE, Mr. M. C., assistant collector of salt revenue, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

#### MILITARY.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's ap-BLANC, Surgeon-Major H. J., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. Joynt, retired, from April 25.

DYMOCK, Surgeon-Major W., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L. McDougall, retired, from May 20.

NUTTALL, Major-General T., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to

Europe.

SEALY, Captain C. W. E., S.C., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from July 17, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

JOSEPH, Major F. W., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seven days, on private affairs, from Sept. 7, or date of departure, with the necessary

Subsidiary leave.

Browne, Major C. M., Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for three months, on medical

CHITTY, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 12.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, July 3.)

BARKER—With the sanction of Government, Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, civil surgeon, Rajkote, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Wilkins on field service in Burma.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
FOTTINGER, Lieut. Colonel and Colonel B. H., Royal Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery Aden Brigade, to command the Royal Artillery Bombay District.

Luckhardt, Lieut. Colonel W. E., Royal Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery Northern division, to command the Royal Artillery

Aden Brigade.

RUDGEON, Lieut-Colonel W. J., Royal Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery Burma Field Force, to command the Royal Artillery, Northern division.

GRAVES, Lieut. A. A., 26th Regiment Bombay Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster. Wilson, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, 25th Light Infantry (attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry), is attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry.

fantry for duty.

MACGREGOR—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. J.

N. M. MacGregor, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England for duty to the depôt.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission o the Secretary of State India, on July 5:— Hughes, Major C. F., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 3rd

ARSHALL—Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion) Regimental Order, confirmed, dated April 21, appointing Lieut. T. Marshall interpreter to the battalion. MARSHALL-

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

It is notified that the leave out of India granted to the undermentioned officers, specified against their respective names, has effect from the dates on which they were struck off duty:—

STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. I., 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry.

JACOB, Colonel J., 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

GRANT, Major J., 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

GROFREY, Lieut. S. H., 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

MOORE, Colonel H., C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps.

MOUNTEITH, Captain J. (Jacob-la-Risala), for one year, on medica certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

MCCAUSLAND, Major M. F. (E Battery, 1st Brigade), Royal Artillery, from July 20 to Sept. 30, to Bombay and Poona, on private affairs.

CARTER, Major S. (Staff Corps), 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, from Aug. 1, pending retirement under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

MCINTRE, First Grade Apothecary J., Subordinate Medical Department, in India for ninety days from date of departure, on medical

certificate.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### AUGUST 13.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Maj. W. H. Gregg, Capt. C. M. FitzGerald S.C., Col. H. M. Evans, S.C., Maj. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Surg. J. F. Mullen, M.D.

Mulen, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Surg. A. J. Sturmer, Col. J. P. Pedler, S.C., Surg. C. M. Thompson, Col. R. B. Kennedy, Inf., Col. G. Rowlandson, S.C., Col. H. R. Elliot, Inf.

Eombay Estab.—Col. G. S. Stevens, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C., Col. J. W. Watson, S.C., Col. E. P. Gambier, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. T. Hume, P. Rainer, W. H. Ackland, D. N. Mukerjea, M. Macauliffe (Cov.), H. G. Austin, Dr. S. Lynch, W. R. Barry (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—Surg. C. M. Thompson, B. H. Young.

Bombay Estab.—W. H. Cumming.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. Morris, Cav., eighty-eight days; Col. G. C. De Pree, S.C., fifteen days; Surg.-Maj. W. Finden, six months; Lieut. H. Trevor, S.C., three months; Col. James Miller, S.C., three months; Brig.-Surg. H. Cayley, three months; Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wiggens, Inf., three months; Hony. Capt. R. G. Davies, P.W.D., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Blood, six months' s.c.; J. C. Vertannes, two months' furlough; A. Rattray, one month's s.c.; Capt. T. C. Pears, forty days' furlough; W. A. Nedham, four days and to return.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. J. Waller, S.C., Maj. B. C. Graves, Capt. W H. Jameson, S.C., Capt. E. W. St. G. Welchman, S.C., Capt. F. N

Maude, R. E.

Madras Fstab.—Brig.-Gen. R. C. Stewart, Cav., Maj. W. Cooke. S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. E. Erskine, Cav., Bdge.-Surg. G. Y. Hunter.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—C. H. Reynolds, E. J. Jackson, A. H. L. Fraser (Cov.), H. Fraser (Cov.), H. B. Beckett, R. H. Anderson (Cov.), C. A. Martin, G. M. R. Field, R. Scott (Cov.), F. Ancell, J. B. Goad, C. A. H. Wood. Madras Estab.—W. H. Welsh (Cov.), R. Holmes (Cov.), W. Logan (Cov.), J. Lee-Warner (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—M. C. Leckie, G. Yardley.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

Bomford—July 16, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Rev. T. Bomford, M.A., C.M.S., Mooltan, of a son.

CLANCY—July 14, at Nainee Tal, the wife of Rev. W. R. Clancy, American Mission, Lucknow, of a daughter.

Cook—July 18, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Goak, Civil Surgeon, of a

-July 17, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, CUMMING-

Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

FAUNCE—July 11, at Meean Meer, the wife of Surgeon C. E. Faunce,
Medical 3taff, prematurely, of a daughter.

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GRAY-June 25, at Peshin, Quetta District, the wife of Lieut. C. M.

Gray, 3rd Belooch Regiment, of a son.

Harington—July 9, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of H. S. Harington,
Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

JOLLIE—July 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Rev. James Jollie, Chaplain
of St. Andrew's, of a daughter.

NESFIELD—July 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. C. Nesfield, Inspector
of Schools Oudh of a daughter.

of Schools, Oudh, of a daughter. WARD—July 19, at Serajgunge, the wife of R. L. Ward, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

-Cotterell-May 19, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Wellington, Norman Montgomery Abercrombie, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Campbell, Bart., of Auchinbreck, to Isabella Sara, third daughter of the late Jerome Carandini, Marquis di Sarzano, Count di Risi, Viscount Ferraris, and widow of the late George Cotterell, Esq.

CHARD—MICHAEL—July 15, at Meerut, C. Edmund Chard, Postal . Department, son of E. L. Chard, late District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to E. Cunningham (Lizzie), widow of J. M. Michael, daughter of the late E. J. P. Jones, Master Pilot, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CARTER—July 16, at Hurda, C.P., Mr. Samuel George Carter, late Assistant Superintendent, P.W.D., Secretariat, Nagpur, Dunsford—June 12, at Upper Burma, W. G. Dunsford, Captain 2nd Regiment Q.O.B.L.I., son of General H. F. Dunsford, C.B. (Bengal

Retired), aged 44.

DONOHUE—July 21, at the European General Hospital, William Arthur Donohue, late Superintendent, P.W.D., Bombay Secretariat,

HOMFRAY—July 16, at Bhopal, C.I., H. A. Mapleton, child of Lieut.
Colonel Homfray and Alice his wife.

SPENCER—July 21, at Bangalore, Catherine wife of Honorary Major

N. Spencer (Retired Deputy Commissary of Ordnance), aged 46.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

Adams—July 24, at Wyddial Hall, Buntingford, the wife of Lieut.-General Cadwallader Adams, C.B., of a son, who survived his birth a few hours only.

COMPTON-Aug. 9, at Kent House, Lady William Compton, of a daughter.

daughter.

DAVIES—Aug. 7, the wife of Commander R. W. Davies, Inspecting Commander Aberdeen, of a son.

GARNIER—Aug. 9, at 4, Priory Leas, Folkestone, the wife of Commander Keppel Garnier (retired) Royal Navy, of a son.

KING—Aug. 9, at Glenoir, Galway, the wife of William King, Sc.D., Superintendent Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

WATTS—Aug. 3, at Cola Cumbay, Beckenham, the wife of G. K. Watts, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer P.W.D., West Berar Division, India, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Anstruther—Hussey—Aug. 5, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie and Watten, N.B., Lieut. Royal Engineers to Mildred Harriett, younger daughter of Edward

Hussey, Esq., of Scotney Castle.

CARR—RICHARDSON—Aug. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Combe Down, Bath, Beginald George, second son of the late Rev. Henry Carr, of Erasmus College, Drogheds, Ireland, to Lucy Elfrida, third daughter of Major General Richardson, C.B., of Combe Down, late 6th Bengal Constant

Cavalry.

Faver—Rowe—Aug. 10, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Exeter, Joseph, younger son of Richard Holmes Fryer. of North-road, Clapham, to Edith Mary, younger daughter of Mark Rowe, Belfast House, Exeter.

GARNETT-HORN-

House, Exeter.

darkett—Horn—Aug. 9, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Colonel
Garnett (late 11th Hussars) to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the
late Mr. Richard Horn, No. 46, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.

drey—Verner—Aug. 7, at Neuchatel, Switzerland, before the Civil
Officer of State, and at the Collegiate Church, by the Rev. William
Petavel, Captain Henry Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, to Charlotte Elise,
daughter of the late Lieut. General George Verner.

Hopping Charlette States at Targabur, Gleptunnel Centers

Horsbrugh—Davidson—June 23, at Taraghur, Glentunnel, Canterbury, New Zealand, Horace Bethune Horsbrugh, late Lieut. H.M.'s 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, to Esther Isabella, second daughter of Major General A. G. Davidson (Batined) Indian Army.

Esther Isabella, second daughter of Major General A. G. Davidson (Retired), Indian Army.

JORDAN—Weld—Aug. 10, at St. George's Church, Campden-hill, John Denison, elder son of John Jordan, Esq., of Notting-hill-square, to Alice Esther Georgina, younger daughter of William W. Weld, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff.

MACKENZIE—STANNUS—Aug. 7, at Marylebone Church, Ashley Edmund Mackenzie, East Yorkshire Regiment, son of Colonel Mackenzie, of 17, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, to Alice Caroline Beauchamp, daughter of General Stannus, C.B., and late of 19th Hussars. Hussars.

Hussars.

Stuart - Craufurd — Aug. 11; at the Episcopal Church of St. Columba, Largs, Ayrshire, John Stuart, Lieut. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to Katharine Yseult, second daughter of Craufurd of Crosbie and Auchenames, in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew.

Sulivan—Fellowes — Aug. 10, at St. Barnabas' Church, Kensington, Walter Sandys Sulivan, of Kibberi, Betta, Coorg, India, third surviving son of Colonel Sulivan (late 5th Lancers), to Marie Gerrard Bunbury Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Halford Fellowes, Bengal Army.

#### DEATHS.

ALLEN—Aug. 5, of paralysis, General Robert Allen, aged 72.
CAMPBELL—Aug. 10, at Holly Villa, St. Quintin's Park, Isabella
Louisa, widow of the late Osborne Heneage Campbell (Dunstaffnage), Bengal Army.

Bengal Army.

Carrington—Aug. 8, at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Eleanor Ann, the beloved wife of Colonel Charles William Carrington, R.M.L I.

Hind—Aug. 8, suddenly, at Great Wood, Mylor, Cornwall, Captain Joseph Hind, late H.M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, aged 61.

Holloway—Aug. 7, at Claverton-street, Pimlico, Rowland Hill Usherwood Holloway, Retired Staff and Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Madras Army, and son of the late Rev. Dr. Holloway, of Fitzroy Chapel, and Stanton-upon-Hineheath, Salop.

HUYSHE—Aug. 6, at 30, Craven-hill-gardens, Major-General Huyshe, C.B., late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, aged 47.

NEWNHAM—Aug. 9, at his residence, Eglinton, Clevedon, Mary, widow of Major W. H. Foy, Bombay Army (Artillery), secondly of William Newnham, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, in her 87th year.

Scott—July 30, at Acton, W., Lieut.-Colonel Robert Scott, formerly of 38th, 89th, and 87th Regiment, late Paymaster 22nd Sub-District, Retired A.P.D., aged 63.

trict, Retired A.P.D., aged 63.

WHITELEY—Aug. 3, at Manor Park, Essex, Susan Ann, eldest daughter of the late Jno. Whiteley, of Stapleford, Notts, aged 48.

WORSLEY—Aug. 7, at 52, Grange Park, Ealing, Miller Barrington Worsley, H.M.'s late Indian Army, aged 63.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 7, Manora (s), Calcutta.—9, Torrento (s), Rombay; Clan Macgregor (s), Kurrachee.—10, Valetta (s), Bombay; Capella (s), Calcutta; Hispania (s), Calcutta.—11, Lalpoora (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta.—12, Nepaul (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 10, Lombardy (s), London; Inchlonga (s), London.—12, Venetia (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 9, Candahar, Liverpool.—10, Nubia (s), Liverpool.—11, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool; Engineer (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 10, Rewa (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 7, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay.—10, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—11, Kerbela (s), Kurrachee; Discoverer (s), Cal-

BOMBAY.—Aug. 10, Henzada (s). MADRAS.—Aug. 6, Nuddea (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Verona, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sutcliffe. From Brindisi: Capt. Carpenter, Major W. M. Campbell, Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Capt. A. J. Abdy, Mr. C. H. Sevenoaks, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. B. Samuel.

For Malta: Mr. W. A. Meek, Brigade-Surgeon and Mrs. Rudd, Miss Smythe, Colonel Llewellyn, Lieut. Alexander.

For Port Said: Mrs. Mead, child and infant.

S.s. Cathay, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. Reece, Mr. J. M. Inoreenas, Mrs. Leach. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish, Capt. Spragge, Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mr. W. Ross.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Billing and child.

Ss. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Strain, Mr. J. Littlejohn, Mrs. Midwinter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rhind and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. John Rogers. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Madras: Mr. J. F. Davies, Mr. Frecheville, Mr. Samborne.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Billing and child.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9 from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Mrs. Hammond and friend, Mr. S. W. Chart, Rev. R. S. Burnett, Miss Bevan. From Brindisi: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. A. Bennett, Mr. G. Dolby, Colonel J. C. Grant, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Meares and child, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. R. A. Willis, Surgeon-Major E. Tandy, Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. McLogan, Capt. McMullen, Mr. J. R. Croft. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. A. D. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. S. Pinhey.

For Malta: Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Nibbs, Mr. Sinclair.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and four children. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Carey. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Joll, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Mr. H. Melvill, Major Boughey, Lieut.-Colonel H. Pritchard, Colonel C. H. Moore, Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. W. Vivian, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, Mr. J. Kimber, Mr. W. B. Sair, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. M. Holms, Capt. Hawkes, Mr. J. C. Veasey, Mr. J. McMinn.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. F. A. Gillett.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell, Colonel Thackeray, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. A. W. Lindsay. From Venice: Mr. T. Watson and friend.

Watson and friend.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson. For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey, Miss Sellon, Mrs. Hallam. From Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhinigubhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Monk, Mr. Mackenzie, Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. French, Archbishop Goethals, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. R. Innes, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Messrs. C. and H. C. Sheridan, Mr. R. O. Wales, Major Darwin. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Wathen.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. East, Colonel Laird. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Herbst, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. Glover, Mrs. H. P. Picot, Lieut. Russell, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Cockerel, Mr. and Mrs. Good.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler.

Chandler.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras': Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, Miss Pierson. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and child. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Loraine King and two infants, Mr. Goddes, Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum, child and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie. For Colombo: Mr. H. Bulteel. From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

Wigram.
For Malta: Mrs. Hardy.
For Port Said: Miss Driver.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Aug. 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lewis, Mr. G. Bullock.

For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Standbridge, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Miss Moss and Mr. Moss, Misses Ager (two), Mr. H. Paterson, Masters Watson (three), Mr. and Mrs. Methoen, Mr. H. Thomson,

For Madras: Miss Creighton, Mr. John Pollard, Mrs. B. W. P. Scott, Mr. G. H. Hunt, Rev. and Mrs. W. Weston Elwes, Mr. Chas. Eastlake.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, passed Malta, Aug. 8.

From Colombo: Mrs. W. E. Rudd, Mr. A. Bendall.
From Calcutta: Mr. Calthrop, Mrs. Campbell.
From Madras: Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, Mrs. Stanes and two children,
Miss Cole and ayah, Mr. J. Stanes, Mr. Richard Webb.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Aug. 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison. For Madras: Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. Jas. McGregor. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. James Ogden, Miss Curran.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11.

For Colombo: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. H. P. Esde-White, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. H. Skeen and child, Miss G. Greason, Mrs. A. Jacob and

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton. For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, July 26. From London: Mr. J. P. Mackeson, Mr. Falkner, Mr. D. Smith, Bandmaster Overall, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. A. W. Brand.

From Venice: Mr. J. North, Sir H. Prendergast and Miss Pren-

dergast.
From Brindisi: Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Mr. D. R. Johnson, Major Tyndall, Mr. E. Handcock, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Colonel Euan Smith, Mr. J. R. Scratchley, Mr. A. Stanton, Miss King, Mr. W. Goodrich, Dr. Wilmot, Mr. C. H. Angus, Mr. G. S. D. Dale, Mr. J. Farrant, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Mr. A. Younghusband, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. C. F. Wight Mr. Fordham, Major J. A. Strachan, Mr. C. J. O'Brien, Mr. G. Lund, Capt. M. James, Mr. T. H. Cumberlege, Mr. J. P. Algie, Mr. G. R. Handcock.
From Aden: Mr. J. R. McLellan and infant.

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#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Tasmania, Capt. Perrins, left Bombay, July 27.

For I. and O. s.s. I asmanua, Capt. Ferrins, lett Bollody, July 21.

For London: Major H. and Master Wylie, Surgeon-Major Dobbie, Mrs. Gale, Mr. James Shepherd, Mr. R. Douglas, Mrs. J. S. Winter and infant, Mr. G. W. Austin, Mrs. Maguire, two Misses Maguire, Master Maguire, Mrs. Scott, Master Scott, Mrs. Seddon, Miss Motherwell, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Baxter, Mr. A. P. Howell, Mr. H. McCormack, Mr. W. Lewis, Mrs. MacNaughten and child, Mr. E. Benton, Capt. Herbert, Mr. C. J. Knight-Watson, Colonel Cleland-Henderson, Dr. J. Duncan, Mr. G. Druitt, Mrs. Ward, two children and infant, Mrs. Beard. Mr. Roger.

Dr. J. Duncan, Mr. G. Druitt, Mrs. Ward, two children and infant, Mrs. Beard, Mr. Roger. For Brindisi: Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S., C.I.E., Mr. R. S. Highet, Mr. James Jones, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. G. H. Le Maistre, Mr. W. F. Handcock, Mr. Woolcombe, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Good, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. E. Mulvany, Major Wilson, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Major B. A. Gilchrist, Surgeon-Major Flood Murray, Mr. C. L. Sim, Mr. Westland, Major-General Nuttall, Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, D.D., S.J. For Venice: Major-General Lockhart.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nepaul, Capt. Alderton, from London, Aug. 12.
For Bombay: Rev. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs.
Beniston, two children and infant, Mrs. Entwistle and two daughters,
Mr. F. Murray, Mr. Self, Sergeant Leach, Volunteer Creameor, LanceCorporal Owen, Mr. C. E. Elliott, Mr. A. Major, Mr. Banajee, Mr. P.
Khanawallo, Mr. Barria, Mr. Harner, Mr. Framjee, Mr. P. Major, Mr.
Straight, Miss Lewis, Mr. G. C. Chapman.
For Madras: Miss Grove, Mr. C. G. Maclean.
For Malta: Major Griffiths, Mr. Driver, Mr. Davies, Major Payne,
Mr. Harding, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Hogg, Mr. G. R. Hogg.
For Calcutta: Dr. Fonceco, Mr. Rawlinson, Miss A. Stevenson.
For Colombo: Mr. S. Hayns, Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan.
For Aden: Paymaster A. Woolward.
For Suez: Mr. Sparks.
For Port Said: Dr. Mantey. Per P. and O. s.s. Nepaul, Capt. Alderton, from London, Aug. 12.

#### The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s., Gwalior, Capt. R. W. B. Haselwood, sailing on Aug. 3. For London: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. C. Carroll, Mr. H. Woodward.
For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Noble, Mr. A. W. Hemans, Mr.
W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rice, Colonel E. P. Gordon, Mr. F. A.
Dashwood.

For Venice: Mr. F. Place.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on Aug. 10. For Brindisi: Mr. W. Partridge, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. Gunpatrow S. Gaekwad, Sayed Mohidin Ali Khan, Mr. W. P. Carson, Mr. R. Hyde. For London: Mrs. Dawson.

er s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Aug. 17. For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon and infant, Mrs. Leacock. For Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Andrews, Colonel J. C. Durand.

Per s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Aug. 24. For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart.

For London: Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson.

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	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Thacker and Co all 185  LAND COMPANIES.	Kalacherra (Cachar)        100       25       to       26         Kangra Valley        100       par         Kornafuli (Chittagong)        100       40       to
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	New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1971 — to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1872 — to —	Maza_on 700 325	Do. contributory 200 89 to —  Kurseong and Terai — to —  Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
	Paris Municipal Loan to Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 92 to Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—July 23.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 26 to — Longview (Darjiling) 100 69 to —
	Trust Bond — to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1011 to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Loobah 100 113 to 127 Lower Assam £71 23 to —
	Coorla Spinning Bonds – to –	41 of 1870 (1885) 93 8 to	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darilling) 100 — to —
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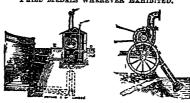
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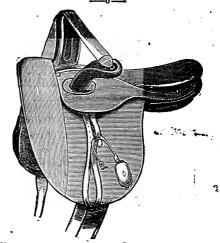
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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicinoman' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazzar.'

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#### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd August; from Allahabad to the 1st August; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 31st July.

THE Viceroy, on his cold weather tour, will probably keep to the railway from Umballa to Karachi, halting at some important places en route. From Karachi he will go by steamer to Broach and thence by rail to Baroda; thereafter to Bombay and onward to Hyderabad.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a small expenditure with a view to experimental boring for petroleum being carried out at Rawul Pindi. For many years the Rawul Pindi barracks were lighted with crude petroleum obtained in the neighbourhood, but the supply has recently

THE Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla early in October, marching through the hills to Dharmsala, Dalhousie, and Bukloh, to see the new Goorkha battalions. His Excellency will afterwards visit Dehra Dun with a similar purpose in view.

THE Indian Articles of War have been specially extended to the Frontier posts of Sibi, Thul Chotiala, and the Fort of Pishin.

THE rails of the Bolan Railway were laid into Quetta on the 25th inst.

It is believed that the difficulty about the Afghan frontier delimitation will be settled by a compromise, under which Russia will yield all Khoja-Saleh in return for

It is reported from Nepal that the Indian corn crop is fair, but that the rice crop is backward and requires more rain.

It is expected that the new line of railway from Lucknow to Sitapur will be ready for traffic by November next, and that the opening ceremony will be performed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Lyail.

BUMOUR has it that Mr. Cordery, who is now on leave, will not return to the Residency at Hyderabad, and that Colonel Ross will be confirmed in the appointment of Resident.

COLONEL NEWMARCH has been appointed Secretary in the Military Department, and Colonel Collen, Accountant-

COLONEL SANFORD, the Inspector-General of Military Works, does not return to India for some time, having been placed on special duty for three months by the India Office.

Mr. R. Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, has returned from Simla. Mr. Cruickshank reverts to the post of Deputy Secretary, and Mr. W. Westland takes leave to England for three months.

BISHOP MEURIN has left Bombay for Rome in obedience to a summons from the Vatican.

FORMAL notification of the rendition of the cantonment of Morar to the Gwalior State has been made in the

Gazette of India.

THE Viceroy contemplates visiting Gwalior in November to instal the young Prince on the gadi.

THE Japanese officers who were deputed by their Government to study the Indian military system have made five days' stay in Bombay, where they visited all places of interest.

probably be largely increased, and lit will be devoted to educational purposes by founding St. Barbe Scholarships.

THE Government of India has decided that bonuses are liable to the Income-tax under the seventh section of the Act.

A QUESTION has arisen in Calcutta as to the liability of indigo planters to pay income-tax. Messrs. Woodroffe and Evans were consulted, and they have expressed the opinion that the income derived from the growing of indigo is derived from "agriculture," within the meaning of that word in section 5b (1), and is therefore exempt from income-tax, whether the indigo be grown under the Zerait, Assanuwar, or Khuskie systems.

THE Brigade commands in Burma have been rearranged, General Low now commanding the brigade at Mandalay, and General Anderson that in the Yemethen district.

THE latest Burma news is that Sir Charles Bernard has returned from his tour up the Chindin Valley to Manda-General Low has been sent to Minhla to conduct operations in that district, which is still much disturbed. From Bhamo it is reported that all is quiet on the frontier, and that the Ka-Chin tribesmen are being induced to work on the local roads, though they have never before been known to accept labour of this kind.

CAPTAIN WILBRAHAM, of the Somersotshire Regiment, has died of his wounds at Mandalay, and Lieutenant Beaver, of the 4th Bengal Infantry, who was recently recommended for the Victoria Cross, has succumbed to fever at Tammu. There is much sickness amongst our troops at Mandalay.

## Hotes of the Week.

THAT Mr. J. M. Maclean should have been selected to second the Address on the opening of Parliament is a fact upon which Anglo-Indians may congratulate themselves. There is some hope now that when Indian affairs come before the House there will be one honourable member who, understanding them, can give his hearers the benefit of his counsel and opinion, derived from actual experience, and will, therefore, be listened to. If the other Anglo-Indian members, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. Jennings, determine that questions affecting India shall not be pooh-poohed or lost eight of, matters, so far as that country is concerned, will not be in the hopeless deadlock of neglect to which they are consigned Session after Session now.

THE official announcement that the Afghan Boundary Commission had not been withdrawn, but that the mission would return to India this winter, has given rise to many curious speculations and assertions. It is certain that unless there is a start made towards India immediately, the passes will be closed, and the way of the Mission blocked altogether. Considerable discontent reigns amongst the Indian native soldiery in consequence of the delay which has already taken place in permitting them to return to their homes and families, and this discontent is likely to be increased if this delay be prolonged. But Russia is evidently determined to throw fresh difficulties in the way of frontier boundary settlement, and so rumour declares that fresh troubles are gathering. There is a small fertile belt of country of a few miles extent which Russia wants; it has been in the possession of Afghanistan for thirty-seven years, but Russia wants it now, and the question is—Shall she have it? Most Englishmen who do not trouble themselves about Indian matters will possibly say—"Certainly; the territory is not worth fighting for." But, unfortunately, the Ameer of Afghanistan thinks that it is, and is under the impression that we are bound to support him with men, arms, and money in case of a Russian advance.

NEARLY Rs. 4,000 have already been subscribed in Ran-goon to the St. Barbe Memorial Fund. The sum will stood in Eugland we may be involved in a war beyond our

Indian frontier on the North-West. It will be, indeed, lamentable if such be the case-lamentable for our prestige-lamentable for our pockets. But Russian diplomatists see that by perpetually keeping up an Afghanistan "raw" in the side of England, there is always a Russian opportunity to advance upon fields of new territory and to reap harvests where Bussia has sown no seeds but those of disquiet and disturbance. If the Bear can keep the Lion fully employed in guarding an imaginary frontier near the Oxus, the Bear can play amongst the honey hives of Asia Minor and Armenia to the full extent of its paws. But it is to be hoped that the Lion will not again be fooled in this way. Past lessons ought to have some warning for the future now.

Bombay appears to be very indignant at Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji claiming to represent India in England. Forty millions of the Queen's Mahomedan subjects would decline, it is said, to be represented by a fire worshipper. "Men like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji," adds the Bombay Gazette, "have valuable work at hand in India if they would only But there is something almost ludicrous in an elderly Parsee gentleman starting off for London to do battle after the manner of Don Quixote on behalf of the Irish nation, and promising the blessings of five millions of Irishmen if the electors of St. Giles and the adjacent quarters would only gratify his individual ambition by elevating him into the House of Commons.

THE Hindus decline also to take advantage of Parsee advocacy on their behalf. Mr. Malabari is a Parsee gentleman who considers that his mission is to reform the Hindu marriage laws, especially with regard to infant marriages, and he has been asking the opinions of several English officials as to his chance of success. The Hon. J. Scott, of Bombay, gives him this consolatory informa-

The leaders of the Hindu community must themselves effect Hindu social reform. But if you wait till individual Hindus take up and carry through singlehanded, without outside aid, any great change in their social system, you will realise the fable of the countryman who sat by the river bank and waited for the stream to run dry before he crossed over to the other side.

The Bombay press says that Mr. Malabari's scheme is the right reform, but that he himself is the wrong reformer, and this is true, if not complimentary.

It is reported from Simla that "besides Lord Northbrook's memorandum another one by Sir Henry Maine has been discovered advocating the annual move of the Government to the hills." This is likely enough. Sir Henry Maine's health was not of the best in Calcutta, and he shared in Sir John Lawrence's detestation of the place. The wonder which has been felt is that the economic Lord Northbrook should have approved of a migration costing many lacs of rapees, and no return to show " per contra.

THE Bombay papers are now singing the virtues of Poona. The Times of India says:-"At Poona there is ample space for building public offices and a stately palace for the Vicercy. At Poona he would be near the great Princes of India. At Poona he would be nearer Europe, and his sea communication with the frontier could never be interrupted." And then comes this remarkable conclusion:
"But it is mere waste of words to argue against Simla." And we think it is.

Not because no arguments can be found, but because it is too late now to argue, for, as the Bombay paper says, "money has been spent on building public offices there, and it would be folly for Government to desert them."

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a gratuity of three months' military pay of his rank to Lieutenant J. H. de B. Harrs, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, on account of the wounds received by him in an encounter with dacoits near Myingyan, Upper Burma, in February last.

## Correspondence.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,-I wish to say a few plain words on the above question with reference to the undermentioned extract from your issue of

"The Times correspondent, telegraphing from Calcutta yesterday, gives his opinion that the employment of a large force of cavalry is 'the most satisfactory feature of the plan' drawn out for the pacification of Burma in October next. Lieutenant-General Gloag, whose experience of Burma is wide, will hardly that nine. In a latter addressed to the Broad Arrens. ueneral Gloag, whose experience of Burma is wide, will hardly endorse that view. In a letter addressed to the Broad Arrow last aturday he advocates, instead of ho uses such as the Indian Cavalry will be mounted upon, the employment of Lhan, Thibb, and Pegu ponies, who 'can carry eleven stone over a three-foot turf wall and a ditch five foot wide combined, and who are very hardy, and require no shoes.' There would be no fear of the paralytic disease Kumri attacking these animals as it is reported to have done the cavalry horses." o have done the cavalry horses.

I think it one of the worst features in the present Burma muddle that Indian or any other horses should be imported into Burma for Cavalry, or for any other branch—and I say this advisedly after very great experience—an experience that was duly acknowledged by General Sir Neville Chamberlain, who was Commanding-in-Chief at Madras, where I was commanding, as a branch colored to Boxel Artillary in Pursus in 1978, 700 Commanding-in-Chief at Madras, where I was commanding, as a brevet-colonel, the Royal Artillery in Burma in 1878-79-80, by refusing to let me leave that country, to take up a higher command to which my promotion to regimental colonel in the Royal Artillery had entitled me, and whereby I was a very considerable loser as far as money was concerned. His words were—I write from memory, so he will excuse me, I daresay, if I make any slight error in the quotation:—"Colonel Gloag's experience of Burma and Burmese affairs makes it expedient on public grounds, in view of the present prospect of disturbances there (1878-79), that he should remain for the present in that country."

General Sir Frederick Haines, another Commander-in-Chief.

that he should remain for the present in that country."

General Sir Frederick Haines, another Commander-in-Chief, owing to repeated representations from myself, and the best veterinary surgeons, ordered the removal of all artillery horses from Burma on account of this disease of the loins, called "Kumri," having attacked and destroyed so many of them. My simple statement need not stand unsupported. There remains on record, I believe, as a reason why they had been kept in Burma so long and at so great an expense, a statement that "the moral effect of a Horse Field Battery on the Burman mind was great." This may have been so, but then in case something stronger than latent and ineffectual moral force was required, the Battery could not have taken the field with more than two guns, Battery could not have taken the field with more than two guns, Battery could not have taken the field with more than two guns, and two waggons, with a store cart, field forge, and a spare gun-carriage, the last three having only two horses a-piece. Let the official correspondence be consulted, and the experience of 1824, 1852, and up to 1880, when, I think, all horses were withdrawn, and the numbers that died and were destroyed on account of "Kumri" be published; and let it be remembered that each horse sent to Burma cost from £130 to £140 when landed in that country. So much for the horse question, from my point of view.

Regarding annexation, General Horace Browne, Sir C. H. Aitchison, Mr. St. Barbe, Mr. Robert Phayre (the two last since shot by Dacoits), and myself, were all against annexation. But we were in favour of a British Resident at Mandalay, strongly supported, and not left as was Mr. Shaw, who never strongly supported, and not left as was Mr. Shaw, who never saw any official except on rare occasions, and could not see the King becaus: he would not, very properly, condescend to take off his shoes and prostrate himself in his umbilical region before the "golden foot," and who did not, month after month, once leave the filthy precincts of the tumble-down building called "a Residency," on the banks of an equally filthy stream called the "Schwetachong." Such a style was only contemplated to do what it actually did, "bring the Resident's position into contempt," for he could not go out because he was ashamed to do so, as he was called "Kullah," which means there what the lower classes of Europeans in India mean when they callinatives nigners. so, as he was called "Kullah," which means there what the lower classes of Europeans in India mean when they call Natives niggers. In another communication, if you will kindly permit me, I will condense a few more facts, which I think the public might desire to know at the present juncture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. Gloag, Lieut.-General,

Late Commanding R.A., B.B.D.

2, Tanfield Court, Inner Temple, E.C., 19th August, 1886.

It appears that the reorganisation of the Sappers and Miners, Bengal and Bombay, ordered by Her Majesty's Government in December last has not yet been carried into effect. Madras is to the fore on this occasion, as the re-organisation of the Madras Companies has been already carried out.



#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF BURMA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

A rather embittered controversy has broken out between the Rangoon Gazette and the Pioneer on the subject of the leasing of the ruby mines in Upper Burma. As a quarrel there is nothing in it to interest outsiders; as a help to the elucidation of a matter of some interest to Burma which has lain in obscurity for some time past it is not undeserving of attent on. The controversy, at all events, has ended well. It has led to a distinct disavowal of the report that a Krench syndicate were at the back of an attempt by a well-known London jeweller to obtain a concession of the mines. Not only is there no Frenchman in the case, but at all events, as recently as the 21st of last month, when Lord Randolph Churchill called attention to it during the debate on the Indian Budget, the Under Secretary for India was able to say that no arrangement had been made with a French syndicate, but an arrangement with Messrs. Streeter was under consideration. Whether or not the arrangement has been completed since does not appear. The India Office may have been dissuaded from closing with the New Bond-street jeweller and his friends by the strong condemnation which Lord Randolph Churchill passed upon the idea of allowing either the petroleum springs or the ruby mines of Upper Burma to pass out of the hands of the Government of India. So far as the quarrel between the Rangoon paper of India. So far as the quarrel between the Rangoon paper and the *Pioneer* is concerned, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong" is the most that either of them can say. The *Pioneer* was wrong in asserting that the Streeter syndicate had obtained the concession; and the *Rangoon Gazette* was wrong in asserting that a French syndicate was at the back of the negotiations. Apparently the *Pioneer* was equally wrong in alleging that the French syndicate was represented in the negotiations, not by the New Bond-street jeweiler and his friends, but by a local firm at once identified by the Rangoon paper as Messrs. Gillande.s, Arbuthnot and Co., for the local representative of that firm has authorised the announcement that the report that his firm ever have been in league with the French or any other foreign interest is absolutely devoid of foundation. After this it will seem not unreasonable to hope that since the British occupation there never has been any real danger of a surreptitious intervention of unreasonable to hope that since the British occupation there never has been any real danger of a surreptitious intervention of French speculators in the mining interests of Upper Burma. Any toleration of an enterprise of that kind would be inexcusable. If there was anything which more than Theebaw's hostility and his lawless disregard of his obligations to the British Government and its subjects forced us to occupy his country, it was the quasi-commercial intrigues which threatened, by means of mining, railway, and banking concessions, to introduce French influence on the Irrawaddy. We have disposed of danger thus threatened, and we shall not allow it to be brought even remotely in prospect by permitting Frenchmen to acquire, by a process of ingenious deception, an interest in the to acquire, by a process of ingenious deception, an interest in the country which we would not tolerate in Theebaw's time. Upon that point public opinion will be absolute and unwavering. that point public opinion will be absolute and unwavering. The Government, indeed, must be urged to act circumspectly in this matter. The earth oil wealth of Upper Burma is large, and the monopoly in it which the Burmese Government exercised in the late reign brought in a revenue which was large even when managed by a corrupt and incapable administration, and which under more careful regulation may become an important item in the revenue of the province. The ruby mines, though not of the fabulous wealth this imaginative publicists have deemed them to be, are at all events valuable enough to have tempted the cupidity of capitalists far imaginative publicists have deemed them to be, are at all events valuable enough to have tempted the cupidity of capitalists far and near, and they must not be disposed of to the first comer and in forgetfulness of the fact that the Government hold them in a trust which ought to be discharged faithfully and on calculation. This is not the time to part with any rights that the State enjoys in Burma, and until the province is settled the less the Government think about parting with resources of which it has not ascertained the value the better. The alarm about French intriguing may have a good or a bad foundation, but we cannot be unmindful of the service that has been done by those who have raised it, and who by raising it have given an opportunity have raised it, and who by raising it have given an opportunity for protesting in advance against an alienation of State rights without due regard to State interests.

> KASHMIR. (Pioneer.)

A rumour prevails that Dewan Luchman Dass is to be recalled to the Ministership. Luchman Dass is known to be very much the ablest of Kashmir officials, and his recall to power just as the Maharaja has reached Srinagar would be an event of good augury for the State. Inasmuch, however, as His Highness has never been personally well disposed to him, the step has always seemed more desirable than likely; but of late the politics of the ralace have taken a turn which makes our correspondent's information seem probable enough. The story in full is

rather an intricate one; but an outline of it will give a good idea of the tangle of interests and influences in the policy of the State. Sirdar Rup Singh, a man of good family and son of an old official of the State, was at the time of the recent installation of the Maharajah appointed Governor of Jummoo. Besides being generally spoken of as a good officer, he is a man of sturdy independent character; and for this reason that the state large with Sorrel Singh, the naturally came into conflict before long with Sawal Singh, the naturally came into conflict before long with Sawal Singh, the Maharajah's private sorcerer and household favourite. He resisted some extortion of Sawal Singh, who promptly went to the Maharajah, declaring that he or Rup Singh must go. The matter was simmering on for some time, but at last it ended in the natural way by the dismissal of Rup Singh from the Governorship. Dewan Thakur Dass, an aged official, almost sightless, and quite past work, who had been removed from the post when Rup Singh was appointed, on account of his infirmities, was chosen to succeed him. But there is some point in every State chosen to succeed him. But there is some point in every State beyond which autocratic power cannot go, and it seems here to have been reached by this act. The Prince Ram Singh, brother of the Maharajah, who had been chosen to remain behind during the summer at Jummoo declined to act with such a Governor as the summer at Jummoo declined to act with such a Governor as Thakur Dass, and demanded Sirdar Rup Singh. And more, Babu Nilumber Mookerji, taking the side of the Prince, is said to have expressly told the Maharajah that in case of Rup Singh's dismissal he would resign at once. This action appears to be greatly to Babu Nilumber's credit, as he has hitherto been entirely with the Maharajah, and so to a certain extent against the Prince. We may get a fair idea of the rights of the case when so close and the control of the case when the case when the control of the case when the ca adherent has felt bound to dissever himself from his master at the risk of all his own prospects. Babu Nilumber for the last six months has been everything in State affairs, as the creature Sawal Singh has been in Court and private matters. How the conflict of these two influences has ended we have not heard; but our correspondent's telegram would seem to indicate a probability that the Finance Minister has been worsted and has resigned, and that Luchman Dass has been sent for in his stead. That in itself would be a satisfactory conclusion enough; but the circumstances which have led to it can hardly be considered in the same light, and it remains to be seen whether in any case Dewan Luchman Dass would care to take office, or whether, like Anant Ram and others, he would decline to be associated with the present régime.

#### THE NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA. (Bombay Gazette.)

The circumstances under which Sir Richard Cross enters upon the India Office do him no discredit, but they reflect very unfavourably upon those who are responsible for them. Unless at this distance we altogether misread the incident the India Office has been given to Sir Richard Cross not because of any belief that Sir Richard Cross was the best man for the India Office, but because it was necessary to find a portfolio for him. The office which in two administrations he had filled with a success that won the approval of opponents no less than of friends, had won the approval of opponents he less than of thems, had been given to a gentleman new to office, and almost new to Parliament. The "best Home Secretary we have ever had," to quote a Radical eulogist of his factory legislation, had been discarded in favour of a new comer of whom nothing could be more pertinently asked than the time-honoured of the company of the c "fly-in-the-amber" question. India may fairly take the new Secretary of State at a higher estimate than Lord Randolph Churchill's; nevertheless that pugnacious nobleman's attempt to get rid of him altogether has given his ultimate nomination to the India Office the appearance of a thrusting into place, and has the India Office the appearance of a thrusting into place, and has made it difficult for the people most interested in the selection to do full justice to him. It will be well, however, for the Indian public to judge Sir Richard Cross rather by his work in the responsible office that he has twice filled than by the efforts of a masterful colleague to prove that he is fit for no office at all. We cannot disregard, even at Lord Randolph's bidding, the fact that the work of the Home Department in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, and the legislation of Lord Beaconsfield's Home Secretary, were less subjected to criticism than the work and the legislation of any member of the Cabinet. Mr. Cross had no other obvious claims to office in 1874 than those which a man of shrewdness and industry could prethan those which a man of shrewdness and industry could present. But Mr. Disraeli was a shrewd judge of character, and though Lord Randolph Churchill happened to exist at the time, and even to have a seat in Parliament, the new Premier found his Home Secretary in the plain business-like Lancashire member. Until the day when, six years later, Mr. Cross brought in a Bill for buying up at a rather too generous rate the property of the London water companies, his record was absolutely free from failure. He had carried through Parliament a measure for consolidating and amending the Factory Acts, of which the political economist, Mr. Stanley Jevons, declared that it was "one of the brightest achievements of legislation in this crany other country"; he had framed an Act which leads to a perceptible improvement in the dwellings of the poor in the large towns; he tackled the vexed question of the liquor laws, and brought about a settlement of it which has not since needed to

be disturbed. He did more than any individual member of the Government to give effect to Mr. Disraeli's Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas principle, and he provided the Conservatives with a justification such as they had never had before for the assertion that they were as intent as their opponents upon improving the

condition of the people.

He has a faculty for work which none of his recent predecessors, at all events, have excelled, and a persistency and pluck which will help him to overcome many difficulties. His antecedents strongly discourage the idea that he will be content with a perfunctory discharge of the duties of his office. The most energetic of Home Secretaries is not likely to be a perfunctory Secretary of State for India. He is more likely to make than to wait for opportunity, and having made them he may be trusted to turn them to good account. No one in the new Administration has shown more readiness for attacking real grievances, and he may be trusted to deal with them with the shrewd practical instincts of a man of business. It will be noticed that he is a Lancashire man, and that all his political connections have been with that county. This fact will discourage the hope that here and there finds expression in India of a reimposition of the import duties. But Lancashire, if it does not believe in the import duties, believes in the development of the Indian railways, and it is an article of its faith that Lancashire cannot prosper while India is poor. Let Sir Richard Cross, for his constituents' sake at all events, bear that in mind, and his career at the India Office will be a sufficient answer to the dominnering clique who have endeavoured, happily without success, to deprive the country of a continuation of services which in the past have been of substantial value to the nation.

## THE DECLINE OF CALCUTTA. (Pioneer)

Perhaps the most important act of Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty was his decision to break with the traditions of governing India from Calcutta. The Mutinies of 1857 had furnished bloody proof of the danger of making that remote city the centre of the Indian Empire. To that system was by common consent attributed the blindness which facilitated the great catastrophe. That it should be reserved to Lord Lawrence to scatter in 1864 to the four winds so much of the old tradition as still lingered on after 1857 was the logical and inevitable issue of the circumstances in which he came to India. If a Government in Calcutta had brought British rule in India to the verge of ruin, a Government in the North of India had saved it. But when Lord Lawrence arrived in India there stilllingered in the country anuwillingness fairly to face the new position. Long associations connected with Calcutta and deeply planted in the minds of many still in power even threatened a renewal of past blunders, and Lord Lawrence settled the question with characteristic decision. He resolved to put an end once and for all to the habit of regarding Calcutta as the permanent seat of the Government of India because to that habit was due a system which had brought us almost to ruin. He was too much penetrated with the sense of the dangers of the old system to play with such a vital question. To the energy of his measures he owed probably not a little of his temporary unpopularity. He made little count of the old-school Bengal Civilians; he recognised no peculiar political wisdom in Englishmen habitually resident in or about Calcutta; he surrounded himself largely with advisers from other parts of India. Since 1864 the current of events has more and more confirmed the wisdom of that great Viceroy's action. The centre not only of political but of commercial life has drifted further than the old capital. A speaker at the Calcutta meeting had to go as far back as 1852, and to appeal to an authority so antiquated as Sir Frederick Halliday, to prove that Ca

## THE HOME CHARGES. (Times of India.

It is very well for a scientific mathematician when he sees a tub leaking to say that the flow of water is due to a law of Hydronamics, but the ordinary man would still adhere to the conclusion that the hole in the bottom had a great deal to do with the leakage. The Home charges are the big hole in the tub of Indian Finance. It can never be entirely bunged up; but it might be made considerably smaller. Until it had been made smaller, it was a suicidal policy to remit taxes and to sacrifice

revenue to party politics. The Government of India now point out the difficulties in the way of additional taxation, but the Treasury at home naively remark:—"These disadvantageous circumstances are, and have long been, well known to every one who is conversant with Indian finance." It surely does not require the united wisdom of the Government of India to discover that it is extremely difficult to invent and raise new taxes. Experience, it is said, teaches even fools, but it requires many a sharp lesson to make an impression. We wonder if the Government of India will ever learn that it is extremely dangerous to sacrifice any revenue. Sir Charles Trevelyan abolished the income tax, and his successor had to face a deficit of two millions. Sir Richard Temple was compelled again to introduce the incometax, and, during his tenure of office, there was a net surplus of golden propensity had begun; deficits were an evil of the past, and Lord Northbrook abolished the incometax. The ink on the resolution doing away with direct taxation was hardly dry when the land was smitten with famine, and a surplus was turned into a deficit of more than four millions. Sir John Strachey had to impose a licence-tax. For a little time there was a small equilibrium. Then India was plunged into the Afghan War, and once more deficits became the order of the day. Clouds werefollowed by a brief gleam of sunshine. There was a small surplus, and, instead of it being used to reduce debt and so the Home charges, it was made an excuse for sacrificing revenue to please a strong political section at home. During Major Baring's tenure of office we time after time raised our voice against the management of the Imperial finance and the criminal abandonment of sources of income, but a philanthropist Viceroy could do no wrong. The day of deficit was often foretold. The Finance Minister declared that it was only the pessimist prophecy or irresponsible writers. The day of reckoning has come. But unfortunately those most to blame for the present state of

It would, however, be a grave misfortune if the Government of India came to the comforting conclusion that the present unsatisfactory state of finance is due to no fault of theirs, and is beyond their power to remedy. The Government of India have done wisely to appoint a Finance Commission, but a few petty savings in India will not suffice. The Military and Public Works-expenditure must be brought within more reasonable limits. But, above all, the expenditure in England which exhausts remittances from England and necessitates the drawing of Gouncilbills must be reduced to a minimum. A committee of financiers and economists ought to be appointed in England to inquire into the best way of remitting the tribute from India to England. At present it is impossible for the banker and trader to have the slightest clue as to the principle on which the India Office conduct their transactions. It also might be held to be worthy of inquiry whether it would moderate the fluctuation in the rate of exchange if the Indian Government were to remit bankers' bills, if they could arrange for the deposit of securities by the banks, and the Secretary for India were to sell Councilbills, according as either of these expedients might be less likely at the moment to depress the rate of exchange. This is a difficult problem on which Mr. Wilson might have thrown some light, but it would be absurd to ask the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin to discuss it, because he is not an economist nor a business man, nor a financier. Depreciation in the price of silver, extravagance in expenditure, reckless remittance of taxes to suit party politics, total absence of a consistent and scientific policy of finance, are the main causes of the present grave crisis in Indian.

## CEYLON TEA IN ENGLAND.

(Ceylon Observer.)

It is impossible to read, without some feeling of alarm, the remarks made by our London Correspondent in his last letter relative to the quality of the island tea now being vended in London. It has been repeatedly pointed out how essential it is that our planters should endeavour to secure quality and not quantity alone in the out-turn of their estates. We believe that that caution has been taken well to heart, and whatever may be said of the complaints from Mincing-lane, the faults referred to in our London Letter are referable, not to any shortcomings on this side, but to the conditions which prevail on the other side of the water. But it is of comparatively slight importance with whom the blame rests that so-called "Ceylon" teas of such markedly inferior quality are supplied to the English consumers. The fact remains, and it is one which, if not grappled with, must largely and seriously affect the prosperity of our growing industry.

We were well prepared to hear that ordinary retailers in London and other English cities and towns resorted to discreditable means for lowering the standard of Ceylon teas sold by them in accordance with their practice with so many other articles of consumption; but we were, until recently, quite unprepared to hear other accordances of a similar character brought against firms of known reputation who have made the supply of such teas their speciality.

and have boasted of the good they were doing to our planters and our young but promising staple planting industry. It is dangerous, indeed, to find our enemies among those of "our own household." If we cannot rely upon such men to deal honourably, how little can we feel reliance or expect higher dealing among the class of retailers to whom we have just referred? We shall have to consider in such a case how we may best be assured against a course, the result of which can only be to arrest and destroy that appreciation of our island teas which has so grown within the last few years in England. We thought the question, "Where can we be sure of obtaining pure Ceylon tea?" had been fully and satisfactorily answered, and it is most regrettable to find that our English friends constantly discover that their reliance has been misplaced. It will be of no avail to go on largely increasing the area of the cultivation of tea in this island if its reputation is ultimately to sink in the consuming countries to the level of that of those inferior growths so largely of late years imported from China. We have all seen the results of such exports from the last-named country. We have seen the China tea exports fall off in quantity year by year until there seem to be strong signs that the great tea trade of the celestial Empire is permanently on the wave. There is no room to doubt but that this has been due to the competition of the superior qualities hitherto furnished from the tea-producing districts of India. In that competition Ceylon is now sharing, and so successfully that even India herself is feeling the pinch of it. Are we to go back from that position? Manifestly we must do so, if complaints such as are now made to us from consumers at home are allowed to continue. It is vital to the best interests of this colony to means should at once be considered and adopted for checking the dishonesty or carelessness of those by whom our teas are distributed in England.

## "TOM-TOM" POLITICS. (Bengal Times.)

Years, many years ago, we invented a word—Baboodom—and used it constantly, till it became fairly adopted into Indian journalism. It is comprehensive, suggestive, meditates no offence to mind, class, or morals, and is fairly understood. We see our term "tom-tom" politics stands as good a chance of being adopted for use. Before we proceed to vindicate it from a harge of ungenerosity, let us explain what we mean by it, hough we fear our explanation will be rather roundabout. Patriotism and politics are so indissolubly connected in a Native's mind—are identified so clearly as, if not one and the same, are ditto differing—that he has got to regard them as convertible terms. A sharp Babooling, who has crossed the *Pons asinorum*, has committed to heart the *Traveller*, has dipped into Shake speare, Milton, Pope; has acquired a smattering of history, and might, perhaps, be able to distinguish between Japan and Madagascar on a map; smiles complacently, as he reads in Native-edited papers, how mass meetings are media through which ignorant rusticity is gradually developing into political enlightenment and buselies between the papers. ignorant rusticity is gradually developing into political entightenment, and bucolic obtusity awakening to a notion that a people rescued from serfdom by Great Britain has suddenly vivified into consciousness, that its political rights are unrecognised by the world generally, and by British legislators in particular. As he lazily puffs his hookah, or, mayhap, a fearful cigar he has been persuaded to believe is a Manilla, and reclines indolently on a tucktaposh among bolsters that offer colonisation to many generations of an annulose family we may cover under the generic appellations of ananulose family, we may cover under the generic appella-tion of Howard, he feels every inch a patriot, and necessarily a politician, because, in the columns of the Kala Admi, a paper in which he has enunciated certain flagitious principles after apwhich he has enunciated certain flagitious principles after approved Chartist models—conveyed from a worm-eaten serial of early eighteenth-century literary poison—he has styled India "our beloved and oppressed mother, from whose overflowing bosom the ungrateful European adventurer has derived his nourishment, waxing fat in his day and generation, while his Aryan brother, with Seraphic meekness, has yielded him his inheritance in the soil of his forefathers." Having thus given vent to his sentiments which after all are not his own he feels that to his sentiments, which, after all, are not his own, he feels that he has fired a volley into the detested intruder on his inheritance—has, in an indirect way, shaken the foundations of the British Empire in India, and therefore deserves well of his country. This Babooling, having convened three mass meetings, will serve our purpose to illustrate how Aryanism professes to be educated through the gathering of people in heavy masses. Many devices are resorted to for bringing about a so-called mass meeting. From among several popular dodges we select one. It is first necessary to impress village gossips with an idea that some great honour has befallen their Zemindar, he having been asked by Government direct to obtain from sensible individuals an expression of opinion on a registry of subjects to be discontinuous. asked by Government direct to obtain from sensible individuals an expression of opinion on a variety of subjects to be discussed at a place and on a date indicated. Spoken of with an air of mystery, the trap succeeds; crowds flock to inquire, ryots gather in shoals, and then a trysting-place is arranged, flags, sweets, music (theatrical nymphs even in some places), recreation, and general "tomasha" are lavishly provided, and, of course, a mob loyally collects at the appointed rendezvous, about fifteen-

sixteenths as learned on their objects and reasons for assembling as an unborn babe. Our Babooling and people of, his class know to a fraction to what extent all minor drilling agencies have been at work, and how the crowd, at a given signal, will cry or laugh, shout or be silent. Then a pundit is incited to propose a resolution, which is carried by acclamation, not because its purpose or object has been explained and approved, or even because supporters understand, in a general way, that it is good for their country and their individual future. Fifty expositions would not elucidate its nature, nor is that ever required. It is enough that "mahashoi" or "Maharaj"—titles of courtesy, intimating master—is understood to desire a particular demonstration; and lo! and behold, there it is. Our Babooling, following up his success in having convened a mob miscellaneously composed, writes an account to the Kala Admi, in which he figures as that "patriot and enlightened zemindar, Bunkum Gudda Soor." He despatches telegrams, meanwhile, to several Native-edited papers, that the meeting was a magnificent success, and our literary friends of this mass meeting proclivity Soor, indite leading articles, in which they say that the patriot life of India is rousing from its torpid slumber; Native political energy is shaking itself free from the chains of despotism in which the malignant spite and irrepressible jealousy of a hungry, blood-thirsting, tyrannical bureaucracy has hitherto bound it. And this is one way of conveniung a mass gathering. Of course, accounts of such conventions, coloured out of all symmetry with fact, are sent to English papers, some few of which are weak, or ignorant enough to take for granted that all one sees published must be true; and not unfrequently write excellent, forcible homilies upon a state of affairs that exists only in their too credulous imaginations. This is about the gist, the be-all and end-all of "tom-tom" politics.

## MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

(Englishman.)

The demand on the part of the Muhammadans for special schools is very ill-advised, but the question of special scholarships stands on a very different basis. The two principal causes which handicap Muhammadans in the race against Hindus are their comparative poverty as a class, and their system of religious training, which requires the teaching of the mosque to precede that of the school. The latter cause sends them to school late, the former takes them away early. It is not that the Muhammadan boy is duller than the Hindu boy; but he does not begin so soon, and he has not caught up his rival by the time the earlier educational honours are distributed. It is justifiable, therefore, for the Government to create special scholarships for Muhammadans at three stages of the course of education: first, to enable them to continue in English teaching schools the instruction begun in pathsalas; secondly, to carry them from the school to the college; and, thirdly, to help them to continue their studies beyond the First Arts Examination and qualify themselves for University degrees. Such a measure would, in fact, be more than justifiable. It is the bounden duty of the Government to adopt it; for it is not too much to say that here lies the kernel of the whole question. As far as primary education goes, Muhammadans are well enough off. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population of Bengal is 31'21 per cent., and the proportion of boys of that religion to every hundred boys educated in primary schools, and 32 for lower primary schools. When it is considered that a very large part of the Mussulman population consists of the lower class Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal, who were forced to accept the Koran at the point of the sword, and have never risen from the very lowest ranks of life, it must be admitted that these figures leave nothing to be desired. But the higher we go in the educational scale, the smaller becomes the percentage of the Muhammadans, until, when collegiate education is reached, we find that in ever

be given is undoubtedly that of special scholarships.

Another demand very generally made on the Government by the spokesmen of the Muhammadan cause is that the medium of instruction to their sons should be, even in Lower Bengal, the Hindustani language. This is a reasonable request wherever the proportion of Mussulmans in the population is very large; but where they form only a small fraction of the inhabitants of the district, it is difficult to see how the concession could be granted without the establishment of special schools. It must be remembered that, although mainly for sentimental reasons, Muhammadans throughout Bengal desire to have their children taught in Hindustani, their real vernacular, at any rate among the lower classes, in all districts where Hindus are in a majority, is Bengali; and little good would be done by pretending to recognise as a Mussulman vernacular a language only used by the; higher classes, and by no means invariably even by them. We think, therefore, that Hindustani should be the medium of instruction only in places exclusively inhabited by Muhammadans, or where Muhammadans largely predominate. The last point to be noticed is the demand for a special standard of examination, and this can be very

briefly disposed of. No Mus ulman we o has the real welfare of his people at heart would ask for such a thing. It would be a humiliating confession of inferiority, and the very purpose sought to be served would be frustrated. The letters "B.A.," "M.A.," &c., are not valuable in themselves, but for what they indicate, viz., that the educational attainments of the degree-holder have reached a certain high standard. If that standard were lowered in the case of Muhammadans, an invicious distinction would at once be drawn between Muhammadan and Hindu degree-holders, and a seal would be set on Muhammadan inferiority. The Mussulman must strive to reach the standard he has not yet attained, and all help should be given to him in the honourable struggle. The abandonment of that struggle, with a plea for exceptional indulgence, can bring nothing but dishonour, and if the plea were successful, the result would be barr in of all good to the Muhammadan cause.

RUSSIA AND INDIA. (Pioneer.)

One effect of the joint Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission in Northern Afghanistan has been to make clearer than ever the great ambition of the military party among the Czars subjects. Officers and men among the Russian troops that have been come across by Sir West Ridgeway's party make no have been come across by Sir West R.dgeway's party make no concealment that their faces are set towards Indis, and that sooner or later their battalions will move upon Afghanistan just as they have moved upon the Turkoman steppes. They regard India as an Eldorado: it is to them what Mexico was to the Spaniards in the Middle Ages, and it is useless to try and convince them that as a Land of Promise it will prove a delusion and a snare. They will not accept the picture drawn of the fiery furnace of Sind, the Punjah and Hindusten during many marks of the start, the Punjab, and Hindustan during many months of the year; they imagine that in Central Asia they have touched the extreme of heat, and that India cannot be worse than the steppes. The power of the Russian to undergo privations in bitterly cold weather, with frost and snow environing him, is something phenomeral, but tropical heat saps his strength, and he makes but a poor struggle against the sun. This has been clearly proved in Central Asia when expeditions have been sent across the steppes in the summer; and naturally the sanguine spirits who are always thinking of the invasion and conquest of India do not care to think of the climate of Eastern Afghanistan, Sind, and the Punjab proving their most deadly foe. We should perhaps make it plain that the more sensible Russians who see what Afghanistan really is do not think of an easy walk across that country to Peshawur or Pishin, as it were to morrow. They estimate the difficulties to be encountered at their full value; but they are not dismayed by them. They see, as well as our own officers see, that the impediments of a Russian army is about one-tenth of that of an army acting from India; they smile at our care of our soldiers, and are prepared to sacrifice thousands of men among the snow and ice of the Afghan hills just as Gourko did on the Balkans. They make no disguise that their weak point is that of their national finances: men they have in abundance, and they are prepared to use them freely and even recklessly, but they want money for their Central Asian Railways, as they cannot advance into Afghanistan until their communications are assured. These an io Aighanistan until their communications are assured. These ra lways should be taken as the barometer indicating the Russian policy towards Afghanistan: if work upon them is stopped, it means a rise to "fair weather" in the Central Asian political world; if sudden energy is shown in pushing on the lines with frantic haste, regardless of cost, then we may look for a stormy p.riod. The whole question is, of course, intimately linked with a Tairs in South-Eastern Europe and on the southern shore of the Back Sea: but we must not in India lose sight of the feat that Back Sea; but we must not in India lose sight of the fact that the Russian military party has saturated the army with the idea of the feasibility of an invasion of India, and that this is the so ew which will be used against England should she engage in a Except which will be used against England should she engage in a Exropean war on the side hostile to Russia. We need not be particularly alarmed on this score; all we require is to complete our frontier defences and strategical railways, and to put an army in India on such a footing that we can repel any attack by way of such a difficult country as Afghanistan. It may impose heavy financial burdens on India for the time being; but as we have so often urged it is merely insurance money—and India is certainly worth paving a large premium for worth paying a large premium for.

# TEA SYNDICATES.

(Indian Tea Gazette.)

Just as our own Syndicate has decided to cease operations, Ceylon has decided to begin them, and has proposed the formation of a Syndicate to promote the sale of Ceylon Teas in new fields. That they will be successful there is little doubt, for the Ceylon Planting Industry has exhibited in many other matters a vigour and perseverance which is worthy of all praise. The planters of Ceylon are of opinion that it is not a day too soon to prepare for the twenty to thirty million pounds of exports which Ceylon is sure to show in a very few years hence. We in India should be glad on the whole to learn of this movement, for if all the Ceylon produce for the next few years finds its way to the London market,

it must have an appreciable effect on the prices of Indian Tea. With seventy million lbs. of Indian Tea which will be probably placed on the market this season, there is not room for a rival like Ceylon except at an all-round lowering of prices, but inasmuch as Indian Tea has no monopoly of the home market, it behoves us, equally with Ceylon, to search for new fields. It was, we think, an entire mistake our Syndicate here deciding to cease operations, but as we fear there is no chance of that body being revived, there is the more necessity that individual owners should seek to occupy the ground opened for them, and continue the movement, even if on somewhat different lines. The fact of owners sending forward to America and Australia small parcels on their own account would not prejudice matters, but rather help the situation, for such supplies would come forward in instalments of a bulk that could be readily absorbed. We strongly recommend, therefore, owners of private estates to experiment with the American and Australian markets, in both of which places the ground has been fairly well opened up. Unless they do so, the good which the Syndicate has achieved will soon be lost, and the markets we have named, finding an uncertainty of supply, will revert back to China.

# THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE. (Englishman.)

In times of peace the Punjab Frontier Force, it might have been urged, acts essentially as a body of military police in close subordination to the civil officers of trontier districts, while in time of war it is available like the rest of the army for military service. The frontier Militia, it might further have been remarked, is placed directly under the control of the officers of the Frontier Force, but as to its organisation, payment, and administration comes under the jurisdiction of the Punjab Government. So long as the Force has been likewise under the authority of that Government this arrangement has worked harmoniously, but it remains to be seen whether under the altered conditions of a double administration the connection will be found feasible. A divided responsibility will have been introduced, and a sense of divided interests. The Militia, being under the administrative authority of the local Government, will tend to fall under the direct control of the civil officers of the frontier districts. The maintenance of the peace on the border will be divided between officers directly responsible in the one case to the supreme, and in the other to the Local Government. The separation of military and police duties will tend to widen, and it seems almost inevitable that, in a short time, the result will be the withdrawal from the Frontier Force of its task of watch and ward of the border, and its development into a purely military body with purely military duties. The Force having gone thus far in change of character, the Punjab Government might have pointed out that it would be on the high road to losing its strictly local character. The influences desirous of such a change are very strong, and whatever hard-and-fast rules may be laid down now, the delocalization of the force will be difficult to resist. The regiments of the force will not be displeased at a change of quarters which will remove them for a time from the, to them, monotony of border service; while other corps not of the force will welcome tra

# BENGAL.

THE decennial festival of the Indian Association was celebrated with great éclat in Calcutta at a meeting attended by upwards of two thousand people, at the Town Hall. A vast procession with colours flying and music, issued from the Town Hall, and paraded parts of the town. In the evening a political piece, specially composed for the occasion, called "the new epoch, was enacted before a large assembly of Natives and Europeans."

In the Statesman libel action the printer was acquitted. Sx native jurors acquitted Mr. Knight, the European jurors finding him guilty. A new trial has been ordered.

A PRIVATE prospectus has been issued for a 2½ feet gauge railway from Howrah to Tarkessur, via Bantra, Mukerdah, Rajpur and Antpur, about 30 miles, with a branch to Anta, eight miles. Capitalists, merchants, zemindars, and others are appealed to for support. It is a rosy appeal, anticipating a large traffic in pilgrias and wayfarers of all sorts, besides local traffic in goods and passengers.

COLONEL WALLACE, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Ruil-ways, has mot with a serious trolly accident at the scene of the break near Amballa. He had a narrow escape with his life.

A san affair is reported from Cachar. Dr. W. B. McWha was drowned while out duck-shooting; he was twenty-four years of age, and had just come from England to join his appointment.



## MADRAS.

SIR GRANT DUFF will vacate his office on the 15th of October, and leave Bombay for England on the 19th of October.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras will leave Ootacamund early next month, and proceed on a tour of inspection. His Excellency is expected to reach Bangalore about the 10th proximo.

In is suggested that some of the Madras Police officers and men who did such good service in the jungly and unhealthy country of Rumpa during the late rebellion should be sent on service to Burma. They are well accustomed to the style of work required for hunting the dacoits.

MINING RIGHTS IN MYSORE.—The Bangalore correspondent of a Calcutta paper, says:—"Great dissatisfaction is felt because the Mysore Durbar refuse to grant further concessions of land for mining purposes. The Government resolved not to do so till the whole auriferous area of the province has been surveyed and reported on satisfactorily, and the future prospects of the enterprise somewhat ensured. In 1880 there were reckless speculations. Men of straw took up concessions haphazard at nominal prices, and made large fortunes by disposing of the same for immense sums to English companies."

# BOMBAY.

THE HON. M. MELVILL has prepared a bill for vesting the port of Aden in a trust. The management of the affairs of the port is at present in the hands of the Resident, who, under the orders of Government, administers the Aden port fund. But the increasing importance of the port has made it highly desirable to establish a port trust, in which the commercial community shall be duly represented. This Bill has accordingly been drafted on the lines of the Karachi Port Trust Bill, 1886, the objects and reasons of which are applicable to a great extent to the present Bill.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, including the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, have adopted Messrs. Lund and Blockley's invention for setting clocks to correct time on lines of railway by an electric time current passed through them at a given hour daily by means of the wires used for ordinary telegraph purposes, which in this case will cover a distance of one thousand two hundred miles. The duration of the actuating electric current is three seconds, and the system is entirely automatic. The necessary apparatus, the invention of Mr. Lund, will be applied in the first place to clocks at the following stations: Colaba, Grant Road, Suret, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Wadwan, Abu Road, Ajmere, Bandiqui, Rewari, Sirsa, and Ferozepore.

Abu Road, Ajmere, Bandiqui, Rewari, Sirsa, and Ferozepore.

The following telegram has been received by his Excellency Lord Reay from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen:—"At a meeting of the Royal and Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition lately held, it was resolved that services of the Prince of Wales in promoting the exhibition should be suitably recognised, and that piece of plate commemoration of the exhibition should be presented. That for this purpose lists be opened in England, the Colonies, and India, each subscription, in order to make recognition as widespread as possible, being limited to two guineas or under. The committee appointed to carry out details asks me to request your Excellency's co-operation both by giving publicity and receiving subscriptions, which may be sent to it addressed to Secretary, Testimenial Committee, London." The Bank of Bombay has been asked to receive subscriptions limited to Rs. 30 to the credit of the fund.

# NATIVE PRESS.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EXHIBITION.—The movement to present a testimonial to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales cannot possibly meet with approval in India. The manner in which it is sought to recompense the Prince for his share in making the Colonial Exhibition a success is in many respects objectionable.—Kaiser-i-Hind.

The Hindus and Hindu Social Reform.—Native Opinion says:—"A foreigner discussing with a stranger the manners and customs of Hindu society, and not discussing them philosophically, but dealing with them, with a view to introduce violent changes into them, is a spectacle which only shows how low the Hindu public has fallen. Strangers and malcontents may abuse and revile them as much as they lke, hideous pictures may be exultingly drawn and disseminated far and wide, of the morals of their females, gross charges may be levelled against their old men and priests, and yet we stall find a number of people calling themselves Hindus who will not only look placidly on, but welcome all the rank productions of an abusive imagination with claps of admiration. We again say that in saying so we are looking at the principle only of such things quite apart from the merits of the question. We strongly take an exception to such transactions. Foreigners and strangers have no right whatsoever to dictate to Hindu society what customs and manners they ought to give up and what to adopt. We consider that the manners of a nation are their own property,

and whatever may be the opinion of others regarding their value or nature, no stranger has the right to dictate a change in them. We will just reverse the position, and tell others to judge of our present feelings by what they would in that case feel. It is not given to any society on the face of this world to be perfect, and yet if some Hindus were to find some defect in the manners of the Europeans or of the Parsees, and (supposing they had the power) to force their own views as to how they should be remedied upon them, what would be said of the attempt? And yet we find members of Council and High Court Judges, who are Englishmen, proposing laws to bring the marriage law of the Hindus into unison with the fervid ideas of an enthusiast Parsee. Where are the people to whom the change principally concerns? They are nowhere. Questions of such nomencous importance as marriage laws are talked of, and schemes radically changing them are hatched by others, but is there any, the least consenting sign from the immense mass of the Hindu society? We say there is not, and notwithstanding the long list published in the Bombay Gazette of the July 23, we persevere in asserting that in these questions the Hindu society is kept clean out. And yet as parties to such transactions we find people some of whom are the loudest in their complaint as to the present legislative system of India. Some of these gentlemen protest the loudest that a small clique of officials siting at Calcutta ought to have no right to pass laws for the whole country, and that such a system of legislation is productive of more evil than good. And yet we find Parsees and Europeans and a handful of so-called Hindus, who, however eminent, do not command a farthing's influence with the real Hindus, complacently engaged over proposals to form some radical alterations in the Hindu marriage laws. Why, were it not a fact, the statement would seem too cridiculous to be believed. Whatever the merits of the question, we repeat that the principle is wrong, and ought to

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TINNIVELLY.—A terrible catastrophe is reported from Tinuivelly town. A thatched pandal erected for theatrical purposes caught fire when four or five hundred persons were present. The door of the theatre opened inwards, and as it was closed the panic-stricken crowd pressed against it, and exit was greatly delayed. The door was eventually wrenched off its hinges. Seventy deaths are reported, and thirty persons are seriously injured and thirty sustained slight injuries. The wind was blowing at the time, and caused the fire to spread rapidly.

ALLEGED COMARDICE OF SERVE IN RUBBL.—The Process.

was blowing at the time, and caused the fire to spread rapidly.

ALLEGED COWARDICE OF SEPOYS IN BURMA.—The Rangoom Times of the 15th instant contains the following paragraph:—"A valued subscriber to this paper has requested us to point out that nis advices from Mandalay on which he places every reliance, state that in the fight en route from Myingyan to Natogyee, the Sepoy portion of the column under Colonel Le Mesurier ran away, leaving their ammunition and baggage, some of which was captured by the rebels. Our contemporary's (the Rangoon Gazette) correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, states that the mules bolted, but we are assured that this was only after their driver had shown them the example."

driver had shown them the example."

The supposed zeal of Hindu widows, unless prevented, to remarry, and the ease with which, even when fairly advanced in years, they are expected to find husbands, is fairly illustrated in a recent case in the Bembay Appeal Court against one Powaba; a widow of the Lohana caste. The Lohanas do not forbid remarriage; and Powabai having gained a decree with costs from her neighbour Ruttenjee Laljee, the latter, pending the success of an appeal was afraid that she might spend her costs, re-marry, and leave him in considerable straits about recovering them if the appeal was successful. No evidence was brought to show that the lady wished to re-marry, or that she bad a suitor. More than this, she is forty years of age. So assured, however, was her adversary that s e "might re-marry," that he brought an action to prevent her getting the costs awarded in the lower Court until the appeal has been decided. The case is a curious comment upon the favourite argument of many Hindus that social reform is not required because widows would scarcely ever re-marry even if custom permitted it.

STORMS AND LANDSLIP AT EIMLA.—A severe storm, or rather succession of storms, passed over Simla on Monday night, accompanied with much thunder and lightning. A tree was struck near the Punjab Public Works offices at Ellerslie, and was shivered into fragments like firewood, many of the pieces being thrown a considerable distance on to neighbouring trees. Ellerslie itself was also slightly damaged, and several window frames were smashed by the concussion. A more serious accident occurred at "Northbank," the house occupied by Mr. C. Bayley, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. A landslip took place in front of the house, and a large deodar tree came sliding down, roots foremost, through the front door, right into the dicing-room, wrecking everything. This happened about half-past eleven o'clock, when fortunately no one was in the room. There have also been numerous other slight landslips, and on Tuesday the road to Kalka was reported to be partially blocked.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

# THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R.A..\*

The life of a painter is rarely a very eventful one; and the names of the artists who, having once adopted the profession, have shone both in it and in wider spheres of life, may be counted on the fingers. Nor is this to be wondered at. Not only is it given to few to be brilliant in more than one way; but the painter's life is singularly engrossing, and, it must be added, singularly absorbent, attracting recruits from every grade, and inducing them to quit previous avocations of the most diverse kinds—from the characteristics. We all know that a blacksmith's a blacksmith's, for instance. We all know that a blacksmith's anvil inspired the greatest of musicians with one of his most graceful melodies, but one would hardly look in a blacksmith for the soul, the eye, and, least of all, the touch, of a painter. Yet these were all combined in Quintin Matsys, the blacksmith of Antwerp, of whom it is written:

"Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem."

Far different from such an origin was that of Sir Henry Raeburn, the founder and the greatest genius of the resident school of Scotch painters, who came of a good old Border stock, and was educated at George Heriot's Hospital (the Edinburgh equivalent of our Christ's Hospital), of which he was one of the most cele-

brated pupils.

His natural bent, latent at school, first showed itself in miniature painting, and it is remarkable how early, and with what little help, he succeeded in making for himself a name as a portrait-painter. Martin, the chief of the Edinburgh painters of the time, to whom young Raeburn in the first instance turned, seems to have had a sort of prevision, and, so to say, an anticipatory envy of the lad's future eminence, and resolutely refused him

tory envy of the lad's future eminence, and resolutely refused him all aid, except permission to copy his works, and the occasional loan of materials. Raeburn had even to teach himself the mixing of his colours, which, however, he soon learnt to mix "with brains," to use Opie's celebrated, if not very refined, phrase.

His early success was undoubtedly accelerated by a striking presence and a winning manner. Regarding the former it may suffice to quote Scott, who was one of his distinguished "sitters"—sitters so numerous, says Cunningham, that "a gallery of the illustrious heads of a most brilliant period might almost be completed from his (Raeburn's) works alone." "His manly stride backwarde," says Sir Walter, "as he went to contemplate his work at a proper distance, and, when resolved on the necessary point to be touched, his step forward, were magnificent. I see him, in my mind's eye, with his hand under his chin, contemplating his picture, which position always brought me in mind of a figure of Jupiter which I have somewhere seen." That his manner and conversation were such as to captivate a young lady manner and conversation were such as to captivate a young lady of rank and fortune, who came, as a chance sitter, to his studies, and who married him within a few months, may be considered

and who married him within a tew months, may be considered the best testimony to their fascination.

Such personal advantages, joined to a thorough, and self-taught, knowledge of his profession, were well calculated to conduce to his rapid rise and ultimate eminence, which were further assured by his never exciting (and, when he had attained eminence, never showing) any of that envy which painters, not less an "irritabile genus" than poets, too often display, "for strife and bitterness find out other brethren of the easel in situations where peace only ought to be."

where peace only ought to be."

To all other advantages Raeburn added a surprising rapidity of production. The secret of his productiveness is attributed in this biography to the fact that "although his pieces were carefully biography to the fact that "although his pieces were carefully finished, yet he painted with uncommon expedition, for his firm touch and sure eye enabled him to execute at once what others could effect only after successive trials and operations." Sir Thomas Lawrence has been heard to say that though he received higher prices for his pictures he was worse paid for his time than Raeburn on account of the latter's rapidity of execution. We cannot, therefore, be surprised that the number of pictures he produced is marvellous, and of the large portion of his works—to the number of 325—exhibited in the galleries of the Royal Academy at Edinburgh in 18.76, a very useful Catalogue Raisonné

Hasdemy at Edinburgh in 18, 8, a very useful Catalogue Raisonné forms the appendix to the volume before us.

His speed was doubtless in part due to his peculiar manner of working. "He never," we read, "drew in his head, or, indeed, any part of the body, in chalk, a system pursued with success by Lawrence, but began with the brush at once, the forehead, chin, nose, and mouth being his first touches; he always painted standing and never used a stick for retting his hand or the law of the law ing, and never used a stick for resting his hand on, for such was his accuracy of eye and steadiness of nerve that he could introduce the most delicate touches without the aid of any contrivance than

fair offhand dexterity. Those only who have known what real work is are competent to sympathise with the youthful worker; and it was characteristic of Raeburn's goodness of heart that "to young men who

\* "The Life of Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A." With Portraits and Appendix. By his great-grandson, William Raeburn Andrew, M.A., Oxon, Barrister-at-Law. London; W. H. Allen and Co. Edinburgh: John Menzies and Co. 1886.

were entering the arduous career of art, he showed himself always a most active and generous friend. Whether acquainted or not, they were welcome to come to him, and were sure of his best advice and assistance. Notwithstanding his extensive engagements and pursuits a large proportion of his time was always spent in rendering them kind offices."

An instance of his kindness is given in the case of one who himself became a distinguished painter. "One morning, taking his usual walk in his garden, he saw a little boy holding up a nis usual walk in his garden, he saw a little boy holding up a piece of paper, to deprecate summary ejectment; on examination it proved to be a well-executed sketch of a Gothic window in the painter's library. That little boy had come over the garden wall; but on recognising his genius Raeburn not only gave him free access, but instruction and encouragement. That it bore good fruit we now know, for that little boy was no other than David Roberts." than David Roberts."

George IV's visit to Scotland, which resulted in the confer-ment of a baronetcy on Sir Walter Scott, was the occasion of the bestowal of a knighthood—an honour then of vastly higher value than now—on Mr., thenceforth Sir Henry, Raeburn, who was also appointed King's painter (or, as it is quaintly called, "Limner") for Scotland. Himself long since appointed, unsolicited, a member of the London Academy, he was desirous to have a similar institution in Edinburgh, and the original suggestions for the production of the continuous suggestions.

have a similar institution in Edinburgh, and the original suggestions for that now existing there unquestionably emanated from him, though the scheme, deprived by his death of the benefit of his powerful advocacy, languished for many years.

Space has compelled us to confine ourselves to Raeburn's disinguished career as a painter. But, as the fourth chapter of this valuable biography abundantly proves, he was a proficient in many other accomplishments, and his mind was eminently versatile. Mr. Andrew may be congratulated on having, in this nicely got up volume, produced a very interesting and desiderated work, and on having, from all points of view, done the fullest justice to the moral, social, and professional qualities of his distinguished progenitor.

# THE ILIAD OF HOMER.\*

It can be no subject of wonder that the greatest poem of ancient times should have had many translators. Three or more in German (of which Voss's is incomparably the most akin in spirit to the original), one or two in French, an excellent rendering in Italian, and (in part) a fair version in Spanish, are not uncommon books. But it is with English translations that we are primarily concerned. That of Chapman, though it elicited somewhat enthusiastic commendation from Keats, is terribly archaic; Pope's, though containing many brilliant passages (e.g., the well-known "Moonlight Scene" in Book viii), is but the "Englishing" of a very inferior Latin translation; Cowper's, from which Mr. Cordery has, in Book xxiv., borrowed (of course with due acknowledgment) a few expressions, is —well, quelque soit peu dull; and, leaving aside others, there is the well-known rendering by the "Rupert of Debate," the late Lord Derby—himself no unfitting representative of a Homeric hero—of which the whole deserves a qualified praise, and of which the best passages are really very fine.

Mr. Cordery, whose first edition was published several years since, has, therefore, a goodly band of predecessors in a task which, it must be admitted, is one of no common difficulty.

The English language seems, by common consent, to have been considered incapable of representing the metre of the original. We differ from this opinion, believing, as we do, that prejudice (a prejudice which Longfellow's "Evangeline" has done somewhat towards destroying) counts for not a little in this question. Next to the "glorious roll" of the Hexameter, which Voss has so successfully reproduced in the German, comes, perhaps, the "blank verse" so familiar to us all; and we think that Mr. Cordery has, all things considered, exercised a wise discretion in employing it, though he, every now and then, strains, or rather It can be no subject of wonder that the greatest poem of

Cordery has, all things considered, exercised a wise discretion in employing it, though he, every now and then, strains, or rather destroys, the rhythm without necessity.

We will quote but an instance or two of this (xvi. 832-3):-

" And bear the women of Troy across the seas To a dark life of slavery in your homes,

where

"Bearing Troy's women far across the seas, Reft of their freedom, to thy native land,"

would have been nearer to the original, while the rhythm would have been less loose.

Again (xix. 285), Briseis, lamenting over Patroclus, tears "Her tender bosom, and neck and lovely cheeks."

The first "and" might well have been omitted.

"Begone, you wretched cowardly brood, begone," (xxiv. 239) is another case. "Coward-brood" would have been

Φίλον ἢτορ (iii. 31) is hardly "false" heart; nor is μαινομένη εἰκυῖα (vi. 389) exactly "most like a Maenad: " rather "like to

\*"The Iliad of Homer." A translation (with Greek text) by J. G. Cordery, British Resident at Hyderabad. In Two Volumes. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1886.



a woman mad;" this last struck us, because (in xxi. 460) the "Maenad" occurs in Andromache's wail, and is, in this passage, duly so rendered.

Having had our preliminary grumble, let us address ourselves to the far more congenial task of specifying some at least of the beauties with which the work—evidently one of love to its author—abounds. Among these are many of the similes which form so striking a feature of Homer's text. Take the following

"As when a blast of Zephyr drives the deep Billow on billow to an echoing shore, The sea, upswoll'n, advances; and at first Far out the wave is crested, but anon Breaks, thund'ring on the coast, and overarch'd Curls round the headlands, flinging far the foam. Legion on legion thus the Danaans came Endless to battle."

Or this, depicting a combat (xii. 146) in which two Greek sentries keep off the Trojan attack:—

"Like two wild boars, that on a hill withstand,
Bravely a cloud of hunters and of hounds
With tusks oblique in onset to and fro,
They crack the wood about them, root and branch
Uptearing; clear the clatter of their teeth
Rings, till the hunter's dart hath ta'en their lives,
Clattered about them\* so the shining mail
Smit by the darts that met them on their breasts."

In both extracts the scene is vividly portrayed, and the sense and spirit of the original admirably preserved.

Here is one more, not less well rendered, and describing Menelaus after the death of Euphorbus:—

"And, as a lion, weening of his strength,
Comes from his cradle in the hills, and springs,
Seizing the fairest of a grazing herd:
He cracks its neck asunder, in firm fangs
Clenching it close, and rends the paunch, and laps
The blood and flowing offal; some space off
All round him hounds and shouting neatherds raise
An outcry, but against him dare not go,
For pale the panic holds them; so the hearts
Of none were bold to face that glorious chief"—(xvii. 61).

Few readers will be content with these meagre extracts; nor is it our wish to spoil more gems than we can help by taking them away from the setting of the context which lends them prominence. We would rather hope that these will but increase the reader's desire to see the entire work; the translation being printed side by side with the original text, as a kind of mute challenge to test the—on the whole wonderfully sustained—accuracy of the former.

Longer passages want of space forbids us to quote. But we must not omit to reproduce one from Andromache's lament (which may truly be called a poem in itself). Describing by anticipation the future lot of her fatherless son, the young

"The orphan hath no friends, in fear he lives
And trembling, and his cheeks are wet with tears;
The child creeps up, and, craving alms of men
Who were his father's comrades in old time,
Pulls at a cloak, or flowing tunic's skirt;
Whereat they pity, and perchance hand down
A slender cup, and suffer him to wet
His lips, but barely moisten the parch'd throat;
Or one, of either parent doubly bless'd,
Thrusts him aside with blow and bitter gibe.
"Begone, with us thy father feasts not now."
Whence, weeping, to the widow runs her child,
And this to thee, Astyanax," &c.—Vol. II. p. 403.

Throughout this work Mr. Cordery seems to have admirably reproduced the nice discrimination of character so marvellously sustained by Homert in his entire poem, and on which Mr. Cordery has some pertinent remarks in his Preface. We cordially thank him for his translation, which we can unfeignedly praise as being conscientious, and eminently readable, displaying not only a scholarly acquaintance with the original, but an enviable mastery of the language into which it has been rendered.

## MELITA.\*

Modern English novels, whether in one or in three (or more) volumes, may be divided into three categories; one in which things go happily, and the lovers are duly united in the bonds of holy matrimony; another, in which the ought-to-be couple are severed by violent death, or mutual misconception, leading to the union of the wrong halves; lastly, the thoroughly low, and, in their tendency, debasing and immoral books—usually, alast-written by women (however unsexed)—which go to prove that all women are, or ought, if they desire success in life, to be bad, and that, the worse they are, the greater will be the brilliancy of their fortunes.

The story before us, partly founded, we are assured, on fact, belongs to the second of our divisions; for the heroine, from whom the story takes its name, marries the "wrong half," and is, moreover, scarcely the most attractive—though, of course, the most beautiful—of the female characters depicted. The real interest of the tale centres in the fortunes of a Turkish brother and sister, Kiamil Bey, and Adelé Hanum. The former is an exceptionally good specimen of "young Turkey," the latter, the (not unreasonably) discontented spouse of a jealous Turkish Pasha, whose lonely, uninteresting life palls on her the more that she has, at Kiamil's urgent instance, been permitted to receive a somewhat better "education," and to imbibe somewhat more enlightened ideas, than are common among the inmates of the Harem in the dominions of the Padishah.

Needless to say that the Pasha's palace contains an oubliette (probably communicating with the "Hall of Waters"), a suspicious eunuch, and a black female slave who hates her young mistress, that there is an intrigue, and, also, a dénouement—of what kind the reader must find out for him, or her, self. What is to be noted, and noted with much commendation, is the admirable delineation, derived from personal knowledge, of Constantinople and Levant life which has been grafted on a comparatively simple story, and which is so vivid that it will convey many new ideas to most purchasers of the book, and not be easily forgotten by any. At a time when the interest, alike of those who study history, and of those who are engaged in making it, is so greatly occupied with the lands over which the Sultan of Rum bears sway, this little work, showing what manner of people those lands contain, and what is their home life, may fairly claim a cordial welcome.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. DUNGAN, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Medical Officer in charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been for some time on sick leave in India, is about to embark on medical certificate for England, and will probably retire from the service while on leave.

THE Secretary of State for India has notified that Officers of the British Service holding the appointments of Adjutant-General or Quartermaster-General of the Madras and Bombay Armies, who would necessarily return to England on the expiration of their term of staff service, should in all cases be treated as General Officers with regard to passage, and that officers proceeding from England to India to take up those appointments are provided with reserved accommodation as for General Officers. The decision will be embodied in the Transport Regulations.

The following General Order has been issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to his Excellency's command:—"For upwards of thirty-five years the Punjab Frontier Force has been steadily adding to its laurels; and its list of casualties during that time bears testimony to the gallantry and devotion of all ranks in many a hard-fought action, while the admirable manner in which discipline has at all times been maintained has contributed materially to the high reputation for soldier-like qualities which the Brigade now so deservedly enjoys. The addition of so distinguished a force to the Bengal Army would, under any circumstances, be a matter of congratulation to the Commander-in-Chief in India; but, as a former commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, it is especially gratifying to Sir Frederick Roberts that this measure has come into operation during his tenure of office. "His Excellency takes this opportunity of assuring the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Brigade that it will be his special privilege, not only to watch over their interests in the future, but also to take care that the many customs and traditions which have so largely contributed to make the force what it now is are interfered with as little as possible. In offering a soldier's welcome to all ranks of the Punjab Frontier Force, Sir Frederick Roberts is sure that he is only giving expression to what is the unanimous feeling throughout the Army of Bengal."

The warders of the gate.

<sup>\*</sup> We say "Homer," because it is sometimes pleasant to cling to an exploded belief, and we are as angry with Vico and Wolf for destroying Homer, as we are with Niebuhr for depriving us of Romulus, Numa, Egeria, Lucretia, and the Tarquins. We wish from the bottom of our Editorial heart that some one would "rehabilitate" the individuality of the dear old poet, restoring him his seven birthplaces, and proving that, in claiming about as many, Mr. Gladstone is, after all, only a plagiarist!

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Melita: a Turkish Love-story," by Louise M. Richter. London z T. F. Unwin. 1886.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

# SALARIES AND THE RUPEE.

It is not likely that the writers upon currency will come to any satisfactory conclusion as to how the question of Indian exchange is to be dealt with. They will continue "to agree to differ" to the end of their arguments and their paper. We are told, on one hand, that low exchange benefits India by stimulating trade. Mr. O'Connor, of the Financial Department of the Government of India issues a Minute, giving an opposite opinion. Mr. William Birkmyre, of Calcutta and Port Glasgow, replies to Mr. O'Connor that his Minute is of the "usual official type," and that low exchange must stimulate trade. This method of argument partakes somewhat of the nature of that used by the American traveller in one of Mark Twain's stories, who, describing the pursuit of a badger by dogs, declared that the pursued had escaped by climbing up a tree. "But badgers can't climb trees," said an incredulous listener. "Sir," said the story teller, "this badger had to." Mr. Birkmyre's badger—low exchange must do what he wishes it to do. But he adds, in a note on Mr. O'Connor's Minute:—"It is really time that this question should be viewed in its national bearings, and apart altogether from the hardships it imposes on official classes in India. I defy any of them to show that any additional taxes have been imposed during the many years exchange has been depreciating, to meet the increased drain upon the Treasuries of India for their European requirements. On the contrary, during the period of this depreciation taxes have been repealed; and, although the Income-tax has been reimposed, it was for the purpose of meeting war expenditure on the frontier. I am well aware that the accounts. as presented show a loss of millions by exchange. Thoselosses are purely illusory," This is certainly a very simple way of making the badger climb the There are persons less skilled in financial argument than Mr. Birkmyre, who are under the painful impression that the loss by exchange is not altogether "illusory." To that class of persons—"the Indian official' -he offers the following consolation :- "I cannot but sympathise with the Indian official in the loss he sustains by a low rate of exchange in remitting his salary to Europe; but when he elected to go into the service of India he took the risk of losing or gaining. He has lost, but in no sensecan his loss be considered a national calamity." This may be the opinion of Glasgow, but it will hardly be endorsed in India. The writer, however, allows that the paid servant of the State in India does suffer a loss by the depreciation of exchange, and he is candid enough to allow that there is only one way of remedying this. "If it is the duty of the State to make 1s 6d. in Calcutta worth 1s. 8d. in London it can only be done, I apprehend, at the expense of the State." To this complexion we must come at last. It may startle financial pamphlet writers and theoretical economists to advance the argument that the State should bear any of the burden which a depreciated currency lays upon its servants, but at present there is no other way out of the difficulty. Whilst the doctrinaires are discussing their different plans concerning silver and gold, the unfortunate Indian official finds his pocket being surely emptied in a very unmistakeable manner. The Civilian and the Soldier who have accepted service in India will not accept the asser-

tion that when doing so there was a sort of gambling contract with the State that they were to "take the risk of losing or gaining" by their salaries. Their rates of pay were fixed at a supposed certain valuation with regard to pounds sterling. If the rupee did not represent two shillings, it certainly was never intended to mean eighteenpence. Nor can it be argued that the loss now accrying to these servants of the State is not a national question. It is a very serious one. If India is to be governed and guarded, and the Indian peasant (for whom alone Mr. Birkmyre and other writers feel sympathy) protected and encouraged to "develop the resources" of his country, good men to govern and guard must be found and must be adequately paid. There can be no fencing with the question. The fall of the rupee to the value of one shilling may have all the stimulating effects on trade claimed for it by Mr. Birkmyre, but it will have also to stimulate the Government into the immediate adoption of a remedy to save its own servants from ruin. remedy may not be according to the strictest canons of political economy, but it will have to be a practical one, even if it has to take the name of "increased salaries."



## Official Gazette.

# IGOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

# CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 24.)

WEBSTER, Mr. H. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service

Webster, Mr. H. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from May 7.

Bloomfield, Colonel A., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be deputy commissioner of the 1st class, substantively pro tem., vice Colonel H. C. E. Ward.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain E. Wood, conservator of forests of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, in charge of the Oudh Circle in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, the following temporary promotions are made, from Aug. 12, or the subsequent date on which Captain Wood may avail himself of the leave in question:—

Someren, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Van, M.G.L.I., conservator of forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd grade) grade in Berar, to officiate in the 1st grade of conservators.

HILL, Mr. H. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in British Burma, and officiating conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservators.

Whittall, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces, and assistant inspector-general of forests and superintendent of working plans, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators, and to have charge of the Oudh Circle in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Fortune—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Fortune as in temporary charge of the Belgian Consulate at Madras, during the absence of Mr. Ernest Donner.

Webb. Surgeon W. W. M.B., officiating medical officer, Meywar Bhil

Donner.

Webb, Surgeon W. W., M.B., officiating medical officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon, Meywar, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon D. Mullen, M.D.

Consequent on the reorganisation of Berar Commission raising one deputy commissionship of the 3rd class to the 2nd class, the following appointments are made from June 3:—

FITZGERALD, Lieut. Colonel J., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating in the 2nd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

2nd class

MENZIES, Colonel H. C., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Lieut. Colonel FitzGerald.

MCVITTIE—The services of Surgeon-Major C. E. McVittie, medical officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and officiating residency surgeon at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from July 7.

PINHEY—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint

Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, assistant political agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh, to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Captain C. Herbert, in addition to his own duties, from June 22.

in addition to his own duties, from June 22.

PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class and assistant political agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh, is posted as assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, from June 22.

Keene—Piercy—Mr. H. G. H. Keene having been appointed assistant accountant-general, Bengal, and Mr. W. T. Piercy having been transferred to the office of the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries as assistant comptroller-general, Mr. Keene received charge of the duties of assistant-accountant general, Bengal, from Mr. Piercy on July 5. July 5.

Barrow, Mr. W. F., examiner of accounts, Imperial State Railways, North-West Provinces and Central India, is appointed Government examiner of accounts of the Indian Midland Railway Company from

JAMES, Mr. W. H., is appointed to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, from Jan. 1.

Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, from Jan. 1. LUND, Mr. E., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is promoted to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, and appointed to officiate as deputy examiner of State Railway Stores.

WARTH—The services of Mr. H. Warth, on special duty in connection with coal explorations in the Salt Range, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department from July 16.

LANE—Consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Lane, director of traffic, Indian Telegraphic Department, on July 1, Mr. J. Burke, officiating director, reverted to his substantive rank of superintendent, 2nd grade, from that date.

Gossein. Mr. G. A., superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraphic.

rank of superintendent, 2nd grade, from that date.

Gossein, Mr. G. A., superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraphic Department, is permitted to retire from the service from June 30.

Wylle, Captain W. H. C., C.I.E., political agent, Kotah, will hold charge of the current duties of the Jhallawar agency office, in addition to his own, during Major Wylie's absence.

Beechey, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination on July 6.

Killick—Thomfson—Messrs. C. S. Killick and G. F. Thompson, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on May 28, and the professional examination on May 29.

The undermentioned officers passed the professional examination and colloquial examination in Hindustani on July 2:—

Maddonald, Lieut J. R. L., R.E.

MACDONALD, Lieut J. R. L., R.E., WALTON, Lieut E. W., R.E. CRASTER, Lieut S. L., R.E. ELLIOT, Lieut G. S. McD., R.E.

## FURLOUGHS.

ALPIN—DILLON—Mr. J. Dillon, comptroller, Post Office, having beem granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. Alpin having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Dillon made over, and Mr. Alpin received, charge of the duties of that office on July 6.

Conolly—The privilege leave granted to Lieut-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. Conolly, commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, is extended to severate five days.

to seventy-five days.

WYLLE, Major H., C.S.I., political agent, Jhallawar, is granted three-months privilege leave, from July 23, or subsequent date.

MULLEN, Surgeon D., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal) officiating residency surgeon in Meywar, is granted furlough to Europe for one-year, on medical certificate, from June 29.

# MILITARY.

FAITHFULL, Captain H. T., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 19th Bengal Infantry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major W. F. Nuthall, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated July 1.

CLIFFORD, Colonel R. C. R., assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, to be commissary-general for transport. SHAKESPEAR, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. R. J., assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class.

KELLY, Major H. H., assistant commissary-general for transport, 3rd class, to be assistant transport, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general for transport, 3rd class.

Whylly, Captain E. A. E., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general for transport,

4th class.

WICKHAM, Lieutenant W. J. R., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, from July 4, vice Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., commissary-general for transport, appointed to the command of a brigade in Upper Burma.

THORNTON, Lieut. S. V., R.A., to officiate as commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, vice Lieut. F. A. L. Powell, R.A., officiating as commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, dated July 12.

HINDE, Major F. H., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following appointment is made from March 4:—

PORCELLI, Captain A., R.E., as as executive engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary.

O'MEARA, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., company officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, m.c., for 180 days.

Webster, Lieut. Colonel H. W., Bengal Staff Corps, m.c., for three months, in extension.

Dobbie, Lieut. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, m.c., for four months, in

extension.

# BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 23.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make

His Excellency the Commander-in-Unit has been present to manage the following appointments:

Home, Lieut. Colonel S. B., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, General List, Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command, vice May, officiating as commandant, from date of joining.

WARE, Lieut. E. St., 39th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Beames, transferred to the 19th Punjab Infantry.

Tower—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Colonel A. Tower, Derbyshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted. been promoted.

WINCENT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major A. C. FitzH. Vincent, Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently

been appointed.

Fowerl.—With the sanction of Government, Captain N. P. Fowell,
R.A., is appointed to officiate as deputy-assistant quartermaster
general, vice Major Meacham, rejoined his regiment, dated June 29.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:

SCUDAMORE—Burma Field Force Order, dated June 14, appointing
Lieut C. P. Scudamore, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be
Excitated transport officer of the 3rd brigade.

brigade transport officer of the 3rd brigade.

## (Head Quarters, Simla, July 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

THOMPSON, Lieut. C. W., 7th Dragoon Guards, to be adjutant, vice Captain U. G. C. de Burgh, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire, dated July 23.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments :-

SOMERSET, Lieut. C. W., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, dated June 28.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. R. V., supernumerary on the Establishment, 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Infantry, vice Cawood, appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. C. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 17th Royal Poorbeah Regiment, is transferred in the same capacity to the

18th Bengal Infantry, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 2nd Bengal

Light Infantry.

Brames, Lieut. D., wing officer on probation, 39th Bengal Infantry, is is transferred in the same capacity to the 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Faithful, seconded for service on the Staff.

PATERSON, Major H., second in command 23rd Pioneers, to be commandant, wice Stedman, transferred to the 3rd Goorkhas, dated June 23.

June 23.

GORDON, Major S. V., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Paterson, dated June 28.

EYRE, Captain V. G. L., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Gordon, dated June 23.

DUNCAN, Lieut. F., supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Eyre.

WOODYATT, Lieut. N. G., supernumerary on the Establishment, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry, vice Maisey, promoted wing commander.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 39th Bengal Infantry, vice Handcock, promoted wing commander.

STEDMAN, Colonel E., commandant 23rd Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity to 3rd Goorkhas, vice Lieut.-Colonel Money, removed,

same capacity to 3rd Goorkhas, vice Lieut.-Colonel Money, removed,

dated June 23. Rogers, Colonel H. T., Royal (Madras) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from July 10.

Verner.—The appointment of Major T. E. Verner, as interpreter to the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, had effect from March 2. Collins.—The Horse Guards having notified that Major J. E. Collins, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on July 26, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date

HENDLEY, Surgeon H., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, appointed to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

MONTRESOR, Lieut. E. H., to be interpreter to 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, vice Lieut. C. W. Somerset, appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, there being no fully qualified officer available, dated June 23.

ROOBE, Lieut H. J., supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Cronin, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

HUDSON, Lieut. W., supernumerary on the establishment, 21st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry, vice St. Quintin, resigned the service.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the following transfars have been made in the Military Works Department:—

Juder the orders of the Government of India, the following transfars have been made in the Military Works Department:—

BROWN, Major L. F., Royal Engineers, from the Public Works Department to the Military Works Department, temporarily.

HILDEBEAND, Captain A., R.E., from the Military Works Department to the Public Works Department, temporarily.

BEEVOR, Lieut. C. N., R.E., from the Military Works Department to the Public Works Department.

BROWN, Captain and Brevet Major L. F., R.E., is posted to the Quetter

District, Military Works.

URMSTON—With the sanction of Government, Captain H. B. Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry, is placed on special duty, in charge of the officers of the Japanese Mission, vice Captain H. C. Wylly, from

May 24.

Simpson—With the sanction of Government, Surgeon R. J. S. Simpson, M.B., Medical Staff, is placed on special duty, to accompany. Surgeon Sugenoya, of the Japanese Mission, on his tour through India as far as Madras, from June 16.

Benson, Captain F. W., 17th Lancers, and Lieutenant C. H. Hunt, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

With the sanction of Government the following order is con-

RIDGRWAY-

TINES :— Lucknow Brigade Order, dated June 8, appointing Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as brigade-major, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties, from May 28, vice Ellis, appointed assistant adjutant-general on the establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

UPPERTON, Mr. J., Staff Corps, C.B., to Simla, on private affairs, from.
May 13 to Oct. 15.

May 13 to Oct. 15.

Collis, Colonel F. W., 21st Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from Aug. 1 to Oct 15.

Hills, Lieut. Colonel G. S., 28th Punjab Infantry, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from July 15 to Aug. 31.

Brough, Major J. F., Royal Horse Artillery, K Battery, B Brigade, for twelve months, on urgent private affeirs.

WIMBERLEY, Lieut. C. I. (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 6th Bengal Cavalry), East Surrey Regiment, from July 15 to Jan. 14, to study the native languages.

Griffiths, Surgeon-Major W. E. (in medical charge 17th Bengal Cavalry), to Kashmir, on medical certificate, from June 17 to Oct. 15.

Oct. 15

GORDON, Lieut. A. H., Royal Horse Artillery, D Battery A Brigade, to Ceylon, for three months, on private affairs.

Baker, Major T., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to England for four

months, on urgent private affairs.

ALDWORTH, Captain W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Forbes, Lieut R. I., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England

for six months, on medical certificate.

WILLIAMS, Major O., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to England for fifteen months on private affairs.

# BRITISH BURMA.

# (British Burma Gazette, July 17.)

MILLER, Mr. A. A. St. C., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the Shwegyin district.

Pereira, Mr. J. F., myook, 4th grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Henzada district.

FURLOUGH.

RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem. Ningyan division, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, from 7th inst.

# MADRAS.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

# BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

# CIVIL.

# (Fort St. George Gazette, July 23.)

GIBSON, Mr. E., to act as collector, district magistrate and Government

GIBSON, Mr. E., to act as collector, district magistrate and Government agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Pennington, on leave.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor in Ganjam, during the employment of M. E. J. Sewell, on other duty.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., superintendent of the district jail, Tanjore, to act as superintendent of the central jail, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Surgeon O'Hara, on leave, Surgeon-Major H. Hyde, acting civil surgeon, Trichinopoly, assuming medical charge of the jail without prejudice to his own duties.

RITCHIE, Surgeon-Major J. H., in medical charge of the district jail, Tanjore, to act as superintendent of that jail, during the employment of Mr. Cavendish on other duty.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., to act as professor of pathology, Medical College, during the employment of Surgeon Dymott on other duty.

SIBTHORPE, Surgeon-Major C., professor of anatomy, to act as professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Ratton, on leave.

Allison, Surgeon-Major H., professor of hygiene, to act as professor of anatomy, Medical College, during the employment of Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe on other duty.

ELLIOT, Mr. E. H., B.A., acting first senior professor, Presidency College, to act as professor of history, Presidency College.

WILSON, Mr. W. H., Ph.D., to act in the 2nd class during the absence of Mr. Garthwaite, on leave.

of Mr. Garthwaite, on leave.



Bradshaw, Mr. J., M.A., LL.D., inspector of schools, fourth division, to act as inspector of schools, sixth division, during the absence of Mr. Garthwaite, on leave.

Buroughs, Mr. C. W., B.A., LL.D., acting head master, Mangalore College, to act as inspector of schools, fourth division, during the employment of Dr. Bradshaw on other duty.

Westmacott, Captain R. F., Middlesex Regiment, to be a lay trustee of the church at Wellington in the place of Major Yates, who has left the station

left the station.

WINKEL—GOETTSOHING—The Rev. E., junior missionary at Shiyali, and the Rev. G. Goettsching, junior missionary at Tanjore, both of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, are licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

FURLOUGHS

PENNINGTON, Mr. J. B., collector of Tanjore, for two years, from about the last week in August next.

Jones, Rev. A. J., for three months, from Aug. 9.

# MILITARY.

BRADSTREET, Lieut. Colonel C. R., General List, Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad, vice Colonel A. G. D. Logan, who vacates.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon.

Isom the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—
IHORNTON, Lieut., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 31st Madras Infantry, dated May 1, 1884.

MACONOHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 7th Madras Infantry, dated Sept. 11, 1883.

Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., Berkshire Regiment, wing officer 11th Infantry, dated June 17, 1885.

Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., York and Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 8th Madras Infantry, dated Sept. 21, 1883.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff

date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified against-their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and to their passing the professional examination required under regulations.

Vans-Agnew, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, squadron officer 3rd Light Cavalry, dated Nov. 24, 1884.
Falcon, Lieut. R. W., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, dated Dec. 2, 1884.
The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified against their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and to their passing the examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard and the professional examination required under regulation:—
Denns, Lieut. A. R., 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, dated Dec. 30, 1884.
IEVERS, Lieut. O. G., 1st Enttalion Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 8th Madras Infantry, dated Jan. 1, 1885.
ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., has passed the prescribed professional examination.

RATTON, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D., surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Medical College, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year, with ten days' subsidiary

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—
YOUNG, Captain H. H., Staff Corps.

# (Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 23.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief has permitted the undermentioned officers to exchange to the regiments specified against their respective

LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

HARVEST, Lieut. E. D., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Norwood—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that

Nowood—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. W. B. Norwood, No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, has been transferred to I Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

CLOUGH, Captain A. H. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is detailed for duty at the depôt, Wellington.

Brett, Lieut. W. E., officiating squadron officer on probation, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Secunderabad for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps. admission to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani:—

Secunderabad—Captain A. D. B. Buckley and Lieuts. D. M. Bower, D. S. Buist, B. H. Boucher, W. E. F. Burlton, H. D. S. Burford, Hancock, G. H. Nicholson, F. H. Playfair, W. H. Trethewy, and H. G. cock, G. H. Nicholson, F. H. Playfair, W. H. Trethewy, and H. G. Westmorland, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. E. H. Bernard, Essex Regiment, probationer Staff Corps; Lieut. E. J. Garnet, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. H. J. H. Windwood, Royal Artillery; Lieut. R. H. Hayes, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, and Surgeon R. J. Geddes, Medical Staff.

Bangalore—Captain F. J. Evelegh, and Lieuts. C. Binsteed, A. B. Thruston, B. Upperton, and E. D. White, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; and Lieut. S. B. Graham, Royal Sussex Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.

Belgaum—Lieuts. C. E. Radclyffe and A. D. Stewart, 1st Battalion Riffs Brigade; and Veterinary Surgeon H. Wilkinson, Army Veterinary Department.

Department.
Wellington—Lieut. H. B. Stanford, Royal Artillery.

Bellary-Lieut. H. E. Williams, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regi-

Hoshungabad - Lieut. A. J. Loudon, Leicestershire Regiment, Pro-

McCaustand, Major W. H., squadron officer 2nd Madras Lancers to be squadron commander, vice Onslow, retired, remaining seconded as squadron commander, sub pro tem., 3rd Light Cavalry.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. B., squadron officer 2nd Madras Lancers, to be wing

DENN, Lieut. B., squadron officer 2nd Madras Lancers, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., to be squadron officer, vice McCausland.

DENN, Lieut. A. R., officiating wing officer (on probation) 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, sub pro tem. (on probation), vice Leader, appointed wing commander, sub pro tem.

WINBLE, Lieut. W. E., wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Baber, vacated on promotion to lieut. colonel.

LILLY, Lieut. G. W., officiating wing officer (on probation) 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be wing officer, sub pro tem. (on probation), vice MacMahon, seconded for service on the Staff.

RIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., officiating wing officer (on probation) 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation) 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Maconchy, transferred to the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

CAMA, Surgeon R. H., 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment and station hospital, Port Blair.

MACONOHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., wing officer (on probation) 7th Regi-

ment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer sub protein (on probation)
10th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Gerrard, appointed adjutant
South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer,
sub proteim. (on probation), vice Carnegy, transferred to the 4th

Ghoorkas.

HUDSON, Lieut. G. G. M., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer, sub pro tem. (on probation), vice Kelly, seconded for service on the staff.

CARRICK, Lieut. E. W., 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice Lowry, appointed to the Commissariat Department, sub pro tem.

GRAHAM, Lieut. S. B., 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer, sub pro tem. (on probation), vice Burn, appointed adjutant, Madras Railway Volunteers.

ANDREWS, Lieut. L. J., officiating wing officer (on probation), 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), 17th Regiment Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice Taylor, appointed to the Commissariat Department, sub pro tem.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. H., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

Banbur, Lieut. W. E., wing officer, on probation, 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy.

Campbell, Lieut. W. N., officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., on probation, vice Radcliffe, wing officer, sub pro tem., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Loudon, Lieut. J. A., wing officer, sub pro tem., 27th Regiment Madras

Madras Infantry.

Loudon, Lieut. J. A., wing officer, sub pro tem., 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Smith, deceased.

Johnson, Lieut. T. S., officiating wing officer, on probation, 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., on probation, vice Major Hill, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following post-

ings —
TIDY - KIRKPATRICK.—Nelson—Lieuts. G. Tidy, 6th Regiment Madras
Infantry, W. Kirkpatrick, 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, and W.
Nelson, 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to 15th
Regiment Madras Infantry till further orders, on the departure of
the 28th Regiment Madras Infantry for Vizianagrum.

Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., wing officer (on probation) 11th Regiment
Madras Infantry, to be attached to 17th Regiment Madras Infantry.

THOMAS, Lieut. E. H. S., wing officer (on probation) 15th Regiment
Madras Infantry, to be attached to 28th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Kerin, Surgeon M. W., arrived at Madras from Upper Burma, to do
duty. Station Hospital. Belgaum.

ARIN, Surgeon M. W., arrived at madras from Opper Burms, to do duty, Station Hospital, Belgaum.

ROUTH, Surgeon J. I., doing duty, Station Hospital, Saint Thomas's Mount, to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Calicut.

HATHAWAY, Surgeon H. G., in medical charge, Station Hospital, Calicut, to do duty, under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

The following orders are confirmed:—

HAYNE—By the general officer commanding eastern district, appointing Captain A. G. H. Hayne, wing officer 15th Regiment Madras. Infantry, to act as deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.—Colonel Ranking, proceeded to Secunderabad.

BARNARDISTON—By the general officer commanding Hyderabad sub-

sidiary force, directing that the duties of assistant adjutant-general be carried on by Lieut. N. W. Barnardiston, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, until the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Ranking.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
WILSON, Colonel J. N., second in command 31st Regiment Light Infantry, Staff Corps, for eighty-five days, from July 7, on private affairs.

THE Northern India Rifle Association has been quietly absorbed into the new Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, which will be worked from Army Head-Quarters. The prospectus and rules of the new Association are to be shortly issued.

# BOMBAY.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

# BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVII.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 29.)

HUNTER—SEALY—SALMON—The orders appointing Major F. M. Hunter, C.S.I., C.B., to act as political superintendent of Palanpur, and Captain C. W. H. Sealy to act as first assistant political resident at Aden and political agent for the Somali Coast, are hereby cancelled, and Lieut. Colonel W. A. Salmon is appointed to act as political superintendent of Palanpur during the absence of Colonel P. H. Le Corp.

Lydb, Captain M. T., assistant resident at Aden, assumed charge of the Perim division of the Aden district on June 11.

SNELL, Captain F. W., assumed charge of the duties of third assistant resident at Aden on June 14.

Hay, Lieut. Colonel C., having vacated his appointment in the police department from June 26, his services are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

MILNS, Surgeon A., M.A., M.B., is appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon. FURLOUGHS.

Morison, Mr. W. T., C.S., forest settlement officer, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date after July 31 as he may avail himself of it.

Hampton, Mr. G. H., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

WINCHESTER, Mr. C. B., C.S., acting first assistant collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for one year four months and two days, from Nov. 1 or subsequent date.

# MILITARY.

Bell, Colonel T., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to and reside in England.

TRITTON—The leave out of India granted to Lieut. C. Tritton, Staff Corps, had effect from the date he was struck off duty.

HUMFREY, Colonel F. T., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for ninety-two days, on medical certificate.

CARNEGY, Major-General A., of the Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance from July 27.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department:

Department:—
FEARN, Second Grade Senior Apothecary W., to be 1st grade senior apothecary, vice Ramehunder Shridar, retired, dated June 10.
FERNANDES, First Grade Apothecary F., to be 2nd grade senior apothecary, vice W. Fearn, promoted, dated June 10.
VIBGAS, First Grade Assistant Apothecary J. M., to be 2nd grade apothecary, vice J. Menezes, invalided, dated May 18.
Pais, First Grade Assistant Apothecary S., to be 2nd grade apothecary, vice F. Fernandes, promoted, dated June 10.
PRUCE, Sub-Assistant Apothecary C. A., to be 2nd grade assistant apothecary, vice S. Pais, promoted, dated June 10.
BURKE—The services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from May 31.
HAY—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. Hay, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from June 26.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, July 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

POOLS, Lieut. Colonel A., 5th Bombay Light Infantry, second in command (officiating commander), to be commandant, from July 30, vice Colonel Hunt, who vacates the appointment on attaining the colonel's allowance.

HENNELL, Major R., wing commander (officiating second in command), to be second in command, vice Lieut-Colonel Poole, appointed commandant.

NICHOLLETTS, Captain C. O., wing officer (officiating wing commander), to be wing commander, vice Major Hennell, appointed second in command.

SANKEY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. A. Sankey, No. 2-1 South Irish Division, has been promoted captain, and posted to No. 5-1 North Irish Division, R.A. vice Montgomery Campbell, seconded.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—

KNOWLES, Brigade-General C. B., C.B., adjutant-general, Bombay Army.

Army.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
PLACE, Lieut. F., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, from
July 31 to Nov. 30, on private affairs.

THE Staff salary attached to the appointment of Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, which has hitherto been Rs. 1,000 per mensem, has been reduced to Rs. 800.

# INDIA OFFICE.

# August 19. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. T. Buston, R.E., Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., Lieut. C. B. Judge, S.C., Lieut. B. R. Ward, R.E., Surg. D. Mullen, M.D., Lieut. W. A. J. O'Meara, R.E. Madras Estab.—Col. E. M. Norie, S.C., Surg. F. C. Smith. Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. J. Dickson, S.C.

CIVII.

Bengal Estab.—W. Monement, W. Griffiths, Surg. J. Ffrench-Mullen, R. F. Coppin, L. A. Forbes.

Madras Estab.—Surg. F. C. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—S. B. Thaker (Cov.).

# EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brig.-Gen. Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., six months; Lieut.-Col. H. Y. Murray, Cav., twenty-one days; Capt. St. J. F. Michell, S.C., three months; Lieut. W. J. Newell, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. F. W. Grant, S.C., two months; Lieut. W. R. Little, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Maj. H. H. Kelly, S.C., three months; Lieut. F. B.

Deane, S.C., six months.

\*\*Rombay Estab.\*\*—Maj. J. E. Gordon, Inf., six months; Surg.-Maj. P. S. Turnbull, M.D., two months.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—F. L. Denniston (Cov.), ten days' furlough and to return; R. Logan (Cov.), ten days' furlough and to return; G. A. Grierson (Cov.), five wee ks' furlough; T. R. Wynne, twelve months' extry. leave.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Lamb, S.C., Maj. A. J. F. Reid, S.C., Maj F. S. Carr, Inf., Col. O. Barnes, S.C. Eombay Estab.—Surg. G. E. Fooks.

Bengal Estab.—G. H. D. Walker, F. St. C. Grimwood (Cov.), W. E. Neale (Cov.), F. R. Hutchinson, J. Newall (Cov.), C. F. Manson, M. Macauliffe (Cov.), E. St. G. Kaye.

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMEN TS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

# OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown.		Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez,	Arrives Bombay.
•	1886.	Plymo'th				1886.
Euphrates	8 Sept.	9 Sept. Q'stown.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct
Serapis	22 Sept.	24 Sept. Q'stown.	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	21 Oct.
Crocodile	6 Oct.	8 Oct. Q'stown.	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan.
Jumna	5 Jan.	-	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	23 Feb.		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

# HOMEWARD

HOME WAND.							
Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th		
Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis	13 Nov. 26 Nov. 1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb.	27 Oct. 10 Nov. 24 Nov. 7 Dec. 12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	29 Oct. 12 Nov. 26 Nov. 9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	2 Nov. 16 Nov. 30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	1886. 11 Nov. 25 Nov. 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan. 10 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.		
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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

# ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 16, Bengal (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta.—18, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 17, Ancona (s), London; Loodiana (s), London; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.—18, Ballaarat (s), Australia; Inchgarnie (s), Liverpool. CALCUTTA.-

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 17, Rewa (s), London.—18, City of Khios (s), Clyde; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 18, Sorrento (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—Aug. 14, Clan Sinclair (s), Marseilles.—17, Zambesi (s), Hong Kong.
MADRAS.—Aug. 13, Clan Stuart (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Cathay, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. Reece, Mr. J. M. Inoreenas, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. W. Cattrall. From Brindisi: Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish, Capt. Spragge, Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mr. W.

S. S. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Strain, Mr. J. Littlejohn, Mrs. Midwinter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rhind and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. John Rogers, Mr. J. Carpenter, Mr. E. J. Dickson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Madras: Mr. J. F. Davies, Mr. Frecheville, Mr. Samborne.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Billing and child.

For Port Said: Mr. A. Burnie, Mrs. West and child.

For Colombo: Capt. A. B. Blackburn, Mr. R. Heath.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Mrs. Hammond and friend, Mr. S. W. Chart, Rèv. R. S. Burnett, Miss Bevan, Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Rev. R. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Totill and three daughters, Capt. S. H. Harrison. \*Prom Brindisi\*. Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. A. Bennett, Mr. G. Dolby, Colonel J. C. Grant, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Meares and child, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. R. A. Willis, Surgeon-Major E. Tandy, Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. McLogan, Capt. McMullen, Mr. J. R. Croft, Mr. Ruttonjee Bowwanjee, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Mr. G. W. Deane, Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Figg. \*From Venice\*\* Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. A. D. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. S. Pinhey, Mr. Durst.
For Aden: Mr. J. Haggard. \*From Venice\*\* Dr. Monks. For Malta: Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Nibbs, Mr. Sinclair.

S.s. \*Rosetta\*\* from London Sept. 9: 5.5 \*Caroling\*\* from Venice Sept. 16.

For Malta: Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Nibbs, Mr. Sinclair.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and four children, Mr. E. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hogge, Mr. B. Bell, Colonel Channer, V.C. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Mr. H. Melvill, Major Boughey, Lieut. Colonel H. Pritchard, Colonel C. H. Moore, Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. W. Vivian, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, Mr. J. Kimber, Mr. W. B. Sair, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. M. Holms, Capt. Hawkes, Mr. J. C. Veasey, Mr. J. McMinn, Brigade-Surgeon Hunter, Mr. Rainford, Mr. A. L. M. Turner, Mr. L. P. Shirres, Mr. Flood Murray.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. F. A. Gillett.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell, Colonel Thackeray, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. A. W. Lindsay, Mr. Martin, Mr. Alex. White. From Venice: Mr. T. Watson and friend.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson, Mr. C. K. and Mrs. Morris.

For Madras: Mrs. Powell.

For Madras : Mrs. Powell.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey, Miss Sellon, Mrs. Hallam, Mr. T. O Brien, Mrs.

Jervon. From Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhinigubhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Monk, Mr. Mackenzie, Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. French, Archbishop Goethals, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. R. Innes, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Messrs. C. and H. C. Shridan, Mr. R. O. Wales, Major Darwin, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. Branden, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. Rooper, Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson, Mr. Leslie Saunders, Surgeon-General R. Webb, Mr. T. S. Anderson. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Wathen.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. East, Colonel Laird, Mr. Heyden and child. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mis. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Herbst, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. Glover, Mrs. H. P. Picot, Lieut. Russell, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. H. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. H. Ward, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Surgeon-Major McNally, Mr. H. J. Pratt, Major Wilson, Mr. C. E. Pierse, Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. W. E. F. Handcock.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler.

Chandler.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, Miss Pierson, Mrs. and Miss Hugh-Rowlands. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell, From Brindisi: Mr.

Hugh-Rowlands. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Loraine King and two infants, Mr. Goddes, Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum, child and infant, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. J. S. Middleton. From Brindisi: Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bulteel. From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

igram. For Malta : Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Forster. For Port Said : Miss Driver.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. James White, Mrs. W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady Paker, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. F. W. M. Holliday, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Carne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. P. W. Gilliland, Mr. T. C. Leyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. G. L. Searight, Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mrs. Arnott and four children, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Grey, Mr. R. Ewing, Mrs. Tollemache and infant. \*From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Sulivan, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. Karpiles, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Mulrany, Mr. B. R. Russell, Surgeon H. Greany. \*From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern.

For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child, Mrs. White and infant.

infant.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law. From Venice: Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring and two sons. .

# Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. J. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. Torrie, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. S. Marshall and three children, Miss C. M. Stanbridge, Rev. R. H. Hart, Mrs. Lewer and two children, Mr. W. Leslie.

For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior and child, Mr. C. H. Heathcote, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. F. W. Cripps, Mr. J. D. Balfour.

J. D. Balfour.

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow, Miss Creighton, Mr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Puckeridge and family, Mr. E. J. Rowland, Mr. J. S. Henderson.

For Malta: Rev. Charles Chandler, Rev. E. Carroll, Rev. Charles Redman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss M. K. Hunt, Mr. G. H. Hunt. For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie, Mr. Arthur Playfair, Mr. A. J. Bolton. For Colombo: Mr. Evans, Miss Rogers.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Aug. 28.

For Colombo: Mr. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Huybertz and child.

For Madras: Mr. T. H. Andreac, Mr. Jas. McGregor, Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ogden.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, Miss Curran.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. H. Skeen and child, Miss G. Greason, Surgeon-Major H. P. Esde-White and Mrs. White, Mrs. A. Jacob and child and Miss Jacob.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child.
For Calcutta: Mr. J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forbes-Errington, Mr. H. E. T. Turner.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Sept. 25.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2. For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child.

Per s.s. Clan-Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Miss Thomas, Miss Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton. For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. Andrews, Aug. 15. From Bombay: Mr. Marrony, Mr. and Mrs. Coppen and infant, two Masters Cassell Capt. Willard, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mearn, Mr. J. M. Lane, Mr. J. B. G. Groom, Mr. Tyash, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and infant,

Capt. Speck.
From Calcutta: Mr. L. R. Forbes, Major Mayhew, Mr. A. Caird,
Mr. S. D. Gordon, Mr. Cockburn, Lieut. Ward, Rev. H. C. Carlyon.
From Madras: Colonel H. Rogers.
From Colombo: Lieut. J. A. Scott.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, Capt. Haselwood, left Bombay, Aug. 3. For London: Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. W. L. Nicker, Mrs. Lund, Mrs. Peyton and three children, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mr. J. Cummuskey, Mr. R. L. Wilson.

For Brindisi: Licut.-Colonel C. S. Noble, Mr. A. W. Hemans, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Nice, Colonel E. P. Gordon, Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Mr. L. W. Jervis, Major T. Baker, Mr. T. W. Sealey, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. C. Carroll.

For Venice: Mr. F. Place, Mr. E. Thornton.

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. Horne, from London, Aug. 19. For Bombay: Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. A. P. Thornton and infant, Mr. G. Brown.

For Aden: Major A. W. Fraser.
For Malta: Mr. W. A. Meek, Brigade-Surgeon and Mrs. Rudd,
Colonel Llewellyn, Lieut. Alexander, Mr. Thake, Mr. J. W. Elton,
Capt. J. H. Verschoyle, Mr. Appleyard, Mrs. Harley, Lieut.-Colonel
and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Alecasses and son, Mr. Azulay.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on Aug. 10, For London: Mrs. Dawson, Sayed Mohideen Alli Khan Bahadur,

Mr. W. P. Carson, Mr. R. Hyde.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. Gunpatrow S. Gaekwad, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. E. B. Ellis.

Per s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Aug. 17. For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon and infant, Mr. Leacock For Marseilles: Mr. J. McAndrew, Colonel J. C. Durand, Mr. E. F.

Mondy. For Brindisi: Mr. W. Partridge.

Per s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Aug. 24. For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart. For London: Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

# HOME.

# BIRTHS.

BOYLE—Aug. 16, at Chiselhamptor, Wallingford, the wife of Major Charles Boyle, 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a son.

CHEAFE—Aug. 14, at Inchdairnie, Leslie, Fifeshire, the wife of Captain George C. Cheape, of Wellfield, late 19th Hussars, of a daughter.

GUNSTON-Aug. 15, at Belfast, the wife of Captain Hamilton Gunston,

GUNSTON—Aug. 15, at Belfast, the wife of Captain Hamilton Gunston, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

HAY—Aug. 15, at 9, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Henry Hay, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

HELYAR—Aug. 17, at Poundisford, Somerset, the wife of Major Helyar, 3rd Hussars, of a son.

JONES—Aug. 14, at Basing House, Banstead, the wife of Colonel R. Owen Jones, C.B., Royal Engineers, of a son.

PENNINGTON—Aug. 14, at Bellefield, Jersey, the wife of J. B. Pennington, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

SIM—Aug. 15, at Derby, the wife of Captain G. H. Sim, R.E., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BIRD—Newton—July 3, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Ernest Adnam, younger son of the late Rev. George Bird, Vicar of Blindley Heath, Surrey, to Caroline Maud, only daughter of John Newton, of Rio de Janeiro, late Indian Civil Service.

HIGGENS—HILLYAR—Aug. 17, at Plymton St. Mary, Alfred William Buckle Higgens, Madras Civil Service, to Julia Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral H. S. Hillyar, C.B.

SCOTT—TIMINS—Aug. 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, Martin Scott, Captain 2nd Brigade Northern Division Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Edward Scott, Major 8th Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel K.R.V., to Amy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Octavius Frederick Timins, H.M.'s 82nd Regiment, of Tunbridge Wells.

Captain Octavius Frederick Timins, H.M.'s 82nd Regiment, of Tunbridge Wells.

WILLETT—WICKHAM—Aug. 12, John Saltren Willett, Lieut. King's Dragoon Guards, elder son of John Saltren Willett, of Petticombe, Devon, and Newington, Oxfordshire, to Gwendolen Ellendore, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel Wickham, late 33rd Regiment.

WORTLEY—GALLWEY—Aug. 17, at Preston, Sussex, Francis John, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the Hon. F. D. M. Stuart Wortley, to Ellen, second daughter of Lieut.-General Gallwey, R.E., Governor of Bermuda. of Bermuda.

## DEATHS.

CONNOLLY—Aug. 6, at Southsea, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late General William Hallett Connolly, Royal Marines Light

late General William Hallett Connolly, Royal Marines Light Infantry, aged 76.

DASHWOOD—Aug. 15, at 8, South-street, Park-lane, Jane, widow of Captain Frank Dashwood, late Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 69.

GABLAND—July 1, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major George Garland, late 43rd Light Infantry, aged 62.

Moggridge—Aug. 8, at Ealing, Dean, John Verbury Moggridge, Major-General late Royal Engineers, aged 60.

PARRY—Aug. 15, at Ascot, Berks, Major Edward Lane Parry, of 53, Onslow-square, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, in his 90th year.

EADE—Aug. 13, at the Home, St. Thomas's Hospital, Charles Gowdie Belli Reade, eldest son of Francis Edward Reade, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 41.

# INDIAN.

# BIRTHS.

GOLDSMITH-July 28, at Sutna, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, of a so

-July 24, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Kelly, of a son.

NORMAN-July 27, at Umritsur, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Norman,

C.M.S., of a son.

PECK.—July 22, at Midnapore, the wife of Surgeon F. S. Peck, Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

PRICE—July 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Staff Sergeant B. Price, of a

WALLACE-July 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. J. R. Wallace, of a

daughter. WILLIS-July 15, at Aden, the wife of Dr. Willis, 9th Regiment N.L. of a daughter.

Newey—Haworth—July 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis-road, Captain Alf. Newey, a.s. *Mameluke*, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. John Haworth, formerly of Blackburn, England.

# DEATHS

BIALE—July 23, at Calcutta, Susan, relict of Captain John P. Biale.
CHERRY—July 19, at Nellore, E. G. Zuleenie (Zoo), infant daughter of
John and Adeline Cherry, D.P.W.

DEANE—July 27, at Nahun, Sirmoor State, Surgeon-Major Andrew Deane, I.M.D.

Deane, I.M.D.

Haldane—July 19, at Bareilly, Lieut. E. H. V. Haldane, 30th P.I., Transport Officer, Sipri Circle.

Hemming—July 16, at Poona, Ada Cecil, the dearly-loved wife of Major F. W. Hemming, Military Secretary, aged 32.

Hill—July 23, at Sibi, Mr. John Hill, Telegraph Master.

Joseph—July 22, at Cawnpore, J. C. Reynolds, son of G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., aged six monohs.

Joseph—July 25, at Madras, J. Stapleton, son of John and Ellen Joseph, and grandson of the late Captain T. H. Godfrey, of Ootacamund, aged eight months.

Leonard, M.R.C.S.E.

STAINS—July 24, at Allahabad, F. Daisy, child of Lieut. J. Stains.

Leonard, M.R.C.S.E.

STAINS—July 24, at Allahabad, F. Daisy, child of Lieut. J. Stains, D.A.C., Transport Department, and Maria his wife, aged 11 months. TROTTER—July 13, at Munipur, Major W. F. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Munipur.



AFGHAN BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

The correspondent of the Pioneer with the Afghan Boundary Commission, writing from Camp Karkin, on June 30th, says The only question now remaining for settlement is the question regarding the point where the boundary is to strike the Oxus, and known briefly as the Khojah Salih question. The boundary has already been settled, and the pillars erected up to Dukehi, a has already been settled, and the pillars erected up to Dukuli, a point to the north of Andkhui, and some twenty miles west of the Oxus. The land between that and the river is almost entirely desert, with the exception of a strip of cultivation about a mile in width running along the banks of the Oxus, and inhabited by Ersari Turkomans, and it is just this strip of fertile land that the Russian Commissioner is now trying to lay claim to. the Russian Commissioner is now trying to lay claim to. The land on the Afghan side of the boundary belongs to the district of Akchah, and on the other side to Bokhara, but both sides are equally inhabited by Ersaris, who apparently occupy the whole of this portion of the left bank of the Oxus. Akchah came into Afghan possession some 37 years ago, and the Russians acknowledge it to be an integral portion of Afghanistan by the agreement of 1873. By that agreement the Afghan Boundary was said to extend as far down the Oxus as Khojah Salih, but the agreement apparently was written without any knowledge of the agreement apparently was written without any knowledge of the country in question, and the consequence is that when the Boundary Commission appeared on the scene, it was discovered that there was no such place on the Oxus as Khojah Salih, but that the district here along the river bank was known by the general name of Khwajah Salar from some old saint of that name who lies buried at a place called Ziarat i-Khwajah Salar. It was also discovered that some little time after the agreement of 1872 discovered that some little time after the agreement of 1873 between England and Russia the local Afghan and Bokhanan authorities met together and formally recorded the limits of their respective districts. The boundary was well known, and there never had been any quarrel about it; and the local authorities therefore simply marked out the frontier between their respective frontier villages, viz., Kham-i-ab on the Afghan and Bosagha on the Bokharan side, and there the matter rested till the present the Bokharan side, and there the matter rested till the present day. Instead, however, of gladly accepting this settlement by the Bokharan authorities, the Russian Commissioner claims the letter of the agreement of 1873, and has been delaying and putting off the completion of the settlement for the last month on the plea of making surveys and inquiries in furtherance of his claim. Ziarat-i-Khwajah Salar lies some twenty miles up the river from the boundary line between Kham-i-ab and Bosagha, but there was never any feraz or post there, as was supposed, in 1873, and all the Russian inquiries have failed, so far as we know, to make out any case for the boundary being fixed at the Ziarat, or any other any case for the boundary being fixed at the Ziarat, or any other place than where it now is. This, however, with the Russians, is of no moment, and, as was to be expected, we now hear that they have advanced their claims to Chuska Guzar, another ferry some forty more miles higher up the river, and, I presume, failing to make out any case there, they will go on claiming the next ferry, and so on. In fact, there seems to be no end to their claims, and one can only suppose their object is to delay the settlement of the frontier by all means in their power, and eventually, if possible, to escape the necessity of defining any frontier here at all, so as to leave a loophole for future encroachment.

The land at Kham-i-ab, having been in Afghan possession for the last thirty-seven years, will, of course, never be surrendered by the Amir, except under compulsion; and, on the other side, as the Bokharans have no claim to it whatever, we can only presume that the Russians are trying to get possession of it for themselves. This belief is strengthened by the fact that Lieutenaut-Colonel Tarkhanoff, the Russian Governor of Penjdeh, was lately summoned here from Penjdeh, and it was supposed that he was brought here on purpose, so that, in the event of Russia being able to get possession of any land on the bank of the river, he might be able to take charge of it as well as of Penjdeh, and thus have a continuous frontier from the Murghab right up to the Oxus. One can quite imagine the intense desire of Russia to obtain a permanent footing, however small, here on the bank of the Oxus. I presume the day is not far distant when the left bank of the Oxus will be taken from Bokhara and permanently annexed by Russia; but still I doubt if the time is ripe for it just yet, and the Russians would get all they want at present if they could manage to force us to surrender a strip of Afghan territory, just sufficient for them to form a frontier station where their troops would be a standing menace to Mazari-Sharif and to all Afghan Turkistan. It is not, therefore, the question of a few miles of land here or there that is of issue, but a vital point in the question of the future Russian advance, involving, in fact, the future fate of Turkistan. There is not the least doubt that any concession in the present case would enable Russia to avoid the annexation of Bokharan territory, and yet at the same time to hold out a visible threat to the Afghans, which all Turkistan could not fail to understand. However, the matter will, I suppose, be brought to an issue now without further delay, and we shall then await the final orders of Government as to the conclusion arrived at.

CHANDERNAGORE.—About a couple of months ago we mentioned that a new paper had been started in the little French

territory of Chandernagore, near Calcutta, the object of which paper, judging from its first number, appeared to be abuse of the Government of India, under French protection, but in the English language. We said that it was possible that a hint might be given to the Governor of the place that the "liberty of the Press," as understood by the seditious Natives, should not be altogether unrestricted, and this has brought forth some very indignant writing on the part of the Babus, who, owing everything to the generosity of the British rule, go into French territory to abuse it in safety. "Our skin," says the editor, "is tough enough for any number of arrows, broad or pointed, long or short; but we cannot make black white any more than The Broad Arrow can make us what we are not. We cannot sing Hosanna to the glory of the British Indian bureaucracy. It is idle to intimidate us. We are ready to run any risk." This, as it stands, is, of course, merely laughable as a specimen of Bengali gush, issued from a temporary safe retreat but our remark about the contemptible strength of the French garrison at Chandernagore has been twisted and turned to serve the usual seditious purpose. "We can tell the The Broad Arrow why Chandernagore does not require half-a-dozen Sepoys to keep it in order. It is because while England rules India by English bayonets, France holds her sway in the East by the sympathy of her subjects, and not by means of brute force." This picture of India being held down by armed force is one which certain English agitators at home are very fond of presenting to the imagination of their followers, but it is a false one. It is necessary for many excellent reasons that England should retain a large army in India; but were it four times as large, we could not hold the country if we had no hold also upon the sympathies of the people. The history of the French conquests in India is the history of brilliant achievements, resulting in loss of prestige and power from a lack of that very sympathy. Where England conqu

PERHAPS of all the classes which have prospered under British administration the coolie or wage-earning class, remarks the *Pioneer*, has shown the greatest advance in material welfare. The coolie has developed an independence of character which was before unknown; and though not much addicted to finery or luxuries, he is often seen nowadays carrying his own umbrella and puffing his own (not the stump of another man's) cheroot. The progress of education and of unbelief is as nothing compared with the progress of the umbrella. The import of British umbrellas into one of the least populous provinces in India reached a total of 50,000 in 1885. What total the consumption of country-made cheroots reaches can only be guessed. From year to year the popularity of tobacco in this form increases among the Natives of the country. The coolie on the road, the shopman squatting amid his wares, the sepoy swaggering through the bazaar—each and all puff their *Trichies* or *Burmahs* with the nonchalance of a sahib. The idea suggests itself that umbrellas and tobacco ought to contribute to the revenue. They are luxuries; and the imposition of a light duty on them would not make itself felt.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.—The Jam-i-Jamshed, in commenting upon the despatch of the Government of India and the reply thereto by the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the present uncertainty regarding the future relative value of gold and silver, and the consequent difficulties arising in the financial administration of India, says "the inhabitants of this country will be glad if the Government, instead of cutting down the expenditure in certain spheres of usefulness, will see their way to increasing their revenue in a mode which may be the least felt by the people. Experience teaches us that India is not accountry where direct taxes might with advantage be imposed, and it is now admitted on all hands that Government have made a mistake in levying the income-tax upon the people of this country. The Government in their present predicament propose to levy indirect taxes in India, but such taxes should not be as suggested by the Lords of the Treasury, such as to deprive the people of the articles of necessity. The Government of India threaten in their present straitened circumstances to increase the salt tax, but such a proceeding on their part will be deemed most unjust and extortionate by the public at large. It need hardly be stated that salt is one of the articles absolutely necessary for the life of man. The only tax which could at present to levied without being much felt by the people is the re-imposition of the import duty on English piece-goods. The lower classes of the inhabitants of this country prefer Indian piece-goods to English, for the reason that they are both cheap and durable. Such a tax, if imposed, would have to be borne by the higher classes who will not in the least feel its burden. Again, if the import duty was levied, there will be a cry raised by a certain portion of the English community that it is opposed to the principles of free trade. But the same argument could be successfully urged against these oppositionists, who have nothing to say against the imposition of duty o

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 36 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 85 October Cont. Security 50 110	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 48 to 47
	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 Prem.	Indian Terai 500 100 to —  Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
BOMBAY. — July 28.  GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Treacher and Co all 1,070 Thacker and Co all 185	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to Kangra Valley 100 par
our per Ceut Rs. 971 to - Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1011 to	LAND COMPANIES.  Colaba Co 121 660	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to
Six per Cent. Musicipal Loans 106 to — New French Losm, 5 per cent., 1871 — to —	Frero	Kurssong and Darjiling 250 90 to — Do. contributory 200 83 to — to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to — to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to -
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 92 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—July 30.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 26 to Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to Loobah 100 113 to 12)
Trust Bond	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 6 to 97 7	Lower Assam £7½ 23 to —  Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
BANKS.	41 of 1870 (1885) 99 4 to 10 1878-79 (1895) 100 10 to 100 12	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	41 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Do. contributory 90 8 to
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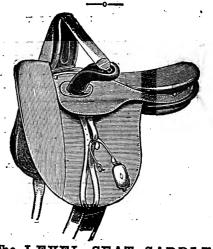
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CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY, Royal Horse Guards,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken: and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Shelk, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five-

# COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicino man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazzar.' SEE

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th August; from Allahabad to the 8th August; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 8th August.

It is announced that some time in October next the Viceroy will pay a visit to Poona, where a conference is to be held to consider the best method of converting the Bombay Army into an Army Corps.

THE HON. MR. C. P. ILBERT, who has been appointed Assistant Parliamentary Counsel, will, it is understood, be able to remain in India until the end of the current Legislative Session, as there is necessarily a good deal of business to be wound up, and much of it is important.

MR. ILBERT'S successor is already the object of speculation, and it is believed to be not improbable that Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, will be offered the Law Membership of the Viceroy's Council. The result would necessarily depend in the first place upon Sir Charles Turner's willingness to return to India.

SIE CHARLES BERNARD is spoken of as the probable successor of Sir C. Aitchison, and Mr. Crossthwaite as Sir C. Bernard's successor in the Chief Commissionership of Burma.

THE members of the Finance Commission have left Simla according to programme.

It is settled that the Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley succeeds Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the spring. Although this has long been accepted by the public as almost a foregone conclusion, it is considered satisfactory to know that the arrangement has been absolutely made.

THE French Consul-General, M. Harmand, is now at Simla on business connected with the furtherance of claims by French subjects in Upper Burma for compensation on account of losses suffered through the annexation.

EXPERIMENTS made on the North-Western Railway with the coal raised in the Salt Range show that it can be used in blocks just as it is cut from the seams, and that there is no necessity for converting it into patent fuel. This fact shows that the value of the Salt Range coal-field is likely to be even greater than was at first anticipated.

A most liberal allotment of funds has been made to the Hurnai Railway, with a view to its rapid completion, and it is now believed that the line will be laid to the Peshin plateau by the end of next March.

THE first report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Punjab is as follows:—"Condition of cotton crop generally very good. So far a full average crop is expected."

BRIGADE-SURGEON BRADSHAW, Administrative Medical Officer at Quetta, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Surgeon-General, and appointed Principal Medical Officer with the troops in Egypt.

Mr. J. B. Pennington, a Madras civilian of nearly twenty-four years' service, is shortly going on furlough for two years previous to retiring.

Cases of decoity are still of frequent occurrence in Upper Burma; but, notwithstanding, trade is steadily increasing.

SKIRMISHING about Ningyan, says a Burma telegram, has been continuous lately. The hettest work was on the 21st July, when the enemy once approached to within thirty yards of our stockades.

A BILL to enable the Bombay Municipal Corporation to raise increased revenues from town duties has been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE regulations regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Service have been revised.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, the Hon. Forbes Adam, the chairman, referred to the silver question. He contended that the reduction in the value of the metal had been advantageous to the trade of India. He, however, advocated the issue of a Royal Commission on the currency crisis.

During the official year, up to the end of June, the Indian imports and exports of gold amounted to 102 lakhs and 25 lakhs respectively; while those of silver amounted to 203 lakhs and 14 lakhs.

In their reply to the Finance Committee, the judges of the Calcutta High Court point out that the net profits on process fees in 1884 was twelve lakhs. They also point out that the expenditure on the courts has by no means kept pace with the increase of business, and that it is only with the utmost difficulty that the judicial officers are able to dispose of the business at all. The judicial officers are too few, while the establishments are weak and underpaid.

paid.

THE Judges think it their duty to decline to offer any suggestions for the reduction of expenditure.

It is that said that a railway will be made to Mandalay at an estimated cost of some two millions sterling.

THE Simla Brewery Company is about to establish a brewery at Mandalay. An agent has been sent there for

the purpose.

WORK on the Lahore tramway is to be commenced immediately, all the shares in the company having been taken up.

An Irishman named Johnston is reported to have recently arrived at Hyderabad, having travelled here from the camp of the Afghan Boundary Commission, viâ Quetta and Bombay. Johnston possesses certificates from some of the officers of the Commission, certifying that he was attached to the Russian Camp, and that he is a native of the British Islands, although he has almost forgotten his own tongue. His history is a very curious one. At the age of five he was captured and taken across the borders by Afghans, amongst whom he resided until about a year ago, when he escaped and joined the Commission as it was marching through Afghanistan. He speaks Persian, Pushtoo and Turki with great fluency, but his knowledge of English is of the most elementary character.

With reference to the announced discovery of coal in the Punjab, the Indian Engineer says:—"We have to express our doubts as to the possibility of turning the field to a profitable account. The very fact of the seam being 20 to 24 inches thick carries with it the conviction that, in this country, it is not possible of mining—even on the scientific principles advocated by a contemporary. In England, circumstances are different, and, where such seams are worked, it is only exceptionally in connection with other minerals, such as ironstone, which is wrought at the same time with the coal—both minerals being sometimes found alternating with each other in thin bands. It is this important condition which induces capitalists at home to launch into mining undertakings of this class. Dr. Warth is evidently not aware of the fact that in this country a miner will not work in a seam which does not admit of operations being carried on in an erect posture or so near that posture as possible. We are informed by those who have had to deal with all kinds and depths of seams, that they have invariably found a persistent avoidance on the part of miners of such of them as induce a disadvantageous working postura. We should be glad to know how Dr. Warth means to conduct his mining operations under conditions so adverse to a successful issue. Had Dr. Warth been an expert in mining matters—which we are informed he is not—he would not have held out the hope of a general mineral fuel prospect for the Punjab Railways on data so scant, or on evidence of such an imperfect kind."

# Hotes of the Week.

By the Overland Mail received to-day come complaints from the Indian Press as to the way in which it has been treated with regard to the information about Sir Grant Duff's successor. "The Governorship of Madras," says one paper, "has been the subject of more harmless misstatements, not to say much about ingeniously conjectural leader paragraphs, than any office that has been in the gift of the Crown during these days of appointing and disappointing." First of all, Sir John Eldon Gorst was nominated by Reuter, but shortly afterwards deposed in favour of Lord Harris, who is written of by an Indian contemporary as "the smart young nobleman who had played cricket in England, had worked as Under-Secretary at the India Office, and who, in going to Madras, would have found himself on the paths of his ancestors." The intelligence had, however, reached India by wire that the Honourable Robert Bourke had been offered the appointment; "but his acceptance of the office is doubtful" is the supplementary information given.

The Bombay Gazette, commenting upon this, says that the doubt is discouraging, but hopes that Mr. Bourke may be prevailed upon to go to Madras. "It would be one of his recommendations that he is a brother of the late Lord Mayo, and that he partakes of the bonhommie of that most acceptable of Viceroys. He has filled only one office in the Administration—that of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—but he has filled it twice, and his second nomination to it must be taken as a sign of his fitness for responsibility." Then the writer mournfully concludes:—"Much e'se might be said in his favour, but when the favourite of each day is scratched there is small inducement to recount all his performances."

But the doubt no longer exists. Mr. Bourke has, after some hesitation, accepted the Governorship of Madras, and goes direct to his appointment on the 4th of November next. His claims upon his party at home were strong enough to have warranted his nomination to a position much nearer the Cabinet, but he is not a man to push his personal interest before other considerations. What we believe to be the general opinion as to his fitness for the Governorship of Madras we say in another column. In a past Conservative Ministry he possessed the full confidence of his chief, the late Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury knows that he is sending to a difficult and delicate position a tried and trusted man, who will amply justify his momination.

MR. BOURKE has had the courage to accept a task from which the boldest of politicians might shrink if even a moiety of the reports be true concerning the confusion and corruption which it is said now reign at Madras. By the very mail to hand a writer, reviewing what are now known as the Madras scandals, says of the late régime under Mr. Grant Duff: "For close on five years maladministration has been the order of the day. Not mere error of judgment deflecting men from the path of wisdom, not mere ignorance pleading forgiveness for a pardonable aberration, but a resolute closing of the eyes to justice." There may be much personal bitterness in this, but the writer is not alone in making statements which, if only partly true, show that the new Governor of Madras has an Augean stable to cleanse rather than a bed of Oriental roses to lie upon.

MAJOR STEWART MACKENZIE, 9th Lancers, who served and was severely wounded in the late Afghan campaign, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras. Mr. Bourke takes with him as Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Wyndham Quin, 16th Lancers, who saw some service with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer War of 1881. Lord Marsham also accompanies Mr. Bourke as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

THE rumour that Sir Charles Berfard is to succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab is causing

some comments in India. Able and amiable as Sir Charles friends hold him to be, it cannot be held as a fact that he has been a success in Barma, and to reward failure in one Province by a transfer to another on the most dangerous frontier of the Indian Empire will hardly be considered as an act of wisdom. Sir Charles Bernard, like Sir Grant Duff, has theories of his own as to how the world ought to be governed; only the world goes its own way in spite of the theories. Facts upset "fads," and hence—failure.

THE Volunteers in India are sharing the ate of prophets who have no honour in their own country. The Government of India have lately decided that a Volunteer officer in command of a battalion of Volunteers in India is not an officer of "Her Majesty's Forces" or of "Her Majesty's Indian Forces." It is to be hoped that the Government will be able to find out to what force a Volunteer officer should belong before the revised edition to the Volunteer Regulations sees the light, for under present regulations it is difficult to say what they are.

"When," asks a military contemporary, "will some steps be taken to check the inconsistencies and uncertainties of court-martial sentences? By the latest mail from India there comes a report of two courts-martial held in the Bengal Presidency, exemplifying the necessity of reform in the direction we have hinted at. In one instance a soldier is tried for pointing a loaded rifle at a lance-corporal and afterwards 'kicking him on the legs with his boots,' and is sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; in another instance a soldier discharges his rifle loaded with ball cartridge at a comrade and wounds him, for which offence he is sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but recommended to mercy on the ground of his excitable temperament. In the former case five years of the sentence was remitted by the Commander-in-Chief; in the latter the recommendation to mercy was rejected. Surely in both cases there has been something very like a miscarrying of justice. An attempt at murder is punished by a sentence of one year's imprisonment with a recommendation, to mercy—the pointing of a rifle at a lance-corporal and kicking him with boots, entails a sentence of ten years' penal servitude!"

THE following is a List of the Candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the Competitive Examination held at Burlington House on the 9th inst., and following days. Thirty-seven candidates competed for the twenty-five appointments; thirty-three were reported qualified.

טי גטין	a quannea.					
1	R. P. Macnamara	•	•••	•••		marks.
2	H. W. Pilgrim	•••	•••	•••	2,970	"
3	J. McD. Swinbur	ne	•••	•••	2,779	"
4	G. B. French	•••	•••	•••	2,740	;;
5	F. W. Thomson	•••	•••	•••	2,735	"
6	G. C. Hall		•••	•••	2,730	"
. 7	S. H. Henderson	•••	•••	•••	2,715	"
8	C. R. M. Green		•••	***	2,710	"
9	J. E. Dyson		•••		2,650	"
10	C. N. Bensley	•••	•••	•••	2,630	31
ii	E. H. Brown	•••			2,620	•
	(B. B. Grayfoot	•••	•••	•••	2,570	"
12	J. G. Jordan	•••	•••		2,570	"
14	J. H. Sellick		• •••	•••	2,530	"
15	E. C. Hare	•••	•••	•••	2,490	33
	F. C. Clarkson	•••	•••	•••		"
16	R. N. Castor	•••	•••	•••	2,480	;;
17		•••	•••	• • •	2,470	29 .
	H. M. Morris	•••	• • •	•••	2,470	".
19	F. G. Maidment	•••	•••	•••	2,400	,,,
20		• • •	•••	•••	2,370	21
21	J. T. Blancard	•••	•••	•••	2,350	
22	JE. A. W. Hall	•••	•••	•••	2,340	
	/D. II. Bediand	_•••	•••	•••	2,340	;,
24		M,D.	•••	•••	2,330	33
25	A. R. P. Russell	•••	•••	•••	2,315	3)
		•				••

WEERLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—1. Amount to be remitted during 1886-87. £13,681,568. 2. Remitted from 1st April to 31st July, 1886, £2,209,300. 3. Balance to be remitted from 1st August, 1886, to 31st March, 1887, £11,522,208.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

An up-country newspaper has published an apparently inspired summary of the work done by the Finance Committee during its three months' session at Simla. From this it would appear that the first and most important work undertaken—namely, the revision of the financial contracts between the supreme and provincial Governments—seems likely to result in a gain to the former from of 40 to 50 lakhs of rupees. It is believed that considerable economies will be recommended in the Public Works and several other Departments of the supreme Government, and it may be found possible to effect a saving in military expenditure by means of financial decentralization and by cutting down or abolishing certain offices. The existing system of travelling allowances is understood to have been strictly examined, and what is known as Simla allowances to have been exceptly revised. what is known as Simla allowances to have been carefully revised. The Committee also inquired into the cost of moving the Government between Calcutta and Simla, and what saving would be effected by permanently locating certain offices at one or the other of those places; and possibly their report may contain a recommendation on this subject. The travelling members of the Committee have now finished their conference with the North West Provinces Government at Names Tell and have gone North-West Provinces Government at Nynee Tal, and have gone to meet the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. completing their business with him they will proceed this week to Poonah and discuss various matters with the Bombay Government.

The Calcutta Trades Association have addressed a long memo-The Calcutta Trades Association have addressed a long memorial to the Government on the silver question, urging that no time should be lost in facing the difficulty and adopting a remedy. It is not, they say, a matter of so much moment at what exchange value the rupee may be, as that it should acquire a fixed and practically unchangeable value in relation to gold. They think a considerable alleviation of the present critical state of exchange could be effected by the removal of existing restrictions on the local purchase of Government stores. They contend that the present method of selling Council bills is open to serious objections. They deny that Indian trade is benefited by the fall of silver, and they express an opinion that bimetallism would afford

tions. They deny that Indian trade is benefited by the fall of silver, and they express an opinion that bimetallism would afford the best means of putting an end to the present difficulty.

Reports of damage from floods continue to come from various quarters, as is usual at this time of the year. In Eastern Bengal a railway station is said to be damaged, and the Dacca State Railway is breached. News from Assam tells of an alarming rise in the river Brahmapootra. It does not, however, seem that it has done much injury as yet. Several parts in the Sylhet district are inundated, and the people are suffering much. Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway has been stopped for some days owing to a breach, over which passengers and goods have to be ferried. In that district the floods are now subsiding, but the crops have suffered some injury. The rainfall in Darjeeling and Torai has been abnormal, and will probably tend to diminish the outturn of tea from that district; and the same cause will prevent the Behar indigo outturn reaching the original estimate. On the other hand, the jute crop of Eastern Bengal is likely to exceed the average.

the average.

The Viceroy leaves Simla about the end of October.

The Vicercy leaves Simla about the end of October. After a tour along the frontier he will probably proceed to Western and Southern India, visiting Baroda, Poonah, Bangalore, and Octacamund. The Government offices close at Simla on the 30th of October and reopen at Calcutta on the 15th of November.

Mr. Ilbert will probably leave India early in November. It is understood that Sir A. Rivers Thompson and Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, will be succeeded early next year by Sir Steuart C. Bayley and Sir Auckland Colvin respectively. Mr. Elliott, President of the Finance Committee, is likely to take Sir Auckland Colvin's place as Finance Minister. place as Finance Minister.

# BURMA.

MANDALAY, AUGUST 19. A great calamity has occurred. Last evening, at about six o'clock, the river embankment which protects Mandalay burst or was cut northward of the town. The Irrawaddy is in high flood, and the larger portion of the town was indundated. The

flood, and the larger portion of the town was indundated. The portion which has been inundated is that which escaped the recent incendiary fires. The depth of water over the inundated district varies from 4ft. to 20ft. A great number of houses were swept away, and probably 50,000 people are left houseless.

Great distress must ensue. An enormous quantity of property, especially of provisions, is destroyed. The great bazaar has 5ft. of water in it. The difficulty of people in obtaining food is greatly increased by the want of a market. The inundation is increasing, and is likely to last some time. The highest floods in the Irrawaddy have yet to come.

The breach in the embankment is 250 feet wide. The inun-

The breach in the embankment is 250 feet wide. The inun-

dated district, which comprises the chief commercial portion of the town, is about five miles long by two wide. A portion of the inundated district was thinly inhabited, but there has been a heavy loss of life, although the exact numbers cannot be ascerneary loss of fire, atthough the exact numbers cannot be ascertained. Owing to the losses caused by the inundation much distress prevails in Mandalay, and business is almost suspended. Commercial difficulties are increased owing to the principal Mandalay traders being creditors of the late Burmese Government, and their claims for payment have not yet been decided upon by the Government of India.

For some days before the inundations the military authorities feared an attempt by the insurents to out the subankment, and

feared an attempt by the insurgents to cut the embankment, and kept patrols to guard it. The civil authorities, however, appear

to have neglected keeping the embankment in good order, a duty always carefully carried out by the Burmess Government.

The authorities were unaware of the embankment having given way for some hours after the occurrence. The Irrawaddy Flotilla

Company have been very active in relieving the sufferings of the people and have rendered valuable service.

Sir Charles Bernard and Mr. Burgess are both absent at Bhamo. The absence of any civil officer of position or experience

is severely felt.

The inundation of Mandalay will for a time greatly increase the difficulty of military operations, as communication with the outposts and the despatch of reinforcements or supplies will be

wery difficult.

The former English Residency, lately occupied as a barrack by the 23rd Madras Regiment, and other posts have been temporarily abandoned owing to the inundation.

Desultory skirmishing with the insurgents continues.

It is officially announced that by the 20th of October reinforcements, consisting of two batteries of artillery, four tattalions of British Infantry, three regiments of Native Cavalry, and five regiments of Native Infantry will arrive in Burms. The forces in Native Infantry will arrive in Burms. Upper Burma will then number about 35,000 men, and will be divided into six brigades. Sir Herbert McPherson will assume the chief command.

There is much sickness among the troops at Bhamo. Four hundred, or 25 per cent. of the entire force, are in hospital. At Membu, a very unhealthy station, 450 are in hospital.

Sir Charles Bernard has arrived from Bhamo.

The engineers have cut the embaukment south of Mandalay to let out the water in the town. There is no result as yet. The river is stationary. It is reported from Bhamo that the water is falling there. When the river has fallen nine feet the upper portion of the town will be relieved. The lower portion will continue inundated for a long period. tinue inundated for a long period.

It is useless to attempt to repair the embankment until November. The breach is now 300 yards wide. In 1877 a por-tion of the embankment burst, but the inundation was not then nearly so extensive as now.

nearly so extensive as now.

The present catastrophe is undoubtedly largely due to inadequate provision for public works. Only 10 lakhs are allowed for the whole province, including railway survey. No funds were available for keeping the embankment in repair. The value of the property lost and the injury caused by the inundation it is estimated will largely exceed 100 lakhs.

It is urgent that public works should be undertaken. The railway which is surveyed near Mandalay should be forthwith begun. It would greatly assist in the pacification of the province, and would prevent great suffering among the people by affording means of subsistence.

Mr. Daly, recently appointed Inspector-General of Police, has arrived and assumed command.

The death of the Myentzein Prince is reported from Yewcon and Kyouksai as having occurred on the 13th from fever. The intelligence is not confirmed, but the report, it is clear, is widely believed. The Myentzein Prince was about fourteen years of age, and his troops were commanded and his affairs managed by his two uncles. Unless his forces are dispersed his death is comparatively unimportant. His younger brother, who was with him, or some other soi-disant Alompra Prince will take his

Desultory fighting continues. On the 18th Lieutenant Higgins, of the 21st Madras Regiment, with 130 Sepoys and military police, defeated the insurgents near Yeu, with a loss of 50 killed. On the same day Lieutenant Smith of the Hampshire Regiment, with a body of European mounted infantry and police, defeated the insurgents at Yamoen, driving them from a stockaded position with a loss of 32 killed. Our loss was one Sepoy killed, and two of the Hampshire Regiment and two Sepoys severely wounded.

The water in the inundated district has fallen six inches. A

The water in the inundated district has faited six inches. A large number of corpses have been found.

It is now known on unquestionable authority that strong representations were made some time ago to the Secretary for Upper Burma by the Council of Burmese Ministers, who have been retained in office to advise the Government, as to the urgent necessity which existed to repair the Bund before the floods. This recommendation was, unfortunately, not acted on.

At a recent interview with the Burmese Archbishop I asked At a recent interview with the Burmese Archbishop I asked his opinion of the treaty recently concluded with China concerning Burma, and explained its provisions to him. The Archbishop declared that he thought the rulers had done wisely and justly in making it; during the reign of Mindone embassies had been sent to China every ten years, although Theebaw had not sent any. The Archbishop added, he was not aware of China having sent similar embassies to Burma.

It is essential that some general rules should be established for dealing with insurgents who are captured. The manner in which the amnesty proclamation was administered in certain districts completely nullified Lord Dufferin's statesmanlike policy. Boshway, who now requires a brigade to check him, offered to surrender if his life were spared. This was refused, although, since the conquest of Burma, Boshway does not appear to have committed any crime except that of fighting against us. Boshway's brother surrendered under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, in similar circumstances, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. If this system continues an early pacification of the country is hopeless. In the Pagan district Captain Eyre, Deputy Commissioner, deals with prisoners in a wiser and more merciful spirit, and his district, extending to 14,000 square miles, shows satisfactory results.

results.
Surgeon-General Farrell has assumed charge of the Military Medical Department, relieving Dr. Mackinnon, who rendered excellent service in organising both civil and military hospitals.
The following officers have been appointed to the command of the three new brigades which are to be formed in Burma in October:—Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart; 1st Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General C. J. East; 2nd Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General W. S. A. Lockhart.

It is to be hoped, now that the Government are about so largely to increase the force in Burma, that an effort will be made to

to increase the force in Burma, that an effort will be made to secure what has hitherto been wanting—namely, good intelligence, power, rapid motion, prompt action, and constant harassing of the dacoits. Without these the work of pacification will be a long and tedious business. It is, indeed, open to doubt whether the end in view might not be more easily attained, not by pouring in troops, but by raising a large, well organised and well-equipped force of miltary police, recruited chiefly from non-Burmese tribes, but with a certain proportion of Punjabees non-Burmese tribes, but with a certain proportion of Punjabees to give backbone, and commanded by specially selected officers. Such a force acting under district officers would be better able to protect the peaceful villagers and follow up the dacoits than would the regular military expeditions. It is in the highest degree important, too, that the lower ranks of the Civil Administration should be largely increased, that the officers should be carefully chosen, that preference should be given to those who have some knowledge of the country and language and that the have some knowledge of the country and language, and that the higher executive posts should invariably be conferred on men who have some experience in Burma, and not, as has been done in some cases, on Indian civilians who are wholly ignorant of the Burmese language and customs.

Another matter of urgency is improvement in communications, roads, and railways, works which will not only materially facilitate the restoration of order, but will also tend to the develop-

ment of the country.

But whatever be the means adopted, the work of pacification should be pushed on. Delay will have the effect of increasing the difficulty, and of raising troubles with the Shans, the Kach-yens, and other hill tribes, and of opening the door to possible complications with China.

Rangoon, August 22. Intelligence received here states that the steamer Kah-Byoo, with troops, proceeded to a point five days' voyage above Kendat, and captured a stockade, making prisoners the rebel chief and 30 of his followers.

In consequence of unusual floods, the navigation of the river is difficult.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALGUTTA, AUGUST 22.

will start of It is expected that the Boundary Commission will start on their return journey next month.

ST. Petersburg, August 22. More particulars are published here about the Russian emissary in Wakham, and the proposal to submit it to Russian domination of the Khan of Tash Kurghan, who is reported to have made the following speech to the assembled deputies, probably in the presence of the Russian agent:—

"We are but a very small handful of people in comparison with the countless soldiers of the great White Czar. We have not enough fighting material wherewith to oppose the troops of

not enough fighting material wherewith to oppose the troops of Russia. Only the English could help us, but between their land and ours are impassable mountains, and, besides, the Khan of

Badakshan will not permit them to pass through his territory."

The assembly then decided to despatch an Embassy to the

Governor-General of Turkestan.

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg to-day, commenting on the explanations given to the British Parliament on the 19th inst. by the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill with reference to the recall of the English members of the Afghan

Boundary Commission, says that the words of the British Ministers seem to indicate a spirit of conciliation, of which note should he taken.

# BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22. Sir Oliver St. John is now making a tour of the country south of Khelat, and is trying to secure the arrest of Jam Ali, rebel son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, who escaped from Sibi some time ago and took refuge with the Mangal Chief at Wad.

We have received the following from the India Office:-

From Viceroy, August 25.
Military No. 308, Private Thomas Jones, No. 500, Private
H. Chaldwin, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, severely wounded at Samoon, on the 18th.

# ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BRITISH POLITICS AND INDIAN INTERESTS. (Pioneer.)

What is the moral of the late elections so far as the affairs of What is the moral of the late elections so far as the affairs of India are concerned? Perhaps at the first glance some one will answer—they have no moral for us; they related exclusively tone single domestic question. But is not that in itself a most important fact in its bearing on India? More and more of late years it has come to pass that the whole course of each general election has been determined by some one question of current politics, and this time the melancholy truth has been that the election has been that they have been they ha politics, and this time the melancholy truth has been that the election has hardly deserved that name at all, except that it has indirectly given rise to a new House of Commons, and thus to a new regime. It has really been what the papers have boldly been calling it at home, a plébiscite. Nothing more has been thought about in reference to any candidate coming forward between Cornwall and Caithness than whether he would help to turn Mr. Gladstone out or help to keep him in. And yet the regiment of delegates returned to Westminster to vote on that question are incidentally entrusted with supreme control of all problems of delegates returned to Westminster to vote on that question are incidentally entrusted with supreme control of all problems of administration that can possibly crop up for years to come in any part of the British Empire, except so far as the people in constitutional colonies are in a position to deal with some problems for themselves. Now, a House of Commons of that kind is not a body which can on the face of things pretend to be well qualified to give decisive votes about the affairs of a country so remote as India from the home and understanding of the British Demos. Certainly the House of Commons has not yet been degraded in practice to the level towards which a perpetuation of the present system of politics in England will surely though slowly press it down. There is a prestige about a seat in Parliament still, which still renders the privilege attractive for English gentlemen; and in this way the members pitchforked by a plébiscite into the green benches are better able to discharge the all-round duties of Imperial councillors than the system on which they are elected of Imperial councillors than the system on which they are elected now would seem to promise. But the situation is growing worse and worse. The fortunes of Great Britain are in the hands of the populace. The instincts of the populace have proved by no means discreditable so far, but they are wavering and uncertain, and there will not always be a mad Minister with a scheme of and there will not always be a mad Minister with a scheme of national disintegration in his hand to drive the voters at future general elections by flocks and herds wholesale into the Conservative camp. The Government of England is to be steadied for a little while now under the influence of the singular revulsion of feeling which Mr. Gladstone has unintentionally brought about, but on some other occasion democratic passion will assert itself afresh, and a country depending on the issue of periodical plébiscites, with all its secondary problems settled in the intervals by chance, must certainly be recognised as one which is rapidly divesting itself of the attributes which ought to distinguish the Premier State of a great Imperial confederation like the British Premier State of a great Imperial confederation like the British

Will this process of change go on until the natural unsuitability of democratic institutions at home, to harmonise with Imperial responsibilities abroad, give rise to some convulsion in which the continued maintenance of British rule in India becomes impossible? As has been truly prophesied a long while ago, if India is ever lost to England, it will be lost on the floor of the House of Commons; and if the politicians of India—lightly declaiming about their wrongs without a particle of desire in their hearts for the withdrawal of the British régime—do not learn to look at the whole subject in a new way, the ultimate course of this country's history may yet he found to ultimate course of this country's history may yet be found to hold in reserve for them some very disagreeable surprises. The question may come to be not whether England will lose India, but whether India will lose England—and all the English troops and officials scattered about this land, who are not without their uses for Bengalis and the Hindu population generally. No one at present may be able to foresee definitely how such a loss as that might be brought about; but all philosophical historian are agreed that a state which is on ultra democracy at home he are agreed that a state which is an ultra-democracy at home hancever yet been able to hold great dependencies and exercise



benevolent despotism abroad. How are we to guard, as far as that can be done, against the vindication of past traditions in the case that so much concerns us? Surely that is really the problem, if we look at the matter in a statesmanlike way, that everyone interested in the welfare of India ought to be thinking over against the time likely to come round again next year, when the Administration of India may be overhauled by Parliament or the Government at home in a very thorough-going way. And as surely its earnest contemplation—in a patriotic and large-minded spirit—will point to the conclusion that it is only by the gradual disentanglement of Indian affairs from Parliamentary interference disentanglement of Indian affairs from Parliamentary interference that the maintenance of the Government of India on a practical footing can be secured—its strength, consistency, and dignity of purpose safeguarded. Parliament may, indeed, continue to debate Indian affairs, and no particular harm need onsue. Indian candidates may be returned to the House of Commons for such English constituencies as would be willing to give them a mount, and the results may be very satisfactory to all interests concerned; but the supremely important thing to aim at is that the control of affairs in this country should come to be less the sport of Parliamentary majorities and of party catastrophes the control of affairs in this country should come to be less the sport of Parliamentary majorities and of party catastrophes which have nothing to do with India any more than with signs of the Zodiac. The future of India, civilisation of India, the continued well-being of the Indian people, and their steady onward movement in the direction of civilised constitutional control over their own affairs, depends really upon the health and vigour of that organisation which some Native patriots are so insanely desirous of weakening—the Government of India in India. That element of the present organisation which represents the dangerous entanglement of our affairs with the convulsions of the British democracy is—the Government of India in St. James's Park. There is the nervecentre on which at present the diseases of Parliamentary intrigue covernment of India in St. James's Park. There is the herve-centre on which at present the diseases of Parliamentary intrigue operate with such fatal effect. Paralyse that nerve-centre, and the glorious anomalies of the existing Indian régime may be protected for an indefinite time, and may only give way at last to the ultimate development of a constitutional system out

The permanent health of the Indian Government would certainly not be accomplished by the mere abolition of the Secretary of State's Council under conditions that would leave the India of State's Council under conditions that would leave the India Office clerks in a position to dictate in the Secretary of State's name to the Viceroy and the Executive Council. But a clear and general recognition of the true principle that ought to regulate the relations between the Ministry in office at home for the time being and the real rulers of India on the spot, would pave the way for a routine that would be quite beyond the reach of clerkly interference. It is true that a supreme check on the Government of India must always reside in the Ministry for the Government of India must always reside in the Ministry for the time being, for that authority acting in the Sovereign's name could always recall a Viceroy whose policy should be in some way fatally at variance with its own. And the appointments to the Viceroy's Council would necessarily be made from home; but the grand point to obtain would be that while the men to carry on the Government of India would always be selected by the Ministries of the day their measures should not be held light to the tries of the day, their measures should not be held liable to the detailed and vexatious control of a bureau in London, itself controlled by a Parliamentary officer.

## BURMA. (Delhi Gazette.)

Lord Dufferin cannot be acquitted of blame in the matter of Burma-not the blame of annexation-but of trusting too much to the competency of one man whose antecedents did not justify the trust. It may be taken for granted that the character of an administrator is best known to his subordinates, and that the one who fails to inspire them with confidence is unfit to rule. who tails to inspire them with confidence is unfit to rule. Mr. Bernard did no! inspire such confidence even when he held the comparatively obscure position of Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma. Complaints about the feebleness of his administration and the spread of dacoity were rife long before the annexation of the upper province was dreamed of. That alone ought to have been sufficient warning to Lord Dufferin; that the man was hardly equal to the experience of breaking in a helf garage market. been sufficient warning to Lord Dufferin; that the man was hardly equal to the emergency of breaking in a half-savage people to the unused yoke of settled government. Upright and honourable he may be—no one has ever breathed a word against the fair fame of the present ruler of Burma—but conquest tasks the powers of something more than a good man; it requires a real king of his species to carry it out effectually. John Lawrence was something besides a believing Christian; he was a man of hard character, who made people bow to his will, and did not indulge in crotchets about the impeccability of Native agency. By all accounts Mr. Bernard has had a fad for pushing Native Burmans to posts of responsibility that has borne most unfortunate results. The reasons for such failure lie on the surface. In a national struggle, such as this has now become, such men are looked upon as traitors to their country, and are hated with an intensity of feeling that does not extend itself to foreigners. Englishmen are murdered, it is true, in Burma, but we have not heard of a case of such revolting atrocities being practised not heard of a case of such revolting atrocities being practised upon them as were experienced by two unfortunate Burmans that were disembowelled and then crucified by their countrymen

for having taken office under us! That single case is more eloquent than volumes of despatches about the Burma difficulty. It shows that the opposition in that country must be utterly crushed by force of arms before it will be safe to employ a Burman in a place of trust. The men so employed have the most terrible fates in store for them if they fall into the hands of their countrymen, and must from the nature of the case be forced to play the part of traitors to both sides. That they actually do so is certain, otherwise how would it be possible for bands of marauders to meet and disperse in the suburbs of Mandalay itself before the authorities are aware of their presence? It may be very chivalrous on Lord Dufferin's part to give Mr. Bernard every chance of retrieving the disaster that his failure to realise the bearings of the situation in Upper Burma has created, but war means business as well as chivalry.

# A MOAN FROM MANDALAY.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

A subaltern once jolly, now oppressed with melancholy, In a reed-hut near the banks where the Irrawaddy flows. With a large supply of brandy and muddy water handy, Lights a big Burmese cheroot and gives utterance to his woes.

What a beastly hole is Burma, do you wonder that I murmur.

And think that I'm a fool thus to grumble at my lot?

In a place as hot as Hades, where there are no chums nor ladies, And where my constitution's very quickly going to pot.

There's no chance of leave to Ooty, for they tell me its my

dooty In this lonesome, sweltering swamp, for at least six months to stop,

And try to crush dacoity—but that is hoity-toity
For it isn't quite so easy to catch Johnny on the hop.

For a Burman's full of cunning, and uncommon good at running When he sees the bayonets glisten at the edge of his stockade. So its precious hard to catch him—though you'll find it hard to match him

At looting a police post, or a peaceful village raid.

"My duties are so various, my food is so precarious,
For days its only biscuit and that tinned Chicago meat, For now the river's rising, it is not the least surprising If we cannot,' says the commissary, 'supply fresh grub to eat'!

As the rains are fairly set in, I just take my daily wettin' As a necessary evil, whether in or whether out, For the hut the Sappers built me has very nearly kilt me With rheumatics, for the water comes in just like a bally

Then to add to all my trouble my monthly bills are double, The Flotilla charges awful for my stores they bring by boat, My boy asks treble pay, too, my syce has run away, too,
Though I gave them both 'free rashuns and a brand new
burra coat.'

"But I thought that wouldn't matter, for I'd surely get my batta,

And pay my tailor something, at the one and sixpence rate, But nothing half so pleasant, I don't even get the present, For they say I crossed the Frontier just an hour or so too

"It's solemn truth I'm writing. I've had a lot of fighting.
And lived for months in jungles, 'midst mosquitos, fleas, and gnats

And yet still I've got to bear it-Lord, I wish that they could share it.

Those medal hunting loafers who pic-nicked on the flats!

Now I think that I remember, that they told me in November, The Upper Burma Field Force would most surely have an end.

That the country would be pacified, with farms and houses beautified,

And on the kind civilian, Jack Burman would depend.

"That the civil jurisdiction (which at presents utter fiction) Would relieve us of our duties, and the coach would smoothly run,

But now, 'twixt you and me, sir, I fancy ninety-three, sir, Will find that little business only just about begun.

So, unless they soon relieve me (though perhaps you won't

believe me),
I shall chuck up my commission, and to England wend my

There I'd rather sweep a crossin' (that I never can have loss in),
Than command a British outpost on the road to Mandalay!!" -Rhymer Rambling.

# THE BEST COURSE FOR INDIA. (Englishman.)

The proposed Commission on the affair of India, if it is ever held, will run considerable risk of mistaking the imaginary grievances of India for the real ones. It would be a great advance if

Hirdus and Muhammadans could unite in considering for themselves what would prove of advantage, not only to themselves as individuals, but to the country at large. By so doing they would form a commission for inquiring what new measures would conduce to the good of their own country, and what they would recommend for the consideration of the mixed Commission, which may in a few months probably be sitting in London. Moreover, by taking such action, they would do more to prove their own fitness for being admitted to a larger share in the administration than by the most vituperative articles in the vernacular Press, or the most fervid oratory on the part of Young Bengal. But we are not encouraged to hope for much in this direction by what we already know of the labours of Oriental gentlemen in the Calcutta Municipality or in the Legislative Coupsil of Bengal, and in the Municipality, or in the Legislative Council of Bengal, or in the Legislative Chamber of the Vicoroy of India. Doubtless there are other classes of the general population that must not be overlooked. The opinions of non-official Europeans—the merchants, the planters, and the professionals—are of far more value to the British legislature than the crude ideas of Asiatics, or the cutand-dried views of the official classes which have been stereotyped for generations. Half a century ago Lord Metcalfe, the wisest of Bengal Civilians, declared that India would never advance among the nations until it was more largely colonised by Europeans. The experiences of the thirty years that have elapsed since the Mutinies of 1857 have shown the truth of this prediction.

It is the non-official Europeans—the men who alone are capable

of forming independent views untrammelled by the prejudices of official caste—that are the best able to advise a British Parliament as to what is best for the future well-being of the people of India. But, while pointing out the political value of the evidence of non-official Europeans, it must be admitted that the greatest reforms in Indian administration have been carried out by British rulers, many of whom belonged to the official classes. Warren Hastings introduced law and order into the Bengal Provinces, which for many years had been ravaged and desolated by the Mahrattas. Lord Cornwallis settled the revenue and administra-"sitting in dharna." The Marquis of Wellesley suppressed the wicked practice of throwing living infants to the alligators at Saugor. Lord William Bentinck abolished suttee, or the burning of living widows with their dead husbands. Lord Dalhousie created a new India by the introduction of railways and telegraphs in a country which before his time had no macadamised roads and no cheap postage. Even the late Sir Cecil Beadon, who was a Bengal Civilian to the backbone, who was bold enough the evil custom which had been presented from a reported abolish the evil custom, which had been practised from a remote antiquity, of consigning the dying and the dead to the merciless waters of the Ganges. Does any one believe that these reforms, or any like them would or could be carried out by Asiatic rulers, unless, indeed, they had been educated, not only in Government unless, indeed, they had been educated, not only in Government schools and colleges, but by foreign travel and European experiences? The days have gone by when the opinions of Hindus and Muhammadans as regards legislation and administration were ignored by British rulers. Never, indeed, was there a time when more consideration was given to their aspirations. But it is desirable that they should be put in proper form and be expressed in moderate language; and then we can predict that no pains will be spared to meet their views. So long as speakers and writers only urge their right to power and place without proving their fitness for either the one or the other, they must not be surprised that they make no impression upon their rulers, and surprised that they make no impression upon their rulers, and that their suggestions are treated as wild and visionary.

# THE CURRENCY QUESTION. (Bombay Gazette.)

We have been told, with a strange disregard of truth and good

sense, that the silver question would never have been heard of but for the inconvenience which it represents to the European element in India. But supposing that that were as true as it is untrue? Since when has it been deemed consistent with the principles of government for the State to stand by in indifference to the lot of servants and subjects whose resources are day by day dwindling away, through the operation of causes whose inaccessibility to the modifying influences of Governmental intervention, though it has been proclaimed often enough, is open to serious question? Or supposing that the losses which the Anglo-Indian population, official and non-official, are week by week sustaining may be contemptuously put aside as a "class question," is there one of the classes in England, small and uninfluential though it might be, who would fail to get redress if they alone in the community had to submit to a constant "sweating" of the currency which turned their shillings in the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the community to the size of the currency which turned their shillings in the community to the currency which turned the currency which turned the currency which turned the currency which the currency which turned the currency which turn rency, which turned their shillings into ninepenny pieces, and threatened unless it were checked to reduce them to sixpences? It requires something like fanaticism to treat this as a class question, but even if it were nothing larger than that it would be too grievous in the burden it imposed upon a class to warrant the Government in leaving it to chance. And, after all, the people who most directly lose by the fall in the rupee are deserving of some consideration at the hands of the State. We Angle-Indians came here to make our living it is true but we

Anglo-Indians came here to make our living, it is true, but we hope we are worthy of our hire, and we cannot be expected to

take our wages in clipped shillings if by any means we can get

them in coin of good weight and value.

The belief that the matter is as far removed from the opera tions of State intervention as air currents and rainfall is thrust upon us with all the confidence of medieval dogmatism. This, however, is a matter for inquiry and experiment. The action of however, is a matter for inquiry and experiment. The action of Governments, as the history of the silver question only too plainly shows, can influence the currency to the detriment of a community. The most enthusiastic of monometallists would searcely deny that the German Government, in demonetising silver have contributed largely to our present difficulties. Is the State, then, powerful only for mischief in currency matters? It will be difficult to persuade the public that Governments are all-powerful in reducing the value of one of the currency metals, but they are powerless for the curing of evils which have been caused by their own resolutions. What the remedy is is a matter for negotiation and inquiry rather than for dogmatic affirmation. The resources of English diplomacy must be exhausted if we cannot bring the Powers who have done so much for the depreciation of silver to confer with diplomacy must be exhausted if we cannot bring the Powers who have done so much for the depreciation of silver to confer with us as to ways and means of rehabilitating it. And whatever the true solution of the problem may be, it cannot be to the interest of the Empire that it should be divided into two parts, in one of which the standard of currency is in an appreciating, and, in the other part, in a depreciating, metal. The grievance is Imperial, and we shall have to see in the first instance if the remedy can be found within the Empire. But it is too soon to conclude that neither in this way nor by agreement with our neighbours is it possible to obtain relief from a burden which is becoming month by month more serious for the Government of India and for a by month more serious for the Government of India and for a portion, at least, of the community in India.

# CHEAP SILVER. (Pioneer.

A correspondent criticising Mr. O'Conor's Note in a Calcutta journal, under the name of "Exchange," affects indignantly to assume that the Note attributes stupidity to Calcutta merchants. assume that the Note attributes stupidity to Calcutta merchants. The Note is obviously addressed to opinions which have been expressed in London, in Calcutta, in Bombay, conspicuously in Mr. Maclean's article on "Boycotted Silver" in the Asiatic Quarterly—everywhere, in fact, where men have discussed the effects of exchange on Indian trade. To endcavour to give to a discussion of this nature a personal turn, or to fasten an invidious charge on Mr. O'Conor in the name of Calcutta merchants is extravagent approach would be repudiated by none discussion of this nature a personal turn, or to fasten an invidious charge on Mr. O'Conor in the name of Calcutta merchants, is extravagant nonsense, which would be repudiated by none more warmly than by Calcutta merchants themselves. It is a great pity that in the examination of questions of this importance, irritating and irrelevant matter should be introduced. It has nothing to do with the subject and hinders us from understanding the points at issue. If "Exchange" can refute the fallacies which he ascribes to Mr. O'Conor's Note, by all means lot him do so. But if he prefers, as he tells us, to leave that task to others, why rush into the discussion at all? The main contention of the Note lies in a nutshell. It is this: that notwithstanding the great fall in gold prices and the comparative firmness in silver prices, the fall in exchange, combined with other factors, has enabled Indian produce to be put on the European markets. But for the fall in exchange Indian trade, in view of the low prices in Europe and the relatively firm prices here, must have collapsed. The appreciation of gold which has contributed to lower the prices of other commodities has also lowered the price of silver; and has thereby provided for the Indian exporter some relief from the effect of the fall in the value of other commodities measured in gold by indirectly lowering f.r him the price of Indian produce. But the fall in the price of commodities has been greater than the fall in silver; therefore exchange has only lessened a loss: it has not given India a direct superiority. The competition of Indian produce, purchased as it has been at relatively firm prices with European produce, the prices of which have fallen with the appreciation of the gold standard, must probably have wholly collapsed if it had not been for the effect of the appreciation of gold on silver, the Indian medium of exchange. Through the operation of this cause for a given quantity of gold a greater quantity of silver could be procured and employed in the purchase

# SIR GRANT DUFF'S GOVERNMENT. (Pioneer Correspondent.)

Mr. Grant Duff has abdicated his functions as a Governor. He will see no one. He will listen to nothing. He has allowed himself to be a pliant tool in the hands of the men he ought to rule. No one can approach his Excellency. He is not of our world at all. Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly, Tanjore—all attest the cruel impotence of his rule. The blight of a scandal has fallen upon each. Of Mr. Grant Duff as a man I know nothing. Who does? He may be as full of virtues as a porcupine is of INDIAN

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quills. To counterbalance his public vices I trust he is. I write of him as the figurehead of our Government—the Right Honourable who has done more to create bitterness and despair

than any irresponsible, uneducated autocrat of the East in the days of old.

They tell us our Governor has done much for decentralisation, much to secure for Madras the power and right to spend her revenues upon herself. They tell us he has written able minutes and made scholarly speeches. But what care we for the doctrines of decentralisation and the endless balderdash of literary flux when no man is sure of justice? Will a stone satisfy hunger? We do not care to revel in theories; we do not wish to luxuriate in polished antitheses. What are hopes to us who cannot be heard in self-defence before we see our characters shattered, our fortunes ruined before our eyes, and a barrier raised up in the pathway of promotion for our children? We desire justice. Mr. Grant Duff will not give it us. The issue between him and us is plain, short, simple. The case I have laid out before you at such elaborate length is but an illustration, and the latest, of the procedure that this Government has ever delighted to adopt. Advisedly I opened with the publication of Mr. Crole's papers because I wanted his story to exact for itself Mr. Crole's papers because I wanted his story to speak for itself.
My comments are my own. I had no wish to attempt to sway or
influence the public opinion, or to detract from whatever impression a perusal of the papers would per se create upon the public mind by any observations of my own. I reserved until afterwards the right to comment upon the action of the Government. My view may be wholly incorrect. That will not affect the fate of the whole narrative as disclosed by itself to the world at large. But I have a very strong opinion that my views are not incorrect. I have a very strong opinion that my views are not incorrect. I have a very strong opinion that the majority of reflecting beings will agree with me that there is something very rotten in the state of Denmark which calls for speedy and decisive intervention. Our demand is fair and natural. It is absolutely reasonable. The demand is that there shall be a close and public inquiry into the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Henry Sullivan by men whose good faith we can trust. There must be close and public inquiry into the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Henry Sullivan by men whose good faith we can trust. There must be no shirking the real issue. If Mr. Sullivan has in any way been connected with the alleged attempted sale of his or his son's land, there should be no disinclination to publish the truth to the whole world. We are tired of Mr. Grant Duff and his Council. We want men who will rule us as men. We are tired of constant persecution. Mr. Crole's case is the latest illustration of this persecution. We are determined to make a stand upon it. And we shall. We will no longer submit tacitly to seeing the influence of Government wilfully misused to protect some favoured friend, and as wilfully misused to crush some inconvenient foe.

# BENGAL.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have reduced the Bank rate on Thursday to 6 per cent.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA will, it is said, commence his visitation as Metropolitan on the 15th instant. His tour will include Delhi, Lahore, and probably Bombay.

THE latest news from the tea districts is that the weather generally has been more favourable for manufacture, less rain having fallen at all the stations with the exception of Darjeeling.

COLONEL M. C. PERREAU, Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded to Simla on leave, Colonel Durand acting for him, and Colonel Woodcock acting as Pay Examiner.

THE MANIPUR FRONTIER.—A road is to be made from Tammu to Lokchas, fifteen miles in length. Roads are being repaired and bridges built by the Manipur authorities in order to secure better communication with Tammu.

THE Englishman announces that a despatch will shortly be sent to the Secretary of State regarding the grievances of the Un-converted Service as represented in the many memorials sub-mitted to Government a few years ago.

THE Englishman hears that Mr. W. W. Daly, the Commandant of the Burma Valley Frontier Police Battalion, is going to Mandalay as Officiating Inspector-General of Police, and expects excellent results to ensue from the appointment, which it says is one of the best that has been made since Upper Burma was taken over was taken over.

THE Simla Argus understands that the sender of the telegram stating that the clerks in the Government offices at Simla sympathised with the object of the public meeting held in Calcutta to protest against the annual exodus to Simla, has been found out. He is a Babu who endeavoured to prevent detection by using a false name.

THE death is announced of Zinath Mahal Begum, the widow of Shah Bahadoor, the last Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and mother of Prince Jewan Bukht, who died at Rangoon recently. The Begum was seven-three years of age, and was credited with having taken a prominent part in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. For some years past she has been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 500 a month from Government, with a free house, having been State prisoner in Rangoon since 1858.

## MADRAS.

MAIL.

Information has reached Vizagapatam that the leader in the last outbreak among the Rumpas has been arrested and safely lodged in jail. The majority of his followers, however, have escaped into the jungles, where it is almost impossible to follow them at this present each permit to the same at them at this present season, owing to the unhealthy climate.

The Madras Mail records a fall of twelve and a half per cent. in the value of the shares in the Mysore Gold Mining Company this month, notwithstanding that the mine yielded 2,099 ounces of gold from 954 tons of ore during June. The paper mentioned says the fall is attributed in London to a rumour that the cham-pion reef has been lost, and adds, on the best authority, that the mine prospects never looked better than at present.

MR. GIRDLESTONE, late Acting Resident at Mysore, says he saw not in one but in perhaps fifty places the gold apparent, and that there are thousands of tons of gold-bearing quartz with promise of three ounces and upwards to the ton waiting to be excavated.

THE Muhammandans in Madras, under the auspices of Government, are now eager to join in a Central Association which would be a consulting body for the Government to appeal to whenever a question regarding Muhammadan interests was involved. It is reported that Government mean to place high officials on this Committee to show that they are earnest in their wish in every way. It is well known that the Muhammadans have set up workshops in Madras to help their struggling youths to earn a livelihood, and this Association grants scholarships to youths at different schools.

BOMBAY.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.—"It is confidently stated atFoona," says the Times of India, "that some time in October
Lord Dufferin will pay a visit to the capital of the Decean. A
Conference is to be held as to the best method of converting the Contrence is to be held as to the best method of converting the Bombay Army into an Army Corps, and the Duke of Connaught will be present at it. The Viceroy, no doubt, has also financial topics to discuss with Lord Reay. We regret that exigencies of S:ate compel the time of the visit to be in the month of October, for it is the most disagreeable and feverish month of the whole year in Poona. If Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Poona during the present pleasant spring weather and breathed its cool half-English air he would never again care for cold, damp Simla."

SEVERAL changes in the Sind Executive are impending. Mr. SEVERAL changes in the Sind Executive are impending. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, the Commissioner, is going for a brief leave of absence to Cashmere. His locum tenens will be Mr. G. M. Macpherson, the Judical Commissioner, who will himself proceed to Europe on leave as soon as Mr. Erskine returns. The Judicial Commissionership will be held during Mr. Macpherson's absence by Mr. E. T. Candy, Acting District and Sessions Judge as Poona, who officiated with conspicuous success on a previous cccasion, and the coveted Poona appointment will fall to Mr. W. H. Crowe, the District and Sessions Judge of Satara, who returns from privilege leave by next week's mail, Mr. Horsley continuing to act at Satara for Mr. Crowe until further orders. to act at Satara for Mr. Clowe until further orders.

The whole of the 15 lakhs of rupees which constitute the Bersr surplus for the past official year have been invested in Government 4 per cent. paper by the Accountant-General, has been deposited with the local branch of the Bank of Bengal. The State will thus have a good Reserve Fund to draw upon when money is required in the Central Treasury.

Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, has undergone a painful surgical operation since his arrival in England, and somelittle time will probably elapse before he will be able to leave his bed. His condition, however, is not such as to cause any anxiety to his friends.

IT is said that Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Postmaster, is likely to remain in temporary charge of the office of Postmaster-General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Kisch, C.S., who proceeds on short leave early next month, and that the Deputy Postmaster of Bombay will be appointed to act as Presidency Postmaster at Calcutta.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD is about to make his debut on the Indian Turf. He has just imported Matchlock, by Musket out of Yatterina, half-brother of the great Martini-Henry, from New Zealand, for whom £1,000 has been paid. The horse is said to be the very best that has left Australia for these shores, and a real clinker over long distances, but requires a very powerful rider to drive him along. He would be no good for sprint races. The horse will doubtless be got ready for November's meeting, when probably he will make his first appearance on an Indian race-course in the Hyderabad Gold Cup.

# NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE first issue of one thousand shares in the Lahore Tramway Company, Limited, has been allotted, the applications having greatly exceeded the number of shares available in that issue.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, R.E., Manager, North-Western Railway, purposes shortly proceeding on privilege leave, when Mr. R. T. Mallett, Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, will officiate as Manager.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF IRISH HISTORY (1800-1885).\*

"When you have a weak case, abuse your adversaries' attorney" is a maxim of world-wide fame—but what is the inference when the phials of wrath are poured out not only upon the legal luminary in question, but upon the judge, the jury, the witnesses, and every living soul connected with the question at issue? This is precisely what has happened as regards Mr. O'Neill Daunt's "Eighty-five Years of Irish History." Pitt, the Prime Minister, during whose incumbency of office the Union of England and Ireland was consummated, is described as a man nay, rather, a fiend—so dead to the nobler instincts of humanity, so callous to the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, so indifferent to the execrations of the civilised world, that he permitted and encouraged the intolerable persecution of the people of Ireland so as to "create and intensify the mutual distrust of the Catholic cruelty, villainy, and rascality of every sort and description, as Mr. Daunt would have it believed, soon overran the land as part and parcel of "Mr. Pitt's infernal policy." That England's Minister could have been inspired with one noble idea, that a solitary spark of patriotism and honour could have illumined the black and treacherous recesses of his godless soul does not come within the pale of the Celtic author's distorted imagination. Nor do others of high station receive more considerate treatment. Lord Castlereagh is painted as a traitor, so base, so low, so utterly contemptible that at least on one occasion a high-minded patriot "desired the noble Secretary of State to get out of his house with all possible expedition on pain of heing kicked down the holl all possible expedition on pain of being kicked down the hall doorsteps by the footman"—poor Castlereagh! Lord Cornwallis is let off more mercifully; he is only charged with stifling his conscience, and "acting" a lie in luring to destruction the Roman Catholics, whom he deluded with soft words, the utterance of which chould have rejied a blush of sharms upon on heavet of which should have raised a blush of shame upon an honest man's cheeks. The judges who convicted prisoners charged with offences which Mr. Daunt considers much in the light of " 'practical jokes" are gibbeted as, if not venal, at any rate biassed. Members Parliament who voted for the repeal are "scamps" who would "vote for anything"—(O shades of the recent "Irish" division)! Peers, if, that is, they were in favour of the Union, "cared nothing for their country, except for the purpose of trafficking upon it." Mr.

Secretary Rice, who, in 1832, delivered in the House of Commons. a most crushing and unanswerable rejoinder to the agitator O'Connell's demand for Repeal, is held up to execration as dabbling in "statistical jugglery." "His miles of figures, his tables of statistics, his carefully-contrived arithmetical legerdemain, made an imposing show in an assembly whose members cared nothing for the merits of the case, and cared everything for their own grass on Triab resources."

their own grasp on Irish resources."

But enough has been said about this holocaust of abuse. Scarcely less moderate is Mr. Daunt's language in regard to the Union. Usurpation, swindle, bribery, corruption, venality, dishonesty, injustice, slavery, et hoc genus omne, are words which meet the eye at every turn. Imagination seems to carry the reader to the region of Bohemia, and the chronicles of Mr. O'Neill Daunt sound, as it were, the revellings of the lowest and basest outcasts of human conjety. Alexel too for the Union. Not applied of human society. Alas! too, for the Union. Not an ill, not a failure, not a trouble, not a discontent is found in unhappy Ireland but it arises from the Union. If population increases, and the means of supporting them are not forthcoming, it might be supposed to be an economic problem of life. Oh! no; it is the Union. The potate crop fails, and an appalling amount of human suffering is the obvious consequence. Some would be tempted to characterise this calamity as a dispensation of the Almighty. Far otherwise. The "blight" may have been owing to a decree from the portals of heaven, but the "famine" was owing to the Union. An illicit distillery is seized—and most people would consider the violation of the law deserved punishment; not so Mr. Daunt; the poor man is merely "eking out his rent," and, of course, the necessity for rent is what?—can there be a doubt? —the Union. And so for page after page, usque ad nauseam, is abuse upon abuse heaped upon the poor Union.

And now let us glance at Mr. Daunt's logic, such as there is;

for, denunciation and inflammatory declamation eliminated, the residue would not fill many pages. It is argued that, as the Union was brought about by force and bribery, it would be the barest justice to undo what has been done by such questionable means; but surely, if old sores are thus to be reopened, if in the annals of a nation the restoring hand of time is never to be permitted to heal wounds, the history of the country must be rewritten—one solitary item in the cup of iniquity must not be the measure of a kingdom's repentance. Stupendous, indeed, would then be the result of such a mighty upheaving; not a family, not a home, not a hearth but what would witness new faces and fresh scenes

faces and fresh scenes.

Again, time after time we are told that trade with England is pauperising the country, by promoting the export of food which would otherwise serve to support the people. Did it ever occur to this enlightened patriot's generous mind that the provisions in question are not given to the hated Saxon, but purchased with money, which latter enriches the possessors. Moreover, if this narrow, illogical aspect of the case be sound, how could it happen, as predicted, that if only the Union were repealed, England would reap the advantage of increased trade with a prosperous, happy, and contented nation—a trade which is to leave a wide wake of ruin in its track. There is, we fancy, something rotten in the state of Denmark. state of Denmark.

We have no desire to write a word which can wound the susceptibilities of a single reader, but we cannot refrain from asking whether it is altogether in accordance with the experience of the world that Roman Catholics are prone to extend the hand of fellowship to their Protestant fellow citizens. We have no wish to suppose that the scenes of bygone days are ever likely to be re-enacted in this nineteenth century of grace, but is it not a fact that the religion which places the Perce of Rome at its head is exclusive in its dogmas and of necessity dictatorial in its tenests? Aut Casar, aut Nihii, is the motto of the Catholic Hierarchy. Look, too, at the history of the Land League and its successor, the National League. Does it redound to the credit of the priesthood that when human butchery is to be done, when cruelty, oppression, and tyranny are in the ascendent, the parish priest uses the overwhelming influence of his position, not to quell and stifle the baser passions of the human heart, but rather to lend to murder, rapine,

and plunder the sacred sanction of the faith of Christ?

One word more, and we leave Mr. Daunt and "his readings of history" to the verdict of his readers. England's rule is characterised as tinged at its source with the impurity of alien blood. No remedies can be potent, no measures can be efficacious, so long as the foot of the hated foreigner touches the soil of Erin's sons. High-flown sentiments, resounding loyalty, inspiriting patriotism, but, alas, alas! the breath which breathes such touching plaints, thunders forth in tones of fury that a foreign invasion would be welcome if only it broke the shackles of England's rule. Nor can it be forgotten that the hand which rejects with scorn the proferred friendship of a mighty Empire is contaminated with the degrading touch of alien gold. This is Ireland!

# EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.—SUSANNA WESLEY.\*

We should never have heard of Cornelia, had she not been the We should never have heard of Cornelia, had she not been the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. Nor, in all probability, would anyone have written the biography of Susanna Wesley, but for the fact that she was the parent "of John Wesley, the founder, and of Charles Wesley, the poet, of Methodism." The "refulgent orb of night" is none the less admired because her radiance is reflected; nor can the virtues of a woman be better brought into prominence than in the persons of the sons whom she has reared.

prominence than in the persons of the sons whom she has reared.

Herself the youngest of twenty-five, and the mother of nineteen, children, Susanna Wesley, née Annesley, was born in 1669. Her fasher, Dr. Annesley, vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, was one of the many conscientious Anglican clergy, who, refusing to subscribe the Act of Uniformity, were ejected from their livings. Notwithstanding the repeated entreaties, coupled with promises of preferment, of his kinsman, the Earl of Anglesey, he remained firm in his refusal, and eventually became, until his death in 1694, preacher at a licensed meeting-house in St. Helen's, City. Samuel Wesley, Susanna's future husband, had, though also the child of an ejected Anglican priest, been brought up by his

child of an ejected Anglican priest, been brought up by his friends at schools conducted by Dissenters, whose tenets spoke no eace to his mind; so he entered as a servitor at Exeter College,

peace to his mind; so he entered as a servitor at Exeter College, Oxford, being ordained in 1689, and married to Susanna in the same year. He became rector successively of South Ormsby and of Epworth, both in Lincolnshire, was an able writer, † a brilliant preacher, for many years represented the local clergy in Convocation, and, like so many "born and brought up in the boson of Dissent," was decidedly "high" in his theological views (p. 51).

The married life of the Rector and his wife may be described as a constant struggle for daily bread, chequered by extra misfortunes in the shape of fires. The living was worth but little, Mrs. Wesley "always had a baby coming" (p. 26), and her husband, who seems not to have been an extravagant man—he was addicted (p. 161) to no "worse personal extravagance than his pipe, and a little snuff"—was wholly unable to make ends meet, and was during some months a prisoner for debt.

These circumstances, her own frequent illnesses, and the diffi-

These circumstances, her own frequent illnesses, and the diffi-\* Eminent Women Series. "Susanna Wesley." By Eliza Clarke. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Eighty-five Years of Irish History (1800-1885)." eill Daunt. Ward and Downey. 1886. O'Neill Daunt.

<sup>†</sup> He was always believed (p. 90) to have been the writer of Sacheverell's very able defence at his trial in 1710.

1 "We have had," writes her husband (p. 27), "four in two yea and a day, three of which are living."

culty in which she found herself to provide even clothes for her family, would have cowed most women, but they only served to bring into prominence the sterling metal of which Mrs. Wesley's

character was composed.

She threw herself heart and soul into the education of her many children; and her letters to her sons—mainly, though by no means exclusively, of a religious character—were constant while they were (chiefly through the aid of charitable foundations) at school or college. Of her educational plans the account-given (p. 29) by herself is a pattern of clearness, as the system is itself a model of foresight and exactitude. It would be diffi-cult to imagine children thus trained under the eye of a mother -and of such a mother—being otherwise than exceptional characters.

Yet it is impossible not to perceive that this excellent parent vas much less successful with her girls than with her boys: and there are something more than hints of domestic infelicities of a very aggravated character. Nor does Susanna Wesley's later married life seem (p. 135) to have been altogether happy: how far her naturally warm, almost imperious, temper was to blame

Tar her naturally warm, almost imperious, temper was to be some for this it is difficult to judge.

It is on the singular ability which she displayed in bringing up her family, under the most appalling difficulties, on her persistent "pluck," and, more especially, on her admirable letters to ther sons—we have in this little volume but too few of these, and wone to the daughters—that her fame will deservedly rest. For terseness and vigour of expression, and for sound English common sense, it would be difficult to surpass these maternal

counsels.§
Mrs. Wesley was no bigot, though inclined to Jacobitism, and it is not a little instructive to read her letters to her husband which she had originated in her regarding a religious meeting which she had originated in her own house during his absence (p. 103, &c.), and to reflect how far these reunions may have been the then unrecognised germ of the future action of her sons. Her letters on this topic are

particularly interesting and valuable.

We thank the authoress for a careful and sympathetic bio-graphy of a very remarkable woman. The little work can but add to the widespread reputation of the series in which it finds a worthy place.

# Miscellaneous.

It is said that the Indian Table of Precedence is again out of gear, and that it will shortly undergo revision. It is also stated that the title and honour list for the year has not yet been completed, as there are two Indian Princes who have been recommended for the Exalted Order of the Stars, as well as some minor planets, which only wait the signification of the Royal will and pleasure.

MR. T. W. Holdeness, on return from furlough in November, will again take up the appointment of Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, the North-West Government not being able to provide for him suitably. Mr. C. S. Bayley, who has been holding Mr. Holderness's place for the past fifteen months, goes to Ajmere as Assistant Commissioner, vice Mr. L. W. King W. King.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.-An extra ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 21st anst. at the City Terminus Hotel, Major-General J. S. Trevor in the chair, to consider a resolution authorising the directors to enter into a contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council for working the railway from Cawnpore to Achnera. The Council for working the railway from Cawnpore to Achnera. The chairman said that the proposal was based upon the terms on which they worked the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with only three differences of any importance. The first was that the charge for interest on the capital expended on the line, which was to be a first charge before they shared in the profits, was fixed at 4 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., as they had to pay in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa line. The second difference was that they were bound to take over only such members of the staff employed on the Government line as they might need, and only such portion of Government line as they might need, and only such portion of the rolling stock as they might require. In the case of the Raj-putana-Malwa Railway they had to take over the whole of the stock and the staff. These changes would enable them to make a considerable reduction in the expenditure. The last change,

which the Government insisted on was that the whole charge for which the Government insisted on was that the whole charge for loss by exchange should be a debit against the capital account, instead of only half the loss, as in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa line. The first two changes in the agreement were obviously to the advantage of the company, and as regarded the third difference, it would only affect their dividends to the extent of £300 in the course of a year, which was represented by less than Id. per cent. on the stock in their dividends. They were asked to take over the line on the 1st of October—that was, after the monsoon was over, and when there was, generally speaking, no further fear of accident from floods. He then mentioned the disfurther fear of accident from floods. He then mentioned the districts traversed by the line, and stated that in its whole course it passed through a fertile and pretty densely-populated country, and possessed all the elements of a large traffic, both passengers and goods. The gross receipts for 1886 were expected not to fall far short of 11½ lakhs. If that was so and they had been working the line, the net receipts would be about 5½ lakhs, or more than sufficient to cover the Government charge for interest, as well as to give the company some little margin of profit for themselves. The main source on which they relied for profit in working the new line was the trade which they hoped to be able to put on it from the Rajputana-Malwa system. In conclusion, he moved a resolution in effect carrying out the object for which the meeting had been convened. Mr. J. M. Mitchell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. carried unanimously.

QUITE another effect of the oft-quoted fact of the "two hundred and fifty millions" of India, than to fill the wondering ears of English borough voters, is to dwarf in Indian eyes all disasters, however great and tragic in themselves. We republished in a corner of the *Pioneer* the news telegraphed to the *Madras Times*, corner of the *Pioneer* the news telegraphed to the *Madras Times*, and telegraphed thence to us, of the burning of a thatched theatre at Palamcottah and the roasting alive of about a hundred of the spectators. Such a disaster in any town of England—in any town of Europe—would produce, day after day, in every British newspaper, telegraphed columns of "latest details," of "terrible scenes," and "narratives of survivors." Every illustrated paper would teem with illustrations of the theatre, of the disaster, and the victims. Funds would be started, and every charitable soul in the kingdom would be moved to loosen purse strings on behalf in the kingdom would be moved to lossen purse strings on behalf of the bereaved. Here nothing of the kind occurs; nor does the divergence of feeling result from differences of race. Everything divergence of feeling result from differences of race. Everything is on so large a scale in India. Earthquakes, tornadoes, epidemics, and conflagrations come and go, each affecting, maybe, many thousands; but what are thousands in two hundred and fifty millions, more or less? Reduced to due proportions, the disaster at Palamcottah—comparable in real magnitude to the greatest of all similar catastrophes that have occurred at home—is to the bulk of India as the burning of a single Scotch peasant in a thatched hut in the Highlands would be to Great Britain. The telegram would receive in the English leading newspapers just a casual paragraph in some small print corner; and, due proportion being insensibly observed, such is the position of the Palamcottah disaster in the newspapers of Northern India. Contrasts like disaster in the newspapers of Northern India. Contrasts like these grimly bring home to us at times the vastness of the task that England in India has before her.

How do the Burmans get Arms?—The question whether Burmese and others are allowed to carry arms of precision has, apparently, says the Rangoon Times, been decided by themselves to their own satisfaction, for not only are breech-loading rifles, but Winchester repeaters, with cartridges and implements com-plete, finding their way into the hands of Burmese in the interior. The paper adds: "We believe that these repeaters and implements come from Messrs. Rodda and Co., Calcutta, through the Rangoon Custom House, openly enough, so it seems that the Government approve of the business."

THE Pioneer says: —" It is now an open secret that if Mr. Ilbert had not been thus called away he would in all probability have obtained an extension of service in his present office. The Viceroy's high opinion of the abilities of his colleague at least makes it certain that the proposal would have gone home very strongly recommended."

Efforts are being made at Simla to establish an Uncovenanted Service Association, the objects of which are stated to be as follows in the prospectus:—"The Association is intended to embrace all branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which have interests in common. It needs no lengthy arguments to prove that the first thing necessary to advance or protect those interests is co-operation. Questions daily arise affecting the interests of the service at large, which because they do not concern any individual in particular, are left unnoticed or imperfectly dealt with. To watch for and thoroughly ventilate and discuss all such questions this Association has been formed. But while it is intereded that its association has been formed. it is intended that its special function shall be to deal with all matters in which the Service in general or large sections of it are interested, it will also aid with advice and assistance individual interested, it will also and with advice and assistance individual interests where such assistance can be rendered without prejudice to the general body." It is stated that upwards of 300 signatures have already been obtained of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service residing at S.mla who wish to join the Association.

<sup>§</sup> We will give but one specimen of style. Epworth Rectory was visited by strange noises: the eldest son wrote from Oxford, à propos of this, of a "wraith-vision." To this Mrs. Wesley, by no means an of this, of a "wraith-vision." To this Mrs. Wesley, by no means an unbeliever in the supernatural, made the suggestive and terse reply:

"I do not doubt the fact, but I cannot understand why these apparitions are permitted. If they were allowed to speak to us, and we had strength to bear such converse—if they had commission to inform us of anything relation to their invitable. of anything relating to their invisible world that would be of any use to us in this—if they would instruct us how to avoid danger, or put us in a way of being wiser and better, there would be sense in it: but to appear for no end that we know of, unless to frighten people almost out of their wits, seems altogether unreasonable." The whole matter in a few lines! in a few lines!

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

# THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT BOURKE, who has accepted the Governorship of Madras in succession to Sir Grant Duff, goes direct to his post on the 4th of November next. He carries with him the prestige of being the brother of the most popular Viceroy who ever ruled the destinies of India, which in itself is much in a country where sentiment holds so powerful a sway. But he goes also with other advantages. It is, we believe, no secret that that astute judge of character, the late Lord Beaconsfield, formed a very high estimate of the powers of the hen. member for King's Lynr, and some years ago offered him the important post of Governor of Bombay, which Mr. Bourke, however, declined, preferring to retain his position of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which office he enjoyed the entire confidence of his chief. Mr. Bourke's career as a politician has been singularly hopeful. Painstaking, cautious, and fluent of tongue, be has made his mark at the Foreign Office, and it would be difficult to name an Under-Secretary who carried more weight in the House when important debates were on the tapis.

In fact, the general impression in this country is that a member of the Party so rapidly rising in public estimation will be wasted in the quiet arena of Madras life. This may be so from the standpoint of worldly advancementand we do not question that Mr. Bourke's claim upon the Ministry would have entitled him to a more distinguished position than he has chosen to accept. Nevertheless, we are firmly convinced that Lord Salisbury used a wise discretion in sending out the best man at his command to fill the forthcoming vacancy consequent on the retirement of Sir Grant Duff. It would be discourteous on our part to disparage too severely the Administration of thatoutgoing Governor. De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a maxim applicable to the moral as well as the physical world, but it is scarcely ungenerous to assert that his tenure of office has been attended with but a scanty modicum of success. And why? Everyone must, of course, answer the question in his own way, but to us the reason is not far to seek. The worthy knight is a singularly able man; possibly as far as mere cultivated intellect is concerned he stands second to none of his predecessors. Some would urge, and it may be with truth, that he is in this respect facile princeps; but-fatal but !-he is of the doctrinaire school of politicians, and as such his failure is but another instance of how impossible it is to rule mankind in accordance with the tenets of a particular code of thought. The world is an ever-varying, everchanging agglomeration of individuals. To study their idiosyncracies, to humour their peculiarities, to direct their wayward wills, is the art of a statesman. To huddle them altogether in a confused mass of orthodoxy, to make one garment fit every frame, is the act of an enthusiast out of touch with life, whose dreams are not of the "earth earthy," but rather of the heavenly Utopia, which Moore's fertile brain has depicted as the summum bonum of existence.

Thus much for the argumentum ad hominem. Look at the result. Is it an exaggeration to assert that the whole of the Madras Presidency is seething in moral rebellion; not, of course, the rebellion which takes the form of revolt against authority, and outrages on the Queen's subjects,

but the inward aversion of the governed towards the governing? At every turn evidences meet the eye. The Press at least, in one instance, was so unruly as to be "boycotted" at Government House. The Crole scandal distresses and perplexes the minds of all those who have at heart the purity of our administration, and the integrity of the Service which enjoys such a splendid heritage of uprightness. The atmosphere, too, is charged with rumours disquieting in nature, though possibly false in fact, and it needs a clear head and strong will to set matters right. For these reasons it cannot but be an occasion for rejoicing that the Prime Minister has sent to Madras a sound, shrewd statesman, ready to listen, willing to receive advice, but withal resolved, it may be hoped, to do the right regardless of consequences. Public confidence has received a rude shock in Madras, and it will need a skilful hand to restore the normal régime of calm contentment, which gives to that metropolis its name and its reputation as the "benighted City."

We are tempted to make these observations in the hope that should they have the good fortune to come under Mr. Bourke's observation he may be induced to give a care to the task that is set before him, remembering that the art of governing is to govern, and that to treat human beings as pieces on a chess-board is to court failure and to ensure want of success. "The proper study of mankind is man," is an aphorism which Statesmen would do well to lay to heart; and especially should Mr. Bourke, in this respect, wrap himself in the mantle of his brother, the late Earl Mayo. This was the secret of his success in the East; he lived in the hearts of the reople. To rule without feeling is but the passing shadow of a cloud, so quickly passeth it away, and the place knoweth it no more.

Many a kindly eye here will watch Mr. Bourke's career with interest. At Madras his coming will be welcomed by all classes, and when the allotted term of his office expires we feel sure that the verdict of history regarding his administration will be that it was a success, justifying advancement to yet higher honours.



## Official Gazette.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

# CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 31.)

HUTCHINS, Mr. D. E., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade

in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Indian Forest Service, from Jan. 1.

Dansey, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th (officiating 3rd) grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as assistant inspector general of forests and superintendent of working-

plans, from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of that appointment.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission:

POINGDESTRE, Lieut. A., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer, on probation,
40th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as adjutant in the
Malwa Bhil Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut. P.

A Western decapsed A. Watson, deceased.

A. Watson, deceased.

Jackson, Major F. H., assistant to the Governor-General's agent at
Baroda in charge of the Armeli Mehals, is appointed to officiate
as a resident of the 2nd class, and a Governor-General's agent at
Baroda, from July 8, during the absence, on privilege leave, of
Colonel J. C. Berkeley.

Scott, Lieut.-Colonel W., assistant to the Governor-General's agent at

Baroda in charge of the Okhamandal District, and commandant of the Waghir Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mehals, vice Major F. H. Jackson.

HARRISON, Mr. H., commandant of H.H. the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District and commandant of the Waghir Corps, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
THORNTON, Brigade-Surgeon J. H., C.B., M.B., to be deputy surgeongeneral, from June 30, vice Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Dale, M.B., whose tour of service has expired.

M.B., whose tour of service has expired.

The undermentioned sub-conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade, from the dates specified:

KENNEDY, W., Dec. 31, 1885.

HUME, W., Dec. 31, 1886.

The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, from May 11:

LUSTED, Mr. J. J., to be assistant engineer.

PICKARD, Mr. F. F., to be assistant engineer.

SABBAGE, Mr. G., assistant engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service, from Aug. I.

to resign the service, from Aug. I.

Hanby, Mr. W., passed student of the Seebpore College, is appointed to the P.W. Department as an assistant engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal.

ENGLEDUE-The services of Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., executive

engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Aug. 1.

Birdwood, Lieut. H. C. I., R.E., is temporarily appointed to the P.W. Department as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

NEWMARCH—In accordance with orders received from the Foreign Department, Lieut. L. S. Newmarch was relieved of his duties as third excitate exerct to the Converse Convent of Line 22 as

third assistant agent to the Governor-General on June 22, on transfer to Rajputana.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., assumed charge of his duties as assistant to the agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on the 16th idem.

## MILITARY.

The following appointments are made in the Military Department of the Government of India:—

Newmarch, Colonel O. R., Bengal Staff Corps, accountant-general, to be secretary, with the local rank of major-general, vice Major-General G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E., appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Deane, Major T., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant secretary, to be a deputy secretary, in succession to Lieut-Colonel E. H. H. Collen, appointed accountant-general, with effect from July 24.

Collen, Lieut-Colonel E. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy secretary, to be accountant-general, vice Colonel Newmarch, appointed secretary.

tary, dated July 24. Collis, Brigade Surgeon (now deputy surgeon-general) W., to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, from May 4 to

May 11.

BURTON, Lieutenant H. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

MACMULLEN, Lieutenant G. R., wing officer and quartermaster 6th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, seconded, dated March 23.

TAYLOR, Lieutenant D. J. O., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieutenant MacMullen, dated March 23.

HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant J. W. C., officiating wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer, dated July 9.

KEENAN, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J., Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PARNHAM, First Class Apothecary John L., of the Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

# FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with

The undermentoned officer is granted furrough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FITZGERALD, Lieut. Colonel A., General List, Infantry, commandant 17th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

FINDEN, Surgeon Major W., 13th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 183 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

NEWMAN, Surgeon-Major J. H., Merwara Battalion (m.c.), for one

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

lough by the Secretary of State for India:—
CLARKE, Colonel W. C. S., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 122 days.
BADCOCK, Major and Brevet-Colonel A. R., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps

# (m.c.), for three months.

# BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following ppointments:

MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. K., Staff Corps, to be commandant, vice Douglas, resigned, dated July 13.

Shore, Surgeon R., M.D., 9th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical

charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. A. Emerson.

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the permanent medical

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

WARREN, Lieut. P. B., 3rd Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Stainforth, transferred to the 39th Bengal Infantry.

Angelo, Lieut. R. D., supernumerary on the establishment, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, vice Hamilton, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, dated

May 18.

WOOLBERT, Surgeon H. R., 13th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major W. Finden.

ADIE, Surgeon J. R., 45th Sikhs, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major H. Boyd.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., 9th Bengal Infantry, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, from June 14.

DIGBS, Captain T., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Meerut Division Military Works, to the Ferozepore Division.

WILKINSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Belgaum to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred. transferred

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24th Bengal Army Regulations:—
NAMI, Surgeon S. C., M.B., Indian Medical Service, high proficiency

in Sanskrit.

EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., Cheshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, higher standard in Hindustani.

McKay, Lieut. T., Border Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, higher

standard in Hindustani.

FURLOUGHS

HUNT—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain and Quartermaster W. Hunt, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, dated Oct. 28, 1885, is extended to Jan. 6, 1887.

MAYHEW, Major T., R.A., is granted leave to England for twelve months on me.

months, on m.c.

HICKSON, Surgeon-Major R. C. C., M.D., is granted leave to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

## BENGAL

## (Calcutta Gazette, August 4.)

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Backergunge,

is appointed to act in the second grade of megistrates and collector from June 14, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow, on leave.

WARDE-JONES, Mr. A. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

\*CURRIE, Mr. G. M., magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Puri.

TOYNBER, Mr. G., magistrate and collector, Hughly, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on

deputation, of Mr. G. M. Currie.

SAVAGE, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector. Puri

collector, Puri.

INOLIS, Mr. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Dacca.

GREGORY, Mr. G. M., is appointed to act as principal assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon P.

Polden, Surgeon R. J., is appointed to act as resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, in addition to his own duties as resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

Johnstone, Mr. H. S., superintendent of the Detective Department,

Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Southern Division Town Police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T.

MILLARD, Mr. J. E., inspector, Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Detective Department, Calcutta Police, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. Johnsone.

Weir, Surgeon, P. A., principal assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

# PUNJAB.

# (Punjab Gazette, July 29.)

FASCAN, Lieut. W. H., 10th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, from the above date, during Lieut. Watson's absence on leave.

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., officiating divisional judge, from the Rawalpindi to the Sialkot district, which he joined on July 22, relieving
Colonel E. P. Gurdon, proceeding on furlough.

MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade,
is transferred to the Judicial Branch and appointed a district judge
of the 1st grade from the date of this notification.

Buttled Onerw. Mojor B. district judge, 1st grade is transferred to

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., district judge, 1st grade, is transferred to the executive branch and appointed a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade from the same date.

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Sialkot, vice Colonel E. P. Gurdon. AIRWEATHER, Briga le-Surgeon J., is appointed to officiate as inspectorgeneral of prisons, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Gray.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Regimental Order, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, dated July 15, making the

Regimental Order, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, dated July 15, making the following temporary appointment: —

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. F. J. R., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, vice Captain W. Lambert, on general leave.

Regimental Order, 3rd Sikh Infantry, dated July 14, making the following temporary appointments from July 2:—

QUIN, Lieutenant T., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander and wing officer, vice Lieutenant W. Cook, granted general leave.

Townshend Lieutenant C. V. E., officiating wing officer, to officiate as

granted general leave.

TOWNSHEND, Lieutenant C. V. F., officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. T. Quin.

The following temporary appointments have been made:—

CODRINGTON, Lieutenant E. W., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander and wing officer.

Quin, Lieutenant T., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as adjutant and wing officer.

Townshend, Lieutenant C. V. F., officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster.

Regimental Order, 2nd Punjab Infantry, dated June 19, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the return of

the following temporary appointments consequent on the return of Colonel W. C. Chowne:—

STURT, Captain B. R. N., wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major A. H. Turner, on furlough.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major W. C. Ramsden, officiating wing commander 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Regimental order, 6th Punjab Infantry, dated July 9, consequent on Captain H. B. Urmston having rejoined the regiment from Commissariat (Transport) Department, making the following temporary ppointment :

URMSTON, Captain H. B., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, who reverts to his appointment as

wing officer.

Consequent on the departure of Captain H. B. Urmston, wing officer and officiating wing commander, on special duty, making the following

temporary appointment:—
VAUGHAN, Captain E. B. J., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Captain H. B. Urmston.

FURLOUGHS.

Douglas, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the office of superintending engineer, Bari Doab Circle, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, from July 10.

Hume, Rev. C. W., M. A., chaplain of Sialkot, has obtained privilege of

absence for three months, from June 11.

# NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

# (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 31.)

EV ERETT, Inspector W., 1st grade of the Cawnpore district police, has

EV ERETT, Inspector W., 1st grade of the Cawnpore district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Muttra, from July 9.

THOMSON, Surgeon S. J., deputy sanitary commissioner, of the 3rd Circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of Almora, from July 14.

LANO, Mr. G. L., officiating district and sessions judge, Bareilly, has been appointed to officiate as commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Robertson.

MUMFORD, Mr. E. A., municipal assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel M. Tweedie.

TWEEDIE, Mr. G. A., officiating joint magistrate, Bijnor, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. M. Markham.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, has been transferred from Muttra to Agra.

DANSEY—The services of Mr. E. P. Dansey, deputy conservator of forests, Oudh Circle, Bahraich, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

HATCHELL, Surgeon-Major C., civil surgeon, Farukhabad, privilege leave

for two months, from August 17.

Hamblin, Mr. R. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Agra, privilege leave for three months, from July 12.

Sharpe, Colonel C. F., district superintendent of police, Sitapur, general leave for two months, in extension of that granted him on April 6.

# BRITISH BURMA.

# (British Burma Gazette, July 24.)

Hill, Mr. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, is posted to the office of the inspector-general of police.

Cronin, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Pegu district.

CARTER, Mr. P. J., deputy conservator of forests, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 10.

PORTER, Mr. W. N., assistant commissioner, district officer, Ye-u, has passed the departmental examination in Burmese by the Higher Standard.

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., Bengal Staff Corpc, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner in Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on July 19, and is posted to Pegu.



STREET, Colonel C. W., Madras S.C., resumed charge of the office of the commissioner and sessions judge, Pegu division, from Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Strover, Madras S.C., on July 19.

STROVER, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., Madras S.C., officiating commissioner,

is transferred from the Pegu to the Arakan division.

Burgess, Mr. G. D., C.S., commissioner of the Arakan division, is transferred to Upper Burga.

Shaw, Mr. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. N. G. Cholmely, C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Sittang sub-division, Shwegyin district, on July 2.

# MADRAS.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

# BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

# CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 30.)

Mounsey, Mr. C. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the employment of Mr. Winterbotham on other

duty.

Werr, Mr. O. J., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Farmer on other duty.

Twice, Mr. J., to act as special assistant to the collector and magistrate district Malabar during the employment of Mr. H. A. Sim on other duty.

CAMPBELL, Mr. R. H., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the

undermentioned police officers to institute prosecution for offences committed in their respective districts:— WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., acting superintendent of police, Tinnevelly. HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tan-

POPE, Surgeon T. H., to act as professor of hygiene, Medical College, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Allison on other

duty.

Pelly, Rev. C. H., chaplain of North Black Town, to be chaplain, Octacamund, for the usual term of two years.

Cardozo, Mr. H. O. C., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Madras survey, to be in charge of central survey office, Madras, vice Colonel

Sargeant, promoted.

Biscoe, Major J. S., C.S., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, from May 7.

FURLOUGH.

RATTON, Surgeon-Major J. J. L., M.D., surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Medical College, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year, with ten days' subsidiary

# MILITARY.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., General List, Infantry, to be charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Kamptee, during the employment of Lieut.-Colonel L. Hunt on other duty.

unr, Lieut. Colonel S. L., Staff Corps, to officiate as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. W. Cleland-Henderson. HUNT

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—
PEDLER, Colonel J. P., Staff Corps (m.c.), for one year.
GADSDEN, Colonel F., Staff Corps, 9th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one

ELLIOT, Colonel H. P., General List, Infantry, 11th Madras Infantry

(p.a.), for eighty-five days.

Howes, Colonel A. J., General List, Infantry, 16th Madras Infantry

(m.c.), for 180 days.

NORIE, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.

BROUGHTON, Colonel B. W., Staff Corps, 27th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for eight months.

FOORD, Lieut-Colonel W. O., Staff Corps, 32nd Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

for one year. FENWICK, Major G. C., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Infantry (m.c.), for

182 days.

Lawson, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Madras Infantry

(p.a.), for one year. Hudson, Lieut. H. S., Staff Corps, 29th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for

one year.

one year.

KIRWAN, Lieut. G. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days

SWETE, Lieut. J. C., Staff Corps, adjutant 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for six months.

POWER, Surgeon-Major R. V. (m.c.), for one year.

CAMA, Surgeon R. H. (m.c.), for one year.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Colonel S. F., Staff Corps, wing commander 26th Madras Infantry, is granted leave (m.c.) out of India, from May 17.

(Readquarters, Octacamund, July 31.)

Young, Captain H. H., 27th Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his regiment for duty.

PRENDERGAST—The privilege leave granted to Major-General, now Lieut. General, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., is cancelled, and that officer will be considered to have been on station leave for the periods specified in those orders.

GREEN—The name of Lieut. G. E. T. Green, Probationer Madras Staff Corps, who is at present employed in the Burma Commission, will no longer be retained on the strength of the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Infantry.

LAWLESS, Lieut. S. E. G., H Battery, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, doing duty at the depot, Wellington, is directed to rejoin his battery at Secunderabad.

board of examiners :

STILES—1st Grade Assistant Apothecary G. H. Stiles, as 2nd grade apothecary.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower

standard test in Hindustani:—
Reid, Lieut. C. L. O., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieut. H., squadron officer and officiating adjutant 2nd Madras Lancers, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following ostings :

postings:—
Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., wing officer 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, at present doing duty with the 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 8th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Minto, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do duty, under the orders of the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

Osburne, Surgeon J., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do duty, station hospital, Secunderabad.

Tate, Surgeon A. B., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do duty, station hospital, Secunderabad.

Day, Surgeon W. B., M.B., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to

DAY, Surgeon W. B., M.B., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do duty, Eastern District.

Bennett, Surgeon W. H., M.B., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do duty, under the orders of the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

Philson, Surgeon S. C., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do duty, under the orders of the principal medical officer, Burma Field

The following order is confirmed:—
BROUGHTON—By the officer commanding Hoshungabad, appointing Colonel B. W. Broughton, 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, vice Lieut. F. M. Turner, relieved.

FURLOUGHS.

FARRINGTON, Brigadier-General M. C., commanding Nagpore Force, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 1.
MILDMAY, Captain W. P. St. John, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, from

July 16, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service,

PRENDERGAST, Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D., V.C., K.C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is allowed privilege leave for ninety days, from April 30.

# BOMBAY.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

# BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 5.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. M., C.S., judicial commissioner in Sind, is appointed to act as commissioner in Sind during Mr. Erskine's

H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:-

WALSH, Mr. L. P., to be fourth and to act as third assistant Political Resident, Aden.

King, Captain J. S., to act as fourth assistant Political Resident, Aden. SNELL, Captain F. W., to be sixth and to act as fifth assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Lyde, Captain M. T., to act as sixth assistant Political Resident, Aden. MILLET, Mr. G. P., assistant conservator of forests, passed, on the 5th inst, an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard.

GRAINGER-H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Grainger to be superintendent of horse-breeding operations, Bombay, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon

Lamb, retired.

The following temporary promotions are made from July 18, vice Colonel E. P. Gambier, R.E., proceeded on furlough:

Mander, Colonel A. T., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 2nd

DUCAT, Colonel W. M., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 3rd class. FURLOUGHS.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M., C.S., C.I.E., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BARRETT, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, has been



allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Kirkham, Mr. T. B., educational inspector, C.D., is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 17th inst., or subsequent date.

Erskine, Mr. H. N. B., C.S., commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege

leave of absence for two months and thirteen days, from Sept. 1, or subsequent date.

Fraser, Mr. S. M., C.S., assistant collector, Nasick, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months.

# MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 5.)

The following promotions are made:—O'CONNELL, Captain J., to be major, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer

LUARD, Captain E. S., to be major, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer

Corps.

Grainger—The services of Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Grainger are permanently transferred to the Civil Department.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

HUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. A. C., Infantry, to be

Proval:—
Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. A. C., Infantry, to be colonel, with the Colonel's allowance, from July 30.

The undermentioned officers have been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—
EBDEN, Major F. T., Staff Corps.
Penrose, Lieutenant E. R., Staff Co.ps.
BROOME, Lieutenant E. R., Staff Co.ps.
BROOME, Lieut. G. S., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Jan. 1, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State of India and to his passing the professional examination required under regulation.

Scott, Rev. W. E., junior chaplain, Bombay E cclesiastical Establishment, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language, according to the Lower Standard.

Hay, Lieut. Colonel C., Staff Corps, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Aug. 23, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Carter,—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Major S. Carter, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 15, on a pension of £365 per annum payable in England.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—CHASE, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., Staff Corps, three months' medical

BLANC, Surgeon Major H. J., M.D., six months' medical certificate. LESLIE, Lieut. A. B., Staff Corps, six months' medical certificate. STEVENS, Major M. W., Infantry, sixty-one days' urgent private affairs.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 6) BURKE, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, has been ordered to proceed on service in Burma.

HILTON—LENOX-CONYNGHAM—Under instructions from the Horse

HILTON—LENOX-CONYNGHAM—Under instructions from the Horse Guards it is notified that an exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain M. V. Hilton, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, and Captain W. A. Lenox-Conyngham, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. Captain Hilton is hereby directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

The following transfers are ordered from Sept. 1:—

Lee, Army Schoolmaster J. E., from the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers to the Royal Artillery, Aden.

Arthur, Army Schoolmaster A. B., from the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

FURLOUGHS.

RANDALL, Captain R. G., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for six months, on medical certificate.

SEARLE, Lieut. A. E., 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry (attached 1st Bombay Infantry), to Bombay, for ninety days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Most persons who have followed events in Burma must have felt a curiosity to know something more of the Karens, that interesting people who have figured so often in the Burma telegrams as successfully opposing the dacoits, when the Burman country people everywhere were tamely submitting to their fate. Beyond that they were a nationality separate from the Burmese, that they differed from them markedly in the honesty of their men and the chastity of their women, and that they were ready converts to Christianity, few people up to the other day could have told us much about the Karens. It is well therefore to hear that some light is to be thrown upon this curious question of the existence within one nation of another similar to it in all exof the existence within one nation of another similar to it in all external appearance, yet not intermarrying, and apparently totally different in character. A book upon the Karens of Burma, it is said, is to be brought out shortly by Mr. Donald Smeaton, of the Civil Service in these provinces, who was for several years in the Burma Secretariat. Mr. Smeaton was one of the first persons outside missionery civales to take a sympthetic interest in the outside missionary circles to take a sympathetic interest in the why and wherefore of the Karens, and his book, when it appears, will no doubt deal with the subject in an adequate manner.

# INDIA OFFICE.

## AUGUST 26.

# ARRIVALS REPORTED.

# MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. J. Garrett, S.C., Capt. J. S. Minter, R.A., Col. E. P. Gurdon, S.C., Col. F. E. A. Chamier, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, S.C., Lieut.-Col. L. F. Campbell, S.C., Col. J. W. Cleland-Henderson, S.C. Lombay Estab .- Maj.-Gen. T. Nuttall, S.C.

Bengal Estab .-- J. M. Lane, Dr. A. F. R. Hærnle, R. Douglass.

# EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. L. J. H. Grey, S.C., seven days; Maj. A. de C. Rennick, S.C., one month; Col. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., C.B., R.E., one month.

Madras Fstab.

Madras Fstab.—Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, S.C., ten days; Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery, Prob. for S.C., two months.

Bengal Estab.—R. C. Dutt (Cov.), four months' furlough; E. Du C. Smithe, ten days' furlough and to return; E. J. Martin, four months' furlough; E. J. Barton, furlough to Aug. 30, 1887.

Madras Estab.—H. E. J. Evans, one month's s.c.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY,

Bengal Estab.—Capt. L. M. Boileau, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. R. J. Shakespear, S.C., Col. F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. Smalley, R.E., Capt. L. J. Torrie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. Monks, Capt. G. C. K. P. Roupell, E. York
Regt., Capt. W. Coles, R.E.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Navy Lieut. T. C. Pascoe, F. A. Naylor. Madras Estab.—W. A. Willock (Cov.), J. G. Horsfall (Cov.).

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

# OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown.		Loaves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez,	Arrives Bombay.
	1886.	Plymo'th				1886.
Euphrates		9 Sept. Q'stown.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct.
Serapis	22 Sept.	24 Sept. Q'stown.	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	21 Oct.
Crocodile	6 Oct.	8 Oct. Q'stown.	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.
Jumna		22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	— Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	23 Feb.	-	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

# HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.		Leaves Port Said.	Lénves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th		
Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna  Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis	30 Oct. 13 Nov. 26 Nov. 1887.	27 Oct. 10 Nov. 24 Nov. 7 Dec. 12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	29 Oct. 12 Nov. 26 Nov. 9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	2 Nov. 16 Nov. 30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	1886. 11 Nov. 25 Nov. 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan. 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.		

A 2nd Battalion 3nd Goorkhas is to be raised, and, if recruits come in freely, a 2nd Battalion also of the 5th.

### AND DEATHS. BIRTHS. MARRIAGES.

# HOME. BIRTHS.

ACTON—Aug. 18, at Brookville, Raheny, county Dublin, the wife of Hampden Evans Acton, Captain Royal Artillery, of a son.

AMOOTIS—Aug. 22, at Barrowby, Grantham, the wife of Major Cracroft Amcotts, of a daughter.

FINLAY—Aug. 21, at Dalkey, county Dublin, the wife of Surgeon-Major Finlay, Medical Staff, of a son.

GORDON—Aug. 22, at Canaan Lodge, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Duncan F. Gordon, The Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

RUSSELL—Aug. 24, the wife of Colonel J. Cecil Russell, late 12th Royal Lancers, of a daughter.

Lancers, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—Aug. 19, the wife of Cecil Thompson, C. and T. Staff, of a

WHALLEY—Aug. 23, at 3, Crescent villas, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Percy C. Whalley, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Browne—Perry—Aug. 19, at St. Paul's Church, St. Leonards on-Sea, Captain W. Raymond Browne, late 7th Fusiliers, son of the late William and Lady Letitia Browne, of Browne's-hill, Carlow, to Adelaide A. Villiers, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Prittie and Lady Katharine Perry, the Rectory, Tullamelan, and cousin of the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India.

Gipps—Feilden—On St. Bartholomew's Day, at Bebington, Cheshire, Major-General Reginald R. Gipps, C.S., Commanding the Home District, to Evelyn Charlotte Wilhelmina, second daughter of the late Colonel Robert Feilden, of Dulas Court, Hereford.

Makins—Young—Aug. 19, at Hatfield Peverel Church, Mr. William Henry Makins, late 13th Hussars, eldest son of Colonel Makins, M.P., of Rotherfield Court, Henley-on-Thames, and 1, Lowthergardens, to Mary Agnes, only daughter of Sir Charles L. Young, Bart., of Hatfield Priory, and 5, Ashburn-place, S.W.

Pinhey—Putnam—Aug. 21, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert William Spottiswoode Pinhey, Barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn and Karachi, Sindh, to Amy Victorine, third daughter of the late George Palmer Putnam, Esq., of New York.

Speed, Major (retired), 3rd Suffold Regiment, youngest son of the late Captain William J. Speed, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, to Florence Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Cayley Worsley, Esq., of 41, Redcliffe-square.

## DEATHS.

BROWNRIGG—Aug. 21, at Sydney House, Guildford, after along illness, Charlotte, widow of the late Colonel Brownrigg, 84th Regiment.

CLARKE—Aug. 16, at Clifton, Matilda Finnella Clarke, only daughter of the late Tredway Clarke, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 65.

HILL—Aug. 20, at Southsea, Major-General Sir William Hill, K.C.S.I., of 8, Kensington-garden-terrace, aged 26.

KING—Aug. 24, at Walden-place, Saffron Walden, Major William Affleck King, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., aged 65.

MURRAY—Aug. 21, at The Knoll, Camberley, Surrey, of consumption, Thomas Andrew Lumsden Murray, only surviving and dearly-loved son of Major-General T. A. L. Murray, late Royal Engineers, aged 32.

PENNINGTON—Aug. 23, drowned near Machynlleth, N. Wales, Marie, wife of A. L. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers, and daughter of H. G. Keene, C.I.E., aged 26.

WODEHOUSE—Aug. 21, at Cairo, from enteric fever, Constance, wife of Major Josceline Wodehouse, Royal Artillery.

# INDIAN.

# BIRTHS.

BIGG WITHER—July 30, the wife of T. P. Bigg Wither, Esq., Resident Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, of a son.

BLAKE—July 25, at Coconada, the wife of C. J. M. Blake, Salt and

BLAKE—July 25, at Coconada, the wife of C. J. M. Blake, Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.

CLOUGH—July 31, at Wellington, the wife of Captain A. H. B. Clough, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a daughter.

CRIST—Aug. 4, at Sattara (Deccan), the wife of Mr. John F. Crisp, Accountant, P.W.D., of a daughter.

CUNLIFFE—July 28, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, B.S.C., Adjutant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, of a daughter.

Dalton—July 17, at Dehra Dun, N.W.P., the wife of G. B. T. Dalton, Esq., B.S.C., of a son.

Fogg—Aug. 8, the wife of Sergeant W. Fogg, Commissariat Depart-

Aug. 8, the wife of Sergeant W. Fogg, Commissariat Depart-

ment, of a son. JOHNSON—July 31, at Benares, the wife of Rev. J. Johnson, C.M.S.,

of a daughter.

Maharanee Tea Estate, of a daughter, prematurely.

Mahoney.—Aug. 2, at Mominabad, Deccan, the wife of Apothecary E.

Mahoney, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

# MARRIAGES.

Corke—Gilles—July 26, at Howrah, F. G. Horatio, son of the late H. T. Corke, Pilot of Aden and second in charge of H.M.L.V. in Bombay, and grandson of the late Captain J. Corke, of Isle of Wight, to Eugene Frances Louise, daughter of Augustus A. and Mary

Louisa Giles, of the Dupleix Hotel, Madras, and granddaughter of the late Dr. J. Gallyot of Bordeaux.

EVANS—PATERSON—July 31, at Madras, Lewis Evans of the Mysore Reefs Gold Mine, to Agnes, daughter of the late W. R. Paterson, of Calcutta.

Martin—Powis—July 31, at Madras, A. Beatrice Linda, daughter of Major F. T. Powis, Madras Infactry, to R. Martin, District Superintendent Burma Police.

## DEATHS.

BEAVER—July 21, at Manipur, Lieut. G. C. Beaver, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, Probationer, 4th Regiment B.I. BECKER—July 9, at Motiharee, W. F. A. Becker, late Permanent Way Inspector, Tirhoot State Railway, aged 44. BOYLE—July 31, at Naini Tal, J. J. Boyle, of Allahabad, Senior Examiner Government Press, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, aged 35. BURTON—Aug. 1, at Dalhousie-square, Sydney Guise, infant son of G. D. Burton, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department. ment.

ment.
O'FITZGERALD—July 26, at Cherat, V. Fitz O'FitzGerald, Lieut. 1st
Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 22.

JOHNSTON—Aug. 7, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Colin, H. S. Johnston
Private Secretary to his Excellency Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah,
and youngest son of the late Captain Ben Johnson, of H.H. the

and youngest son of the late Captain Ben Johnson, of H.H. the Nizam's Army.

Molesworth—July 28, at Cherat, G. N. Molesworth, Lieut. 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 20.

O'Connor—Aug. 1, at Burma, Sub-Conductor P. O'Connor, Barrack Department (late 12th Reyal Lancers).

Parker—Aug. 1, at Ferozepore, Surgeon H. S. Parker, Army Medical

ROBERTSON-July 31, at Rai Bareili, Oudh, C. Edith, wife of Surgeon

G. 3. Robertson, I.M.S., aged 22.
Wild-Aug. 6, at Bombay, Ethel Maude, daughter of Major W. Wild,
Bombay Retired List, aged 16.

# HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

The Hindus of Meerut have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy praying for legislation against the evil of infant marriage.

The Hindus of Meerut have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy praying for legislation against the evil of infant marriage. They say:—

"Your Excellency's memorialists, though fully aware of the evils of unnecessary legislative interference with regard to matters social, do not see why Government should not step in and help the movement against infant marriage. It is urged by those who are opposed to all Government action that it is a work which should be done by the people themselves. But the people in India are an immense mass, whom it might take centuries to practically move. Should the removal of the evil in question be postponed for an indefinite period? Should Government permit such a gigantic evil to go on unarrested in its progress for such a length of time? For the custom is actually speading in several parts. All enlightened and thoughtful people in the country are for the removal of the evil, and any action of Government in respect of the matter which they would support, would have the support of the masses; for, in matters social and religious, they naturally follow the lead of their superiors. Government in the present instance will have the support of all enlightened India. Without even such support, has not Government interfered in a number of matters of social and religious reform? Government has legalised the marriage of Hindu widows, abolished satti, put an end to the custom of throwing away children into the Ganges, fixed the age of majority by the Indian Majority Act. The High Courts are every day interfering with Hindu Law. Is there any reason why Government should not interfere in this matter with a view to put a stop to infant marriage, which is a far greater evil than satti or child-murder under a religious vow? All civilised Governto put a stop to infant marriage, which is a far greater evil than satti or child-murder under a religious vow? All civilised Governments have dealt with the question of marriage, and fixed an age before which no man or woman could be married. In ancient India also the Hindu Lawgivers fixed marriageable ages both for men and women; and it is the opinion of Sanskrit scholars, like the late Pandit Dayanand Saraswat Swami, Diwan Bahadur Bachuneth Bac and others that infinit Raghunath Rao, and others, that infant marriage was unknown in ancient India. Your Excellency's memorialists hold that infant marriage is not enjoined by the authoritative Shastras, and that a legislative enactment on the subject would, therefore, be no interference in a religious matter."

"When maniacs in search of notoriety bicycle round the world into Afghanistan," observes the Indian Planters' Gazette, "they must not be surprised if any British politicals right about face them out of it. Mr. Thomas Stevens has accordingly "written to the Times," saying that the Boundary Commission "did nothing to help him through," and that he "could a tale unfold" of what he saw in Afghanistan that would make London's hair stand on end. It would have been very extraordinary if the Boundary Commission had done anything to help him through. Travelling Commission had done anything to help him through. Travelling gentlemen who risk their lives—without, of course, the slightest intention of doing so—and imagine that the agis of the British flag is over them in the wilds of Cabul, should always be treated as wayward children and deported. We have no sympathy whatever for a man who goes humbugging about over the infernal roads of Afghanistan when he can glide noiselessly along level English lanes between hawthorn and dog-rose hedges.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., has left Mussoorie, where he has been on special duty connected with the Survey Department, for Simla, to take up the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at head quarters.

WE regret to learn the death of Major Yard, North Lancashire Regiment, at Ziarat near Quetta. Major Yard was suffering

from disease of the liver.

THE Government have decided that out-of-India leave under the new Staff Corps Leave Rules, 1886, will commence from date of embarkation, and that officers proceeding on such leave shall be allowed full pay and allowances, and half staff from the date on which they cease to do duty with their corps to the date on which their out-of-India leave begins.

THE following important addition to the Rules of Procedure, The following important addition to the Rules of Procedure, 1886, has been made:—Where a sentence passed by a court-martial has been confirmed, and is found from any reason to be invalid, the authority who would have had power to commute the punishment awarded by such sentence, if it had been valid, may pass a valid sentence, and the sentence so passed shall have the same effect as if passed by the court-martial, but the punishment awarded is the punishment awarded by the court-martial, but the punishment awarded is the same effect as if passed by the court-martial, but the punishment awarded is the same effect as if passed by the court-martial, but the punishment awarded is the same effect as if passed by the court-martial and the punishment awarded is the same effect as if passed by the court-martial and the punishment awarded by a court-martial and the punishment awarded by a court-martial and the punishment awarded by such sentence passed by a court-martial and the punishment awarded by such sentence are passed by the court-martial and the punishment awarded by the ment awarded by such sentence shall not be higher in the scale of punishments than the punishment awarded by the invalid sentence, nor, in the opinion of the same authority, be in excess of the last-mentioned punishment.

A FEARFUL tragedy occurred at Bangalore at the 1st Madras Lancers barracks. Thondray, a horsekeeper of the regiment, seized a sword and cut down Jemadar Adjutant Hoosain Khan, killing him on the spot. The horsekeeper then attacked Havildar Major Sheik Ahmed, cutting him severely across the right arm. The jemadar who was murdered was selected as a model of the Madras cavalry which is now being shown in the Indian and

Colonial Exhibition.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT of the Punjab Government are busy making detailed arrangements for the transfer of the office work connected with the Punjab Frontier Force to the Adjutant-General's Office. The work is expected to occupy several weeks.

It has been notified in Orders that a further free issue of one thousand rounds of ammunition per Morris tube supplied may be demanded by officers commanding battalions of British Infantry, Bengal, Punjab and Assam Infantry regiments, and Goorkha battalions.

COLONEL DE WITT DOUGLAS, Bengal Staff Corps, has been pensioned on £456.5 ordinary and £387 additional, annually.

THE Commander in Chief, Bombay, has notified in orders that, owing to the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry having proceeded on field service to Burma, he has selected the next best shooting regiment, the 29th Beluchees, to send a representative team of riflemen from the Bombay Presidency to the Bangalore Rifle Meeting in November next, to compete against the crack shots of the Southern Presidency.

THE following reliefs of the British and Native troops of the THE following reliefs of the British and Native to Bombay Presidency take place during 1886-87:—
Field Artillery—
A Battery 2nd Brigade, from Deesa to Ahmedabad.
D Battery 2nd Brigade, from Ahmedabad to Deesa.
G Battery 3rd Brigade, from Kirkee to Neemuch.
A Battery 4th Brigade, from Neemuch to England.
R Battery 4th Brigade from England to Kirkee.

A Battery 4th Brigade, from Neemuch to England.
R Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Kirkee.

Garrison Artillery.
No. 1 Battery Western Division, from Bombay to Aden.
No. 1 Battery Scottish Division, from Bombay to Aden.
No. 5 Battery North Irish Division, from Aden to Bombay.
No. 6 Battery South Irish Division, from Aden to England.
No. 2 Battery Eastern Division, from England to Bombay.

British Inforture.

British Infantry

2nd Battalion Dorsetshire, from Aden to England. 1st Battalion North Lancashire, from Quetta to Mhow, Asseer-

gurh and Indore. 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire, from Mhow, Asseergurh and Indore, to Aden.

1st Battalion Oxfordshire, from Poona to England.

1st Battalion Worcestershire, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Quetta.

2nd Battalion South Yorkshire, from Malta to Poona.

1st Battalion East Kent, from Singapore to Kurrachee. Sappers and Miners—
1 Company, from Kirkee to Quetta. No. 4 Company, from Quetta to Kirkee. 1 Company, from Kirkee to Aden.

E Company (Madras), from Aden to Madras.

Native Infantry—

10th Regiment, from Bhooj to Quetta.
14th Regiment, from Quetta to Bhooj.
17th Regiment, from Quetta to Bombay.
19th Regiment, from Deesa to Quetta.
20th Regiment, from Quetta to Deesa.
24th Regiment, from Bombay to Quetta.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 22, Tasmania (s), Bombay.—25, Cathay (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—Aug. 23, Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool.—24, Malwa (s), condon.—25, Vorwearts (s), Trieste.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 19, Lucipara, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 24, Waroonga (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 20, Clan Macgregor (s), Bombay.—22, Kirkby Hall (s), Bombay; Orion (s), Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—26, Astronomer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 25, Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Merton Hall (s),

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 23, Clan Macarthur London.—26, Rewa (s),

MADRAS.—Aug. 18, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Mrs. Hammond and friend, Mr. S. W. Chart, Rev. R. S. Burnett, Miss Bevan, Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Rev. R. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Totill and three daughters, Capt. S. H. Harrison, Surgeon - Major Keith, Major and Mrs. Hannay, Mr. Nazir, Mr. Gudiati, Mr. Molabhoy, Mrs. Arnott and four children, Mr. W. R. Turner, Mr. W. Salmon, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. F. H. Addis, Mr. and Mrs. Brownnutt, Mr. and Mrs. Heenan. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Colonel J. C. Grant, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Meares and child, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mr. R. A. Willis, Surgeon-Major E. Tandy, Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, Mr. McLogan, Captain McMullen, Mr. Ruttonjee Bowwanjee, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Mr. G. W. Deane, Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Figg, Comte de Bretenil, Marquis de Bretenil, Mr. D. Ralli. From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. A. D. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. S. Pinhey, Mr. Durst, Mr. J. D. Piggott.

For Aden: Mr. J. Haggard. From Venice: Dr. Monks.
For Malta: Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Nibbs, Mr. Sinclair, Dr. Donovan, Mr. F. W. Twelves, Mr. A. W. Alexander.
For Port Said: Mr. P. B. Waugh, Lieut.-Colonel R. J. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Scarell and infant, Mr. Pearse, Lieut.-Colonel G. W. C. Rothe, Mrs. Ledsam and infant.

Rothe, Mrs. Ledsam and infant.

S.s. Rosetta, from Lendon, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and four children, Mr. E. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hogge, Colonel Channer, V.C., Mr. J. Harkness, Mr. W. Barrett. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. Squire. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Joll, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Mr. H. Melvill, Major Boughey, Lieut.-Colonel H. Pritchard, Colonel C. H. Moore, Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. W. Vivian, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss-Pritchard, Mr. J. Kimber, Mr. W. B. Sair, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. M. Holms, Capt. Hawkes, Mr. J. C. Veasey, Mr. J. McMinu, Brigade-Surgeon Hunter, Mr. Rainford, Mr. A. L. M. Turner, Mr. L. P. Shirres, Mr. Flood Murray, Mr. E. W. Oates.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. F. A. Gillett.
For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell, Colonel Thackeray, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. A. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Alex. White, Misses Edith and Vincent Jones. From Venice: Mr. T. Watson and friend.

Watson and friend.

Watson and triend.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson, Mr. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Hely Hutchinson, child and infant.

For Madras: Mrs. Powell. From Venice: Mr. Ernest Wallis. From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Rogers.

For Aden: Mr. Dale Hart.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Pennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey, Miss Sellon, Mrs. Hallam, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mrs. Jervon, Capt. G. C. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. T. and Mrs. Mitchell From Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhunigeebhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Monk, Mr. Mackenzie, Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. French, Archbishop Goethals,

Mr. John Dillon, Mr. R. Innes, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Messrs. C. and H. C. Sheridan, Mr. R. O. Wales, Major Darwin, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. Branden Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. Rooper, Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson, Mr. Leslie Saunders, Surgeon-General R. Webb, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. W. Corman. *From Venice*: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Wathen, Mr. C. Hasenbalg, Mr. G. Foster.

For Port Said: Capt. Nettleship, Mr. W. J. Compton.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. East, Colonel Laird, Mr. Heyden and child, Mrs. Meares and infant. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Herbst, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. Glover, Mrs. H. P. Picot, Lieut. Russell, R.E., Mr., and Mrs. Good, Mr. H. and Mrs. Cookerell, Mr. H. R. Ward, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Surgeon-Major McNally, Mr. H. J. Pratt, Major Wilson, Mr. C. E. Pierse, Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Mr. S. W. Jarvis.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, Miss Pierson, Mrs. and Miss Hugh-Rowlands. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Loraine King and two infants, Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum, child and infant, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. J. S. Middleton, Mr. W. Bryant, Mr. C. J. Budge, Mr. J. Shaw, Miss Dowson. From Brindisi: Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bulteel, Capt. A. B. Blackburn. From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

For Malta: Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Forster.

For Port Said: Miss Driver.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

S.S. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; S.S. Pitzun, from Venice, Occ. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. James White, Mrs. W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady Eaker, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. F. W. M. Holliday, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Carne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. P. W. Gilliland, Mr. T. C. Leyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. P. W. Gilliland, Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mrs. Arnott and four children, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Grey, Mr. R. Ewing, Mrs. Tollemache, Mrs. Story. Prom Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Sulivan, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. Karpiles, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Mulrany, Mr. B. R. Russell, Surgeon H. Greany. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern.

For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child, Mrs. White and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law. From Venice: Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring and two sons.

# Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. J. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. Torrie, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. S. Marshall and three children, Miss C. M. Stanbridge, Rev. R. H. Hart, Mrs. Lewer and two children, Mr. W. Leslie.
For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Crozier, Rev. and Mrs. Stansfield Prior and child, Mr. C. H. Heathcote, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. F. W. Cripps, Mr. J. D. Balfour.

For Madras: Rev. A. J. Laidlow, Miss Creighton, Mr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Puckeridge and family, Mr. E. J. Rowland, Mr. J.

For Malta: Rev. Charles Chandler, Rev. E. Carroll, Rev. Charles Redman.

# Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss M. K. Hunt, Mr. G. H. Hunt. For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie, Mr. Arthur Playfair, Mr. A. J. Bolton. For Colombo: Mr. Evans, Miss Rogers.

# Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, from Colombo, passed Gibraltar, Aug. 21. For London: Mr. C. A. Hay. For Suez: Mr. George Forrest.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, sailed Aug. 26. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Derry, Mr. G. V. Whitta. Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Aug. 28.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Huybertoz,

Mr. J. A. Martin, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. Charles Emerson.
For Madras: Mr. T. H. Andreae, Mr. Jas. McGregor, Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ogden.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, Miss Curran, Mr. Jno. Malley.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Skeen and child, Miss Greason, Mrs. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. H. P. Esde-White, Mrs. Jacob and child.

For Madras: Mrs. Paester and two children, Mr. R. C. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sabow and child, Mr. J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forbes-Errington, Mr. H. E. T. Turner.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Sept. 25.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.

. Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2. For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6. For Colombo: Miss Thomas, Miss Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton. For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Brindisi, Capt. A. W. Adamson, Aug. 2.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Brindisi, Capt. A. W. Adamson, Aug. 2. From London: Mr. J. H. Campbell, Sir J. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Dr. Waddle, Surgeon W. E. Breton, Mr. A. S. Gour, Mr. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Turkhud, child and infant, Mr. E. D. Grosse, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Brock, Mr. H. Munro. From Venice: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. S. Dobie, Mr. J. Minchin. From Brindisi: Mr. W. E. Pedley, Surgeon H. R. McKay, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. H. Taylor, Major Greig, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. Dunlop, Miss. D. White, Rev. A. Quinlain, Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. A. Tucker, Mr. W. Brown, Major Gray, Mr. C. McIver, Mrs. H. K. McKay, Lieut. Penrose. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Maneckjee.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. J. S. Murray, left Bombay, Aug. 10.

For London: Mrs. Dawson, Khan Bahadur Sayed Mohiuddin Alli, Mr. W. P. Carson, Mr. R. Hyde, Mr. Berg, Mr. C. N. McIver, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Forbes, Mr. Hyland, Capt. W. Fry, Colonel H. M. D. Douglas, Capt. Randell, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Jackson and children, Mr. J. Fido.

For Venice: Dr. Bhandarkar.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. Gunpatrow S. Gaekwad, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. E. B. Ellis, Surgeon-Major H. Johnstone, Mr. A. Hanburg, Mr. H. W. Hemans, Mr. J. B. R. Macbeth, Rev. F. Parker, Mr. W. A. Beith, Mr. W. Bird, Mr. Sydney Jones, Colonel Trevor, Capt. F. D. Welchman, Mr. R. Sadler, Surgeon-Major A. Cameron.

At London, per P. and O. s.s. Tasmania, Captain Perrin, Aug. 22.

From Bombay: Major Wyllie and child, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Austin, Mr. Druitt, Mr. J. Dance, Mr. Watson, Capt. Herbert, Col. C. Henderson, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Macnaughten and child, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Beard, Mr. Douglas, Capt. Minter, Mrs. Minter and infant, Mr. J. Shephard, Mrs. Ward and two children, Mr. W. Lewis, Col. F. Chamier, Mr. Macgregor, Major Nuthall, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Benton, Major-Genl. Nuthall.

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Aug. 17. For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon and infant, Mr. Leacock, Mr. H. M. Kisch.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. McAndrew, Colonel J. C. Durand, Mr. E. F.

Mondy.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Partridge, Mr. Calthorp, Mr. W. T. Hall, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. M. Spring, Colonel J. G. E. Griffith, Mr. S. D.

Per s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Aug. 24.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. A. H. James.

THE Japanese officers, having visited Poona, and Secunderadad, ave gone to Madras.



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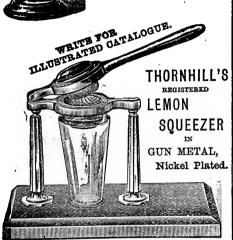
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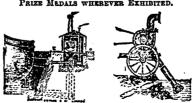
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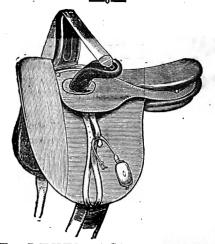
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 17th August; from Allahabad to the 15th August; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 14th August.

THE Government of India are taking up the work of the pacification of Burma in earnest. Eleven regiments and two Mountain Batteries have been ordered to reach Burma by October 20th. The British regiments are the 2nd Queen's, the 1st South Yorks, and the 2nd Munster Fusiliers.

Part of the general plan for the cold weather operations in Burma is that a division shall operate from the Manipur side, under the command of General John Gordon, now in charge of the Eastern Frontier District. Additional brigades will be formed in Upper Burma, owing to the increased number of troops in the field; and Colonel Lockhart will probably be offered one such command.

Some questionings seem to have arisen regarding the command of the Madras Army if General Macpherson assumes the direction of military operations in Burma. But there will be no necessity for appointing anyone to officiate. The situation will be the same as if the local Commander-in-Chief were on tour, Burma being within the Madras commad.

SANCTION has been accorded to the raising of a local levy in Upper Burma from the tribesmen of the Magound District to the north-west of Bhamo.

DURING the week ending the 8th August Bhamo and the frontier were reported quiet. The districts of Sagaing, Shweach, Yen and Pagan are undisturbed. The revenue is coming in satisfactorily in Shwebo. Kyaukse is quiet. Mandalay town and the district are fairly quiet.

THERE has been a successful expedition to clear out some dacoit villages near the capital of Ava.

THE situation in Myingyan and Mimbu are unchanged.

THE Salen garrison had a successful encounter with the insurgents, in which Captain Atkinson unfortunately was killed.

REINFORCEMENTS are being sent to Myingyan and Yemethen districts, where several gangs of dacoits are reported.

LIEUTENANT HUGGINS has gone in pursuit of Hla Oo to the north of Shwaybo.

In the defeat recently inflicted by Lieutenant Huggins on Hla Oo, the dacoits lost 150 men.

LATER on there was another engagement, when several prisoners were made, and twenty carts of property belonging to the dacoits were captured.

MAJOR AUCHINLECH, with thirty Scots Fusiliers and thirty Burmans, has had a fight with the celebrated dacoit leader Bo Sweh on the western frontier. Bo Sweh took refuge in the jungle. Our casualities were Colour-Sergeant Gilles and Privates Kennedy and Barnett wounded.

Mr. A. R. Colquioun is to have charge of the frontier between Upper Assam and the Irrawaddi at Bhamo, and will be Deputy Commissioner of the Mogoung district. His work will be to bring the rude tribes into order and open up communication with Assam, if possible.

THE Government of India have publicly reprimanded

Colonel Hooper as a mark of their strong disapproval of his connection with the Mandalay scandals.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will probably undertake a series of four tours during the cold weather, one of which will include a visit to the new cantonment of Jhansi, and another a ride down the frontier from Peshawar to Dera Ghazi Khan, and thence along the new Bori Peshin road to Quetta.

THE Frontier railways are still progressing steadily. The Sind-Peshin line is now past Sharigh. Very heavy floods are reported below Hurnai. The Sind-Sagar line is being laid at the rate of a mile a day. The rails have reached a point north of Darya Khan opposite Dehra Ismail, some 150 miles in all having been laid. The whole frontier system, both trans and cis-Indus, should be completed by April next year.

The question of the redistribution of Army Commands in Bengal is likely to be settled soon, when great changes may be expected.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will, it is understood, shortly proceed to England on six months' leave on medical certificate, returning in time to take up his duties in Bengal next April.

LORD ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajashahye Division, will retire from the service on the 1st proximo, on the completion of thirty-five years' service.

HEAVY rain fell throughout the North-West Provinces during the week ending the 4th inst., and a break is much needed. The prospects of the crop are on the whole good.

COLONEL LOCKHART gets command of a brigade in Burma. He leaves Simla for Mandalay early next month.

COLONEL A. J. FILGATE, Accountant-General of Public Works, whose five years' term of office expires shortly, will get an extension of a year at least.

A GREAT gathering of old Cheltonians is being arranged at Poona for the first week in September, the principal features of the reunion being a dinner and a cricket match v. the World. Cheltenham is probably more largely represented in India (there are said to be forty O. C.'s in Poona alone), than any English school, and if the men at a distance are able to support the meeting it will be a very large one. Captain L. Steele, Lancashire Regiment, is in charge of all the arrangements.

The Bombay Gazette says:—Sir John Eldon Gorst has his consolation. He does not succeed Mr. Grant Duff at Madras, but he has been nominated to an office at home which once was his, and which Mr. Grant Duff's reputed successor filled in the last Conservative Administration; and that is an advantage which the new Under-Secretary for India ought to appreciate. His appointment will doubtless be criticised. But the Peshkar remembers, if others have forgotten, that he has been to India, and though even the Peshkar might hesitate to say that he made himself master of Indian affairs, it is not open to that eccentric Hyderabadi to deny that the intelligent member for Chatham's visit to this country was much more profitable to him then the cold weather tourist's visit usually is. Whoever asks for other proof of Sir John Gorst's qualifications for high place at the India Office must wait awhile. It is not surprising that an Under Secretaryship has been found for Sir James Fergusson; but it is a little astonishing that it should have been found at the Foreign Office. Some of his Indian acquaintances who cannot be num bered amongst his friends may rejoice that his five years' residence in the Bombay Presidency has not been deemed a qualification for an appointment at the India Office; but that is no reason why one who knows much of Colonial administration, and claims to know nothing of foreign affairs, should be sent to the Foreign Office. Industry, intelligence, and good sense count for much, but it is scarcely likely that these qualities, with which he is well endowed: We all wish him well in it, but that is a different thing from believing that he will do well. People will ask, no doubt, why he was not sent to the Colonial Office, forgetting that he has some practical acquaintance with Colonial administration, and that the rule of the square reg in the round hole would have beer violated had he been put to work that he had any manner of experience in.

## Hotes of the Week.

CALCUTTA does not appear to be particularly well supplied with correct information regarding Indian appointments made in England. The Englishman informs its readers that "the appointment of Lord Harris to the Governorship of Madras may now be regarded as a certainty," and that he will take up the appointment in the middle of October.

A long article is devoted to the merits of Lord Harris, and good advice is given to him with much editorial kind-It is noted, of course, that he is a young and untried man, but, says the writer, "the hereditary interest of his family in the Southern Presidency will ensure him a warm welcome, while his prowess in the national game of cricket will, in any society of Englishmen, stand him in good stead as a guarantee for his manliness."

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS paid a fitting compliment to the Punjab Frontier Force at a dinner which he gave at Simla to certain officers of the Force who were on leave at the After referring to his experience of the good service rendered by officers and men "during the weary watch on the Ridge" at Delhi, and of his being an eye-witness of the gallant rush at the breach in the Sikanderbagh at Lucknow when, according to Malleson, whom he quoted, "on went in generous rivalry the turban of the Sikh and the dark plume of the Highlander," he concluded in toasting the health of the Force. "Should Her Majesty's Army in India during my tenure of command find itself engaged in any serious struggle, I trust that many of the Frontier Force regiments may be found on the fighting line. I know that they would do their duty nobly; and I believe that one and all of the officers would eagerly take as their motto in the hour of trial the words 'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,' the last words that were spoken by, and which are so fittingly inscribed on the tombstone of, the gallant Quentin Battye, one of the bravest of the many brave men who have served in that Force."

An absurd rumour has been published by a military contemporary to the effect that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will, on his arrival in India, be placed in special command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and that the officers and men are looking forward with much pleasure to this arrangement. His Royal Highness goes to a Divisional command, and having qualified for a lieutenant-generalship will return to England. He certainly will not be placed in command of any Indian frontier.

THE Rangoon Gazette complains that it is hard on capable men in the Burma Commission, who are never promoted to India, to find themselves passed over in Burma when promotion is going. The last quarterly Civil list enumerates fifteen districts in Upper Burma. In three of them young Assistant Commissioners are officiating as District Officers, on "Special allowances" of Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 per month One Commissioner has been brought from India, who gets Rs 2,500 per mensem, whilst there are many capable Deputy Commissioners in Burma who are only drawing about half that pay. We have some time ago commented on the absurdity of paying a certain class of Europeans in the Subordinate Judicial Service Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 per mensem for doing precisely the same work which more fortunate men get Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 for performing. The Service should be open, and the best men allowed to win, whether covenanted, uncovenanted, or Staff Corps. In Upper Burma there are four Burmese Myooks, with secondclass magisterial powers, who draw only Rs. 50 per mensem each!"

COLONEL CHARLES HAY, who has recently retired from the Bombay Saff Corps, has been elected, out of forty-nine candidates, to the office of Wardenlin Christ's Hospital, London, School, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Sedley, resigned, and takes up the appointment in September next.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29. The silver question continues to be much discussed. Very general satisfaction is expressed at the fact that the British public general satisfaction is expressed at the fact that the British public now seems to be thoroughly convinced as to the importance of the subject, and at the prospect of having it carefully examined by a Royal Commission. The article published in *The Times* of August 2 is quoted by almost every Indian newspaper, and the views therein set forth meet with general approval. It is now certain that the fall in the exchange since March will sweep away the small surplus provided in the Budget and leave a large deficit. How Sir A. Colvin will propose to meet the deficit is of course unknown. The plan adopted will probably be that of increasing the income-tax or the salt-tax, or both. The augmentation of the former tax will be a most unpopular step, and many newspapers former tax will be a most unpopular step, and many newspapers are already urging that it would be better to re-impose the cotton import duties. It may be doubted, however, whether any Indian Government would venture on an act which would be certain to meet with strong opposition from Manchester. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the Viceroy

on the subject of the inadequate accommodation for goods provided at the Calcutta terminus of the East Indian Railway, and the difficulties thereby imposed on the export trade. A scheme for increasing that accommodation, prepared last year by the railway authorities, was disallowed by the Government on grounds which the Chamber shows to be quite insufficient. The memorial also complains that the Public Works Department, in its ignorance of the character and requirements of trade, has insisted upon stopping the arrangements regarding demurrage on goods which had been made between the railway authorities and the merchants, and which were working admirably. The Chamber urges the necessity of making concessions to expanding trade, and prays the necessity of making concessions to expanding trade, and prays the Viceroy to take the matter into his immediate consideration.

At a meeting, held on Friday, of the subscribers to the fund raised last year on the occasion of the severe floods and cyclone raised last year on the occasion of the severe floods and cyclone in Bengal and Orissa, it was resolved that the unexpended balance should be invested, thus forming the nucleus of a fund for the relief of people suffering from inundations or famine. The secretary stated that he had received numerous pressing telegrams for help from Sylhet and Tipperah, both which districts appear to have been visited with heavy floods. One telegram from Tipperah stated that the people had been obliged to leave their houses, that the cattle were starving, and that the rice crops were damaged. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the district officers, to ascertain the extent of the distress, and to district officers, to ascertain the extent of the distress, and to send such relief as was required.

The Laltahuri embankment in Moorshedabad, fears for which have been entertained for some weeks past, still holds out, and every precaution is being taken to secure it. It is hoped that the danger will be over in a fortnight, and that the districts which that embankment protects may not suffer a repetition of last year's disaster. The floods in Behar are going down.

The result of the Punjab wheat crop is given as 36,500,000 cwt. It is impossible to say how much will be available for export.

The average outturn per acre is only 5 cwt.

Sir Lepel Griffin will visit Gwalior this week for the purpose of inaugurating the new Council of Regency, which will consist of seven members, with Sir Gunput Rao as president.

Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector General of Gaols in Bengal, proposes

to establish a training-ship in the Hooghly as a reformatory school for Native boys. The increasing demand for Lascars will, it is thought, insure the success of the scheme.

The Lieutenant-Governor is understood to favour it.

The Government has chartered fifteen vessels at Calcutta and Bombay to convey troops to Burma. The first to start is the steamer Nowshera, which will leave Bombay on September 6 with cavalry. Others will follow during September. General Macpherson will embark at Madras on Thursday.

The following troops will not up to India in October 1 The 2nd

The following troops will return to India in October:—The 3rd battery South Irish Division, the 2nd Madras Lancers, and the and Madras Infantry. Two new battalions of military police are being raised in India for service in Burma, each consisting of two European and eleven Native officers, fifty non-commissioned officers, and 500 privates. The first battalion will be formed of Punjabees, and the second of volunteers from the Assam and Cooklehe Regiments and the Assam police or the parks and sted

Gorkha Regiments and the Assum police or the newly enlisted Natives of Nepaul, Assum, or Manipore.

M. st contradictory accounts continue to be published regarding the loss of life and property from the floods at Mandalay. The official accounts state that the loss is small, while those private sources describe it as very great. The probabilities seem private sources describe it as very great. The probabilities seem to point to the latter version as the more accurate one.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, AUGUST 25. The inundation has subsided about four feet, owing to the



widening of the breach made by the engineers in the southern portion of the Bund, or embankment. The Irrawaddy is reported to have fallen considerably at Bhamo, and a fall is expected here immediately. Much distress prevails among those left destitute by the inundation, and relief in food and money has been given them.

The news of the Myentzein Prince's death has not yet been

The troops are suffering from fever and dysentery, and the Minbu station is filled with sick soldiers recently employed in the operations against Boshway.

Eight districts of Lower Burma have been proclaimed as dis-

turbed under the Burma Gaols Delivery Act.
Sir Herbert Macpherson will assume the command at Mandalay about the 10th of September.

#### BELOOCHISTAN.

Sir Oliver St. John has not succeeded in capturing Jam Ali, the rebel son of the Jam of Lus Beyla. He has, it is said, escaped from Wad to the Kharan desert, where pursuit is hopeless.

#### CENTRAL ASIA.

The alleged claim by Russia to Wakhan and Khojah Saleh The alleged claim by Russia to Wakhan and Khojan Salen is attracting much attention in India, and seems likely to revive the interest in the Central Asian question. The claim is generally considered quite inadmissible, and the hope is expressed that England will refuse to recognise it, and will support the Ameer. Apart from the fact that Wakhan is unquestionably a portion of Abdurrabaman's dominions, there is the further fact that its possession by Russia would afford her a basis for intrigues in Chitral and Cephrogram and Cashmere

It is stated that the Frontier Commission will probably return

wis Cabul towards the Frontier Commission will probably retain Cabul towards the end of September.

Colonel Woodthorpe and the other members of the Chitral Mission, lately under the command of Colonel Lockhart, have reached Cashmere on their way back to India. A fight is said to have taken place between the people of Chitral and those of Dir. The former were successful, and the son of the Chitral chief occupied

Dir without serious opposition,

The Pioneer states that news dated last April has been received from Mr. Carey, who is travelling from Leh towards China. He was then at Lob Nor. His course from Leh was south-eastward into Western Tibet, and then due north to Chotan, whence he made the Tarim River. After an excursion northwards towards the Baba Kul Lake he returned to the Tarim River, and followed it to Lob Nor. He has probably entered Northern China before

WITH THE FRONTIER COMMISSION, Aug. 24.
The Joint Commission is still awaiting orders, all being well.
Str West Ridgeway has proceeded on a visit to Sirdar Ishak Khan, at Mazer-i-Sharif.

SIMLA, Aug. 28. It is estimated that out of the 9,000 square miles in dispute between Russia and Afghanistan the Boundary Commission has conceded 7,000 to Russia, while the Ameer retains 2,000 miles.

It is urged in official circles that the Khoja Saleh question should

be referred to arbitration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
CALCUTTA, SEPT 2. The Tinedah Mengyee has forwarded a petition to the Viceroy asking to be allowed to leave Cuttack. The Tinedah complains greatly of the heat and the want of suitable food, and represents also that there are no Buddhist places of worship. go to Burma or Calcutta.

In conclusion, the Tinedah claims to have served the British loyally, and to have prevented the escape of King Thebaw.

Madras, Sept. 2.

ir Herbert Macpherson, the commander of the forces in Burma

sailed hence to-day for Rangoon.

The Bank of Madras has reduced its minimum rate of interest

and discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

RANGOON, SEPT. 2. Monsieur Garanger, who lost a large quantity of timber during the recent floods at Man'alay, has found 300 of his logs, with the owner's marks effaced, in the possession of a Burmese woman, the daughter of an official. The magistrate refused to grant a summons against the woman, and M. Garanger has appealed to Sir Charles Bernard.

It results from further intelligence that the insurgent chief Hlaoo was not killed as reported at the village of Kanbyoo on the 26th of July, the person supposed to have been the chief being merely a follower who personated him.

Official and private accounts of the loss of life caused by the recent floods at Mondalay continue to be widely divergent.

recent floods at Mandalay continue to be widely divergent.

RANGOON, SEPT. 3. A tolegram from Toungdwengyee, dated the 27th ultimo, states that a detachment of 120 men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant Lean, was sent against Ngaku's band of dacoits at Yaynee, while another column was directed to cooperate from Thayetmyo. Yaynee was found to be deserted and

was burned. Lieutenant Lean's force returned to Toungdwengyee after ten days' rough work, without firing a shot. Owing to the breaking of the telegraph wire nothing has been heard of the Thayetmyo force.

In the recent action at Thayamoo, the dacoits numbered 800, with many guns. The British rode 30 miles overnight, and were in action from eight until one o'clock next day. Captain Smith's gallantry in the engagement is highly spoken of.

Mr. Colquhoun is described as the leading spirit in the expe-

dition.

The Italian, Camotto, who was one of King Thebaw's military advisers, and who was captured by the British on their way up the Irrawaddy, died at Mandalay on Wednesday in great poverty. It is believed that he committed suicide.

The Irrawaddy is rising.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE POLICE IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

The whole question of the police in Burma is surrounded by difficulties. The Burmese, as a generous rule, make very bad policemen. Leaving their other faults out of the question at present, their cowardice makes them quite useless during disturbed times like the presont. Everywhere, or with only one or two exceptions, they have fled at the first hint of danger, and have left their arms behind to be taken possession of by the dacoits. It is clearly necessary that some braver race of men should be imported to cope with the anarchy and lawlessness now so rife in the province; and in the matter of courage the Punjaubees are, we believe, satisfactory enough. But if they are to make the quiet and industrious portion of the population discontented by their illegal exactions and assaults, they will be doing far more harm than can be counterbalanced by any amount of successful dacoit hunting. The whole question of the police in Burma is surrounded by dacoit hunting.

It is easier to find fault with the police than to suggest any

It is easier to find fault with the police than to suggest any feasible plan for getting a really satisfactory force in the country. But there are one or two points which stand out clearly enough. The first of these is that it is useless trying to work on the cheap. "Cheap and nasty," holds good in the matter of the Burma police even more than in most other things. Until the country is more thickly peopled, and the price of labour is greatly reduced, we must be prepared for a far greater expenditure on our police force than is necessary in India, where labour is cheaper and the average scale of living much lower. Another is cheaper and the average scale of living much lower. Another point which seems clear enough is that, having to depend on comparatively worthless material in the ranks of the force, and being unable in the present condition of the labour market to pay the men a high wage compared to what can be earned by other labour, we must pay for very complete and efficient control, especially by European officers. These can be had in any quantity, and had they been more largely employed, it is certain that anarchy would never have raised its head, as it has done, in Lower Burma. Under European leadership even the Burmese policeman does not always run away, and were the Purjaubees more largely officered by Europeans, their high-handed extortions would have been nipped in the bud. No European police officer would have allowed his men to get out of hand in the way these Punjaubees have; and not only in the case of these men, but also in that of the Burmese police and of the Madras sepoys, it has been abundantly demonstrated, during the Madras sepoys, it has been abundantly demonstrated, during our recent troubles in Burma, that an economy in British officers is a very penny wise and pound foolish sort of economy indeed.

#### THE HOLOCAUST IN TINNEVELLY.

(Correspondent Madras Mail.)

The night of the 26th of July will be ever memorable. The sacrifice of 200 souls or more to the demon of malice or mischief marked the exit of that eventful day. For the darkness of midnight was lit up by lurid flames amid which the struggles of the living and the dying formed a picture which the genius of Dante alone could paint. The facts are that for some days past a Native theatrical company had been performing before large crowds for successive nights. The representation was, of course, connected with Hindu legends, such as are found in Vedic poetry. connected with Hindu legends, such as are found in Vedic poetry. The place where the play was exhibited was in the heart of the crowded town of Tinnevelly, close by the huge temple which forms so prominent a figure in the town, as the Temple of Minachi does in Madura. The structure was large, made of thatch, erected on a mud wall, and capable of accommodating hundreds of people. The proprietors, it is said, have realised as much as Rs. 800 on a single night. From this you may infer the numbers of the crowd inside. This structure, of course, had a door which the greed of the performers kept shut—that is, locked—to prevent those who could not, or who would not pay, from entering. In this enclosure the lambent flames licked the from entering. In this enclosure the lambent flames licked the victims, and gradually enveloped them in one great funeral pyre, till the charred remains of human flesh had lost all traces of recognition. At midnight, when the little stars twinkled with

their merry rippling light and the music of the dancers swelled the hearts of the thoughtless votaries, the wand of the angel of death was stretched over the ill-fated building. The sudden burst of the devouring element on the top of the erection was the first intimation to the hapless crowd beneath of their impending fate. Then the writhing of the seething mass baffles description. The struggles of frantic despair, the shrieks of helpless terror, the hearse gasps of suffocation, as the infuriate, demon of death choked his victims, combined with the loud wails of the hereaved formed a picture which may perhaps find a of the bereaved, formed a picture which may perhaps find a parallel in the "Inferno." Many escaped. Some were thrown over a wall on one side of the theatre by a Mahomedan athlete, who happened to be present; others escaped, by hook or by crook, the best way they could; but numbers perished. It is to be hoped a rigid inquiry will be made into this terrible business, and no stone left unturned to ascertain the cause.

#### FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. (Pioneer Correspondent.)

Assuming that the Government of India is in earnest in the Assuming that the Government of India is in earnest in the endeavour to reduce the cost of our administration, would it not be reasonable to consider whether the salaries paid in the higher posts of the Covenanted Civil Service are not susceptible of some reduction? Are we not paying an unduly high price for a standard of ability and honesty which we may thankfully say is now more common than in the days of Iord Cornwallis? If we have the beauty of the common than in the days of Iord Cornwallis? If we have the beauty of the common than can get honest bale men for positions of great responsibility for salaries less, say, by one-third of what is paid to Covenanted Civil Servants, what are the gounds on which we pay them so liberally ? Compare for example the training the duties the Civil Servants, what are the gounds on which we pay them so liberally? Compare, for example, the training, the duties, the responsibilities of a Superintending Engineer of a Circle in the Public Works Department, with that of a Collector or Judge of a district, and compare their salaries. The former receives an average pay of Rs. 1,350 per mensem, while the average of the latter is, I believe, something very like Rs. 2,000. Again, if a Covenanted Civil Servant becomes a Secretary to Government, his forthwith in receipt of a special and very liberal salary for this duty. On the other hand, when an Engineer becomes a Secretary, he draws no more than the pay of his grade. The effect of this wasteful system is that the salaries of posts outside the proper sphere of a Civilian's duties are unnecessarily raised in order apparently that they may be suited to the standing of the Civilians appointed to them, or afford more openings for the Civilians appointed to them, or afford more openings for the members of this too favoured service. Why, for instance, is it necessary to make the pay of a Postmaster-General of a Province so high that a Civilian can afford to take it, and is, moreover, put in over the heads of men of long service and experience in the Postal Department who would be glad to do the work, and do

the closure of the pay given to the Civilian?

The obvious difficulty in grappling with a proposal of this nature lies in the fact that the Government of India is practically a Government by the Civil Service, and we can hardly expect them to make any serious attempts toward economy in this direction. But it cannot be ignored that we can now get men who would readily come into the Civil Service on equal terms with men in other branches of the administration, and who would fulfil quite as well as at present the requisite standard of ability and rectitude. If the salary of the Civil Servant is reduced as it should be the pension would be reduced pro rata, and no great harm would be done there. It is somewhat anomalous that the men of the reaction would be competition will be should would be done there. It is somewhat anomalous that the men of the social position of the present competition-wallah should revel in £1,000 a-year on retirement, a goodly proportion of which is derived from his high salary, while men of the same stamp doing equally good work for the State have to pass their declining years as genteel paupers, and on pensions paid in rupees.

#### BRITISH BLUNDERING IN BURMA. (Rangoon Gazette).

Not only were the Burmese troops not disarmed at Myingyan, but at Ava, where a general disarmament had been agreed to by Theebaw secured his own wretched person from any risk of being killed in an attack on Mandalay, the disarmament was not thoroughly carried out. A certain number of the Burmese troops did lay down their arms, but numbers escaped without doing so and it is said that when it was pointed out to Colonel Sladen that these men were thus escaping with their arms, his only reply was that it did not matter, as there was a complete list of arms in the palace. Yet he ought to have known, as well or better than most men, that a Burmese palace list of any kind was hardly a document in which to place blind faith any than the hardly a document in which to place blind faith; and that even if it were correct, it would afford no assistance in bringing in arms in the hands of dacoits scattered through inaccessible

It could scarcely have been the eagerness of General Prendergast and of Colonel Sladen to catch Theebaw that led to the letting part of the troops, sent to Ava purposely to lay down their arms, escape into the jungles as fully equipped dacoits. It would have taken very little time to stop that little game; and if

Theebaw were meditating an escape at the last moment, his attempt stood far less chance of success had his former coldiers been completely disarmed than if some thousands of them were at large and ready to join him again at a moment's notice. It is difficult to imagine any reason which could have seemed, even for a moment, to recommend such a course as not effectually disarming the troops while about it. The supineness displayed on that occasion is without parallel in history, but it seems only fair to exonerate Sir Harry Prendergast from any share in the blame. After the capitulation Colonel Sladen, as Chief Civil Officer. became the responsible head, and if the story we have mentioned above be true, as we have every reason to believe it is, he showed an incapacity which seems almost imbecile.

Nor was this want of foresight which filled a newly-conquered country with armed ruffians the only blunder that was committed. Another stupid mistake was in issuing an order allowing the palace women ingress and egress after Theebaw had become a prisoner under a guard of British soldiers. It was practically allowing him to communicate with any friends he might have outside, which should not have been permitted under any circumstances. Any mischief he may have meditated in that way was perhaps frustrated by the further mistake made in giving, or in carrying out, the order, and which resulted in the entranceinto the palace of the very worst of the female population in Mandalay. The effect of that may be imagined, but can scarcely be described. All that can be said is that it is exceedingly fortunate that, in the wild orgy of that first night in the palace, no greater mischance occurred than some pilfering of jewels by women, who for that night passed as the ladies of the palace. Then Theebaw was, in our opinion, allowed to shuffle too long about his departure, and it seems to have been Sir Harry Prendergast who at the last insisted that time was up, and that he must go. Finally came the most egregious blunder of all, the attempt to govern the country by means of the Hloot-daw, with the Tinedsh as one of its most active members. the Tinedah as one of its most active members.

#### NOT WANTED-A MUNICIPALITY. (Madras Mail.)

It must be exceedingly disgusting to a Liberal Governor like H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff to have to deal with people like the inhabitants of Srivallipattur and Tadpatri. For Municipalities represent one form of self-government; and here are townsfolk so wanting in public spirit as to refuse such self-government. How can a Governor, who is loyal to Lord Ripon's grand scheme of educating the country in self-government, and who loyally means to develop it as much as possible, deal with people so spiritless? The disgust must be all the greater when the plea on which the refusal is based is considered. A Municipality, forsooth, is too costly! Can souls so sordid deserve freedom and the bless ings of Municipal institutions? Ought they not retain ings of Municipal institutions? Ought they not rather to be well shaken, and forced to enjoy their glorious privileges and all. the attendant advantages and expense of so doing? There appears to be something that can be said on both sides of the question. It may be, and probably is, the case that Tadpatri admits of improvements in the matters of sanitation, water supply, roads, hospitals, schools, properly built houses, &c. We believe, however, that the town is not in a very bad condition as to sanitation; and the townsfolk plume themselves that there is nothing much beyond what they already have that a Municipality can effect beyond what they already have, that a Municipality can effect for them; and that that little they can effect for themselves without the elaborate and costly apparatus of a Municipality and its officers. But who is to be responsible for this? It is very well for the townsfolk to say at a general meeting that they can effect all necessary improvements for themselves without the instrumentality of a Municipality; but if the improvements are not effected, or if they are very inadequately effected, or are indefinitely postponed; on whom as responsible persons, can the district authorities and the Government come down? And district authorities are enjoyed. meantime, if from insanitation or a want of good water, an epidemic should find its way and prevail there, and decimate the inhabitants, could a paternal Government contemplate the catastrophe unmoved or with dry eyes? Or if among thatched houses a fire should break out, and crowds of ryots and artisans should besiege the tabsildar in his katcheri for free licences for the commonest kinds of timber to reconstruct their houses as before, and afford the destroying element another opportunity of burning the houses down; would any of those who attended the meeting and helped to frame the resolution against the proffered Municipality, recoup Government for the value of the licences, or comfort the heart of the forest officers, lacerated by such a raid on their preserves? Who, who will be responsible for doing what the population promise shall be done in the way of town improvement?

On the other hand, the townsfolk may answer, that, compared with the standard of what most Municipalities actually effect, and the price which they charge for doing it, their own conservancy and improvements will be found not much behindhand, and certainly very much cheaper. Though theoretically a Municipality, having skilled officers, and men of light and leading to direct them, may seem bound to fall little short of perfection, yet in practice they do fall a good way short; and their taxes greatly diminish the peace of mind, competence and comfort of townsfolk. Some of the people of Tadpatri have come to Madras with bales of cotton; and verily they do not find that newly repaired Popham's Broadway is a bit better than their own main street after a shower; indeed, it is probably many times worse. Some of the slums, ay, even of the minor streets, of Madras are quite as bad as the lanes of Tadpatri; and that town can produce nothing in the way of stinks that can come up to the potent and deadly odours that prevail in parts of Madras. Negapatam has a Municipality, and Negapatam is not sweet! Tinnevelly has a Municipality; and yet the temporary theatre erected in that town with Municipal sanction has been burned down with a frightful loss of life; whereas theatrical representations would in Tadpatri without a Municipality be carried out in a manner more consistent with health and safety, and more conducive to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. The people of Tadpatri sympathise heartily with the desire of Government to create a middle and professional class; to find places of fussy importance for Native gentlemen who have received the higher education in a general way; and to create appointments with comparatively fat salaries for Natives who have received a technical or professional education, whether in medicine or engineering. But they do not want to have and to pay for a Civil Surgeon or an engineer all to themselves; and they would prefer indenting on such skilled labour as most of them already pay for, and as may be had from the Local Board. And upon the funds of that board also, to which many of them have contributed, they are quite willing to draw, instead of having to pay over again for the same thing to a body made up of one or two intelligent and powerful officials and a number of timid and less educated non-officials, who will but add power to the official arm when fleecing the people. They wish to avoid the ordinary municipal modus operandi of contracts, and of various percentages for merely seeming to do, for doing very badly, and for ha

#### BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal lcaves Calcutta on the 23rd inst., on tour, visiting Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Sahebgunge, and Pubna, and reaches Darjeeling again on the 6th of Sept.

THE recent statement that it is definitely settled that Sir Stuart Bayley would succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is totally unauthorized. No information has been received on the subject from England, where the appointment is made. It is not known who succeeds Sir Rivers Thompson.

Mr. Finucane, the Director of Agriculture in Bengal, has, in connection with the proposed establishment of a Veterinary School at Bhaugulpur, sent a letter to the Commissioners of Divisions asking if they think it probable that the Local Boards or zemindars would be willing to give employment to passed students, to found scholarships, or to send students to the school at their own expense.

THE Pioneer says:—Sir Steuart Bayley will, we hear shortly proceed to England on six months leave on medical certificate, returning in time to take up his duties in Bengal next April. The officiating vacancy thus caused in the Council might well go to Sir Charles Bernard, who greatly needs change of scene; while Mr. Charles Crosthwaite could take Burma in hand, as he is no stranger to that country.

The Englishman regrets to learn that there is some reason for anticipating a recurrence of the inundations which caused such, extensive damage last year to the crops of the Nadya District and interrupted for several days the traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Bhagirati gauge-reading on the 3rd inst. was 26 min. 8 sec., an inch higher than the figures for the corresponding date in 1885, and only 5 min. below the highest point then reached. The rise reported on the 4th was four inches, and should anything like the same rate be maintained, the Laltakuri embankment, on the preservation of which the safety of the district depends, will again be overflowed in several places. Daily telegrams as to the rise of the Bhagirati and the state of the embankment are despatched from Moorshedabad and widely circulated among the people, who will be saved much unnecessary less by timely notice being given them of the occurrence of the calamity so much dreaded.

#### MADRAS.

THE Hindoo says that it learns from a reliable source that Mr.

C. A. Lawson, editor of the Madras Mail, will be rewarded with the shrievalty of Madras when Captain Taylor vacates his seat.

The Madras Government has referred, for the consideration of the various District Boards, proposals from Messrs. Weir and Company, of Madras, to contract for the construction of light railways. Messrs. Weir and Co.'s proposals have met the approval of Government as being very simple and fair, as they are willing to undertake the construction of such lines not on a Government guarantee, but upon bonds from the District Boards carrying a certain rate of interest, and containing conditions as to payment, &c.

The Madras Government are about to make a series of practical experiments on the preparation of ensilage, and the results of feeding cattle, sheep, and ponies upon it. Sixteen officers in charge of the various districts have been selected to carry out the experiments, for which they will be provided at first with the sum of Rs. 30 each by the Director of Agriculture. Printed illustrations have been furnished them as to the proper method of constructing the silos, and careful reports of the results are to be submitted to the Director of Agriculture, who is to send in his own report on the results to the Government. Attempts are to be made to induce the ryots to lend their cattle and sheep for experiments with the feeding, and these are to be carefully weighed at different periods to ascertain whether the animals improve in condition or not, and also whether the ensilage has any effect on the quality and quantity of the milk from the cows. Some trials are also to be made upon ponies to ascertain what effect it has on their condition when in hard work.

#### BOMBAY.

According to the Poona paper, thousands of natives have assembled daily near the Islampoora at Khetwady, to witness the marvellous moving of a tomb, which, at intervals, seems to oscillate from its foundation. According to the paper mentioned, "the story is that about half a certury ago the tomb was erected by the halalcores of that locality, to the memory of their religious guide or pir, Jahed, and that about forty years ago it was raised to its present magnitude. The dome is supported by four pillars, and the entire height is about fifteen feet. Four small spircs surmount each pillar. The tomb is built of bricks brought from the tomb of a pir in the village of Dadar, in the Vagad Zilla. The first motion of the canopy, with its pillars, was witnessed recently and the people were very superstitious about it. Many witnesses have spoken to the fact."

The Government of Bombay, in the belief that the Veterinary College at Bombay will be more advantageously controlled by an Administrative Committee than by Government direct, have appointed a committee of management for the College. It will consist of the Commissioner of the Northern Division, the Surgeon-General, the Principal, Grant Medical College, the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Dinshah Maneckji Petit, the Director of Agriculture, the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations, and the Secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Steel, the Superintendent of the College, will act as secretary to the Committee. The Military Department will be requested to grant permission to the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Bombay Army to serve on the Committee.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Labore paper hears that the recent heavy rain in the Jhelum district has done considerable damage to the Sind-Sagar State Railway. On the right bank of the Jhelum river, near Pind Dadan Khan, some of the smaller bridges and flood openings have been completely wrecked.

DR. OWEN, on return from Northern Afghanistan, may not improbably be offered the post of Joint Civil Surgeon at Simla, in succession to Dr. Franklin, Dr. Taylor being confirmed at Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity he has been acting during Dr. Owen's abence with the Boundary Commission.

THE Lahore paper understands that before leaving Simla the Firance Commission arrived at one very definite conclusion, which is to the effect that any idea of the Government of India abandoning that station as its summer headquarters must, at any rate on financial grounds, be finally set aside. For the Imperial Government to now abandon Simla would more than swallow up all the rest of the possible savings which the Commission has so far been able to suggest from other sources.

Mr. Charles Du Val's entertainment at the Princes Hall, having been so successful, he has secured the handsome Concert Room for a further term, and concluded an extension of engagements with the Count, Countess, and Baron Magri. Mr. Du Valintends inviting the leading singers, and other members of the musical world, to a special matinée at the Princes Hall to hear the Lilliputians and the Circassians.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

THE HIGH COURT.—Our respect for the High Court is unshaken. The High Court is the only hope of the people of this country. Although we pay a great deal for this Court, still we wish to keep it complete in every way. When a proposal was made to reduce the number and salary of the High Court Judges the whole population protested. If the Finance Committee is really desirous to effect reductions it ought to turn its attention in other directions, but it has no mind to do that. The Committee would like to make reductions where reductions ought not to be made.—The Purbadarpan.

NATIVE DEMANDS.—In the event of a war with Russia, the Natives of India will undoubtedly side with the English. Every Native of India will surely consider the difficulties of the English as his own. Let the English begin to trust the Natives more. In this crisis they will not be able to proceed one step without the assistance of the Natives. The English alone cannot check the advance of Russia. From this time the English should take care that the respect felt by the Natives for the British Government remains unshaken.—The Praja Bandhu.

#### RETRENCHMENT FROM THE WRONG END.

Under this heading, the Rast Goftar of the 8th inst. says thus: Government have asked the High Court whether the abolition of the Small Cause Courts at Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach, and the transfer of the work of those Courts to the Judges of the local Subordinate Courts would cause any public inconvenience or not; and the High Court in their turn have called for the opinions from the Judges of the Small Cause Courts proposed to be abolished, on the receipt of which they will submit their views on the subject to the Bombay Government. The above news of the intention of Government has been received with much dissatisfactention of Government has been received with much dissatisfaction by persons who resort to the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedebad, Surat, and Broach, which are the centres of commerce in Guzerat. It is true that at first when these Courts were opened people did not take a liking to them on account of their novel procedure, inasmuch as there was no appeal on the decisions of those Courts, which were final. But as fortunately in the beginning they were presided over by such popular, painstaking, and impartial jugdes as Mr. Coghlan, Baron Larpent, Sir William Wedderburn and the late Mr. Faithful, these Courts worked smoothly, and as suitors obtained justice so sueedily, cheaply and smoothly, and as suitors obtained justice so speedily, cheaply and summarily, that they, after having become acquainted with the simpl procedure of those Courts, by degrees, not only got over their aversion, but, on the contrary, they now look upon these Courts with satisfaction and confidence. Therefore the dissatisfaction which the proposal for the abolition of these Courts has created can easily be accounted for. Before the establishment of the County Courts in England, the procedure for the recovery of small debts was very complicated, dilatory and expensive in that country, which led to the passing of the County Court Act. The experience obtained from the working Court Act. The experience obtained from the working of the County Courts in England led to the establishment of Small Cause Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. On being satisfied that these Courts dispensed justice cheaply and speedily, the Government of India, with the concurrence of those of the Government of India, with the concurrence of those of Madras and Bombay, established similar Courts in the chief Provincial towns of our country, by which also justice is administered, at present as speedily to the people at large in the Mofussil as in the Presidency towns. Small Cause Courts have been established since a long time in the principal towns of this Presidency, such as Poona, Ahmedabad, Nariad, Surat, Broach, and Kurrachee, and, with the exception of the Kurrachee Court, in all the remaining Courts there are Native judges, who perform their duty in a manner equally satisfactory to Government and the public, and no complaint or cry about the mode in which they administer justice has ever been raised. Again, when Government is not put to the expense of a farthing on account of these Courts, whose receipts, on the contrary, are much greater than their expenditure, ceipts, on the contrary, are much greater than their expenditure, there seems no reason why such Courts should be abolished. Instead of abolishing these Courts perhaps it would undoubtedly be more advisable to reduce one second-class Subordinate Judge's Court in each Zilla. Lastly, it becomes us to say on this occasion that, with the exception of a seat on the bench of the High Court, there are no higher openings to which Native judges who enter the Judicial branch of the public service after obtaining a high university education and passing difficult examinations in law can aspire, than judgeships of Small Cause Courts, and, therefore, the abolition of these Courts is sure to cause them no little disappointment. little disappointment.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that twenty Public Works coolies were killed by dacoits near Mingyan. The dacoits also captured twenty-five carts of bazaar goods belonging to traders near Yemethen. Major Socrell was sent out in pursuit, and after two days' hard marching attacked the dacoits and captured their stockade, destroying it. Our loss was one wounded. Mr. Snadden, of the police, has been wounded by dacoits in the Shwegyeen district.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Consequent on the increase of the force at Burma the following appointments on the staff there have been made:—Cavalry Brigade.—Brigadier - General R. C. Stewart; Quartermaster-General, Madras Brigade, a Major to be selected by the Madras Government from British service; and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major N. Chamberlain, interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief. Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier-General C. East, Saugor District; Brigade-Major, Captain A. Ternan, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain B. Spragge, South Yorkshiro Regiment. Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier-General W. Lochhart; Quartermaster-General, Brigade-Major, Major P. Jefferys, Connaught Rangers; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be selected by the Bombay Government from the Indian service and to proceed to Burma ahead of the troops to superintend their debarkation.

Major W. Symonds, South Wales Borderers, has been appointed to command the Mounted Infantry, Burma, with Lieut. J. Burrows, 14th Madras Infantry, as Staff Officer.

It is notified that warrant officers of the Indian service, on obtaining commissioned rank, and senior apothecaries who enjoy the advantages attaching to the honorary rank, shall cease to be designated warrant officers, and shall simply be styled honorary commissioned officers and senior apothecaries. All regulations will be modified accordingly, so as entirely to abolish the use of the word "warrant." In regard to their pay, passages, allowances, and other conditions of service, this change does not in any way affect the existing position of such officers. In regard to regulations now applicable to them, the departmental titles of Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Senior Apothecary will remain as at present.

Consequent on the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, the office of Military Secretary to the Punjab Government will probably be abolished shortly.

#### OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT - COLONEL G. F. BRYANT.—Lieutenant - Colonel George Frederick Bryant, 2nd Belooch Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own), died on the 6th ult. at sea, on his voyage home from India. He entered the army as an ensign in June, 1859, obtaining his lieutenancy in August, 1861, captaincy in June, 1871, and his lieutenant-coloneley in June, 1885. He served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign in the Commissariat Department, and on special duty connected with the transport train (medal). He also served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and took part in the advance on Khelat-i-Ghilzie and Candahar, accompanying Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and being present at the battle of Candahar, and receiving the medal with clasp and bronze decoration. Colonel Bryant also served in the Egyptian War of 1882, receiving the medal and Khedive's star and the order of the 4th Class of the Osmanieh.

Major General James Limond Benwell.—Major-General James Limond Benwell, of the Madras Staff Corps (Retired List), late of the 33rd Madras Infantry, died at Richmond, Surrey, at the close of last week, aged fifty-nine years. The deceased officer entered the army in 1849, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1853. He was employed in field service with the Kamptee Movable Column in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and in the Raepore district from July, 1857, till April in the following year, and was present at the engagement with the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry and the rebels near Kuttengie, and in the Khonee Pass in September and December, 1857.

It is significant of the very slow development of the trade of Madras that, in 1885, the application of the "Factories Act" was requisite in only twenty-four instances; that is to say, that there exist but that number of factories in which more than one hundred operatives are employed. Of these, fourteen only are in the hands of private persons, the remainder being under Government. The Mail therefore suggests that exhibitions should be organised for the purpose of educating the masses. "Such a scheme," it says, "would, no doubt, not be devoid of somewhat heavy expenditure; yet, if there seemed a fair hope of turning the attention of the wealthy part of the population to the advantages of manufacturing pursuits, it would certainly be money well spent. Makers of machinery in England, and elsewhere, might be tempted to take the risk of loss in transit, if the carriage of articles, not found saleable, were defrayed by Government. To machinery shown in actual working might be added exhibits of models, together with specimens of raw products, in their various forms of preparation for manufacture. If such an Exhibition were timed so as to be in order at the probable date of the opening of the Singareni coal fields, a great impetus to trade might be looked for, whilst the value of this source of future prosperity te this Presidency would be forced rapidly upon public notice."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### BOLINGBROKE AND VOLTAIRE IN ENGLAND.\*

Of all the characters on the stage of life which have dazzled, delighted, and distressed the human heart, Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke stands pre-eminently first, alike as regards his genius and his faults. A glance at his career will suffice to show the basis of this criticism.

Passing over the earlier years of life we find Bolingbroke in 1697 in London abandoned to the "dominion of the two passions which ever afterwards ruled him—inordinate ambition and inordinate love of pleasure." After four years' satiety in all the gaieties and excesses of a gallant's life he entered Parliament, and at once attached himself to the Tories; so eloquent, too, was his tongue, so exceptional was his oratory, and withal so unrivalled were his abilities that after three years tutelage amongst the "faithful Commons," he was appointed Secretary of War. During his tenure of office he did not scruple to intrigue with the Whigs, and lent no small aid towards the downfall of his own party. Then followed two years of retirement, at the termination of which Bolingbroke succeeded to the splendid heritage of the Secretaryship of the Northern Department—the Foreign Office of Queon Anne's time. "He now," says Mr. Collins, "plunged headlong into those dark and tortuous intrigues which finally drove him in shame from his country, and have made his name ever since synonomous with all that is most odious in a reckless and unprincipled public servant, and all that is most contemptible in a treacherous and self-seeking diplomatist."

name ever since synonomous with all that is most odious in a reckless and unprincipled public servant, and all that is most contemptible in a treacherous and self-seeking diplomatist."

The death of the Queen was a fatal blow to his career, and in 1714 he was summarily dismissed, his office was put under lock and key, his papers were seized and sealed up. This disagreeable intelligence shocked him for "at least two minutes," but the grief of his soul was that he saw "plainly that the Tory party is gone." On March 26 he fled to the Continent—why has never been satisfactorily explained—and at once, with characteristic ardour and want of principle, commenced to intrigue with the Jacobins. If the Pretender did not succeed in sitting on the throne of England it was assuredly no fault of the talented stranger, who had then taken up the cause of the kingly aspirant with a fervour, a zeal, and a skill which outrivalled the listless attempt of all his coadjutors. But his efforts were futile, and, in the end, he quarrelled with the Chevalier James and retired, a mortified, disappointed, baffled diplomat, to berry in the seclusion of his retreat at "La Source," in France, the reflection on a wasted life and a misspent career.

Still he pined for the invigorating atmosphere of political life, and, having succeeded in getting the "attainder" removed in 1723, he settled in England, and at once joined in the polemical discussions which at that time raged with a vehemence and fury unknown to the more sedate annals of later years. Bitter, sarcastic, venomous, and polished, his pen was destined to write a fresh page in the history of his day; and he was indefatigable—column after column in the Craftsman was filled with emanations from his fertile brain, and what writings they were! His "Dissertations upon Parties," to quote one of many, stands unapproached, perhaps unapproachable, as the finest political composition of the eighteenth century, the "Letters of Junius" alone excepted. Such was his town life. At his country scat "the restless and acrid controversialist is transformed into the most delightful of social companions." There, in company with Pope, Swift, Voltaire, and many others of lesser note in the world of letters, he atoned by the simplicity of his existence for the errors, the meannesses, the backslidings of his political life. But once again the scene is changed. In debt and difficulties, Bolingbroke finds it desirable, or rather unavoidable, that he should quit England, and he withdrew to the Continent; but the retirement and seclusion of a literary career ill-suited his active spirit, and he soon entered the arena of political strife. Though, however, he lent a powerful aid in the overthrow of the Ministry of the day, when he arrived in London he found the posts in the new Cabinet already filled up, and he withdrew to Battersca to "swallow the dregs of life." Broken in health, irritable even to ferocity, his visitors became, as a consequence, less and less frequent—he had but to die. Thus on December 12, 1751, passed away Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke.

The story of his life is written by Mr. Collins with evident care and with marked literary acumen. The essay is interesting, instructive, and pregnant with significance. The lesson is clear and unmistakeable; it is this, that no talents however great, no capacity however vast, no position however exalted, will protect their possessor from that contempt and contumely which dog the steps of an unscrupulous statesman, an intriguing diplomatist, an unprincipled senator.

The rest of Mr. Collins' brochure is devoted to an examination of the circumstances attendant on the visit to this country of M. Voltaire, the great French "litterateur," Space precludes anything more than a cursory allusion to this second essay. It must suffice to say that it is interesting to a degree, if only in so

 "Bolingbroke, a Historical Study; and Voltaire in Eugland." By John Churton Collins. London: John Murray. 1886.

far as it throws light upon the wonderful power of the ill-shaped, satirical, but incomparably able foreigner, who, after a residence of a few months in the metropolis of Great Britain, was enabled to write in the English tongue works so pure in diction, so eloquent in language, that they stand second to few of the compositions of the last century, rich as it was in poets, wits, and authors. But then nation has only produced one Voltaire.

#### NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

Chaucer, or rather his "Wife of Bath," tells us a story pertinent to Mrs. Lynn Linton's article (the first in the present number of the National) on the "Future Supremacy of Women." A knight, having committed some grievous offence, was condemned to be put to death, unless he could, within the faëry period of a year and a day, find out what was the thing which women loved most. Returning at the end of the term, after vain cogitation, to his doom, he encountered an ancieut beldame, who, "under promise of marriage," admitted him to a knowledge of the secret. "Power," said she, "is what women mest desire." Just so, Mis. Linton. "Every woman," she assures us, "is at heart a tyrant; and the joy of forbidding is equal in her to that of commanding." Fortified by such excellent authorities, and intending to be lords of creation, in the realm of politics, if not in the domestic castle, we entirely share the fair essayist's opinion that the Franchise is not for women; and her testimony is the more valuable because (as the editors wisely remind us) she is "an avowedly advanced Liberal," and because the question is one on which some Conservative statesmen are well known to be weak-kneed. They will probably see much in this really valuable paper to lead them to look at the subject in a different light from that in which it has been placed before them by the "men in petticoats" whose activity, in matters which the unsophisticated wisdom of our ancestors considered unsuitable to the natural delicacy of their sex, is one of the least satisfactory phenomena of our present social state.

Having disposed of one proposed amendment in our "glorious" Constitution, we were distressed to learn, on the authority of "X." that the said Constitution is in no one respect "glorious," but, in all, decidedly the reverse. The solution of the problem presented by "X." would, like some of those represented by the same letter in algebra, lead us too far afield; but he is justly severe on the pull-devil-pull-baker system yelept party Government, and well shows how impossible it is, under it, to have that consistency in our Foreign policy which can alone make England, as a nation, respected, and trusted, by other Powers. The paper would be well worth reading were it only for the paragraphs in which this

'is convincingly set forth.

The burning question, how best to bring about the unity of an Empire which Mr. Gladstone has done his best to disrupt, is the theme of Mr. Frederick Wicks's intelligent article on "the Confederation of the Empire." To a direct representation of the Colonies in the House of Commons, or even in that of the Lords, the writer prefers an assembly of Colonial representatives (probably delegates chosen by the various Colonial Legislatures) sitting in London under the presidency of the Colonial Secretary for State for the time being. The idea is not altogether new, but has always struck us as possessing more than average merit, because it is, like our own Constitution, possessed of more than average flexibility.

From the flood of works connected with Ireland, which is now inundating us from all sides, a selection mu-t be made. Mental

From the flood of works connected with Ireland, which is now inundating us from all sides, a selection must be made. Mental digestion will not suffice to assimilate the whole 'boiling.' We are, therefore, glad to be able to commend to the attention of our readers the article on "The Future of Ireland," which "An Irishman," evidently well acquainted with his subject, has contributed to the present issue. We find therein, admirably advocated, the opinion which we have always maintained. Strengthen the law-enforcing machinery, by measures no matter how stringent; no impolicy is so great as that of paltering in the least degree with rebels in open resistance to the law.

Perhaps, among modern quasi-deified men, not one deserved cannisation less than the habitual "house-devil" (to use a German phrase) Carlyle; and Mr. Oxenham has done well in "showing up" the more than contemptible character of Carlyle's pet hero, Frederic of Prussia: a compound of military genius, cruelty, and insincerity, in which the last named element predominated. Carlyle prostrated himself before Frederic's genius, as Napier, in his history, did before that of Bonaparte, "without a consideration of the damnable and damning iniquity" of his proceedings.

Miss Gordon Cumming's usual pleasant style is conspicuous in her "Sunny Days in Malta"; but we notice that she gives a qualified assent to the belief of the Maltese that their island was the "Melita" of St. Paul. We had thought that this myth

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The National Review." September, 1886. London: W. H.

Allen and Co.

† "A writer," says Mr. Oxenham, "who is, or was, revered by a large number of Englishmen as a philosopher, a prophet, almost a saint—whose teaching I have myself heard described by a clerical admirer as second only to that of Christ."

had received its death-blow from Coleridge\*, as can be seengo no further-in his "Table Talk" (August 18, 1832).

go no further—in his "Table Talk" (August 18, 1832).

The sad story of Marie Louise, the second wife of Napoleon, is narrated by Lady Bloomfield in a rotice ("An Episode in History") of M. De Saint Arnaud's book, "Les Beaux jours de l'Impératrice Marie Louises" recently reviewed in these columns (Allen's Indian Mail, 1886, p. 338); while Mr. L. Katscher contributes an interesting and, for the advocate of small holdings, exceedingly suggestive, account of "Rural Tuscauy."

We think the bi-metallic question the nearest approach, in the hopelessness of its solution to the general satisfaction, to the task of making ropes out of sea-sand, assigned by Michael Scott to the demon for whom he had to find employment; and, in the interests of the thousands of Anglo-Indians who, owing to its difficulties, are being habitually muleted of a third of their income, we sincerely wish that it could be consigned to the same quarter. Mr. Clarmont Daniell has not, like the celebrated brated

"Mr. Parker, Made that darker, Which was dark without."

But when "The Chancellor said, I doubt," he expressed, as regards the case then before him, what most people feel as to bi-metallism. Still, Mr. Daniell's article gives facts as well as arguments; and it is—what may truly be said of every paper in this issue of the National—well worth reading.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.+

In this number the Record of the Victoria Crosses won before Schastopol is continued, the gallant deeds of Colonel Matthew Dixon, R.A., Captain De Courcy Hamilton, and of Privates W. Coffey and John Byrne, each receiving an appropriate meed of praise. The war in Ireland, narrated in the "Parliamentary Generals of the Civil War" was, after Cromwell's departure, little more than an episode. Major Walford has, indeed, not been able to ascertain with precision either the date or the locality of the last conflict. The scene will now shift to this side of the last conflict. The scene will now shift to this side of

the last conflict. The scene will now shift to this side of St. George's Channel.

We turn to a topic peculiarly interesting to our readers in referring to Herat, the gallant defence of which, by Eldred Pottinger, in 1837-8, is the subject of an excellent paper by Mr. Wollaston. It was in August, 1837, that young Pottinger, then a Lieutenant of Artillery, entered Herat, a menth or two before the Shah of Persia, estensibly irritated by Afghan slave driving, but really egged on by the Russians, determined to punish the Heratee Ruler, Shah Kamran, and take his city as that of a revolted vassal. Kamran was absent; but Pottinger, who had entered the place disguised as a Musulman, "with the keen sagacity of a diplomatist, discerned the danger to British interests which the fall of Herat portended, while, with the quick eye of a soldier, he at of Herat portended, while, with the quick eye of a soldier, he at once saw that he might be of use in aiding and directing the defence of the town." He hesitated no longer where his countries interests are the same and also longer where his countries interests. try's interests were concerned; and, alandoning his disguise, became the life and soul of the defence. The difficulties were great; came the file and soul of the defence. The dimensions were great if for, when the Persians first appeared, the defences were in such a state that the place, notwithstanding its strength, "might have been carried by assault the very first day that the attacking force encamped outside the ramparts;" while, as to the town, without was fighting and within were fears, and not fears alone, but trachery the state of the county. The target of the county of the state of the county. rife, and ready at any moment to open the gates to the enemy. I hat an unaccredited, and comparatively inexperienced, lieutenant should, during a siege of many months, have been able to establish and to maintain such an ascendency over the turbulent Afghan soldiery, and over the scarce less turbulent population of the town, is simply wonderful, and is perhaps the most brilliant "illustration" of a war more than usually fruitful in deeds of unwonted prowess. The story is well, and even picturesquely, told, while the numerous full page illustrations enable the reader those while the numerous full-page illustrations enable the reader tho-roughly to realise the scenes described.

We come nearer home when we deal with the late naval manauvres at Milford Haven, to which Mr. Arthur Grey devotes a very clear, readable, and well illustrated paper. No man in the navy is more capable than Admiral Hewett of making such evolutions fruitful in experiences, or of utilising these when

acquired.

Few things receive, in proportion to their importance, less attention than the soldier's dress in warm climates; and on this subject Colonel Tulloch contributes some very sensible sugges-tions, the more valuable because derived from his own personal experience. Admiral Ingram, in a narrative of his veyage in the Actaon in 1837, gives an account, now slightly out of date, of a visit to Pitcairn Island; and the notices of the Courts in the "Colinderies" are continued, dealing with Cyprus and the Mauritius, the latter including the Scychelles. These islands,

\* The great writer was, it will be remembered, for some time on the staff of the Governor of Malta.

by the way, contain a harbour, as yet wholly unfortified, which may be ranked among the finest in the world, and which, in view of recent French proceedings in Madagascar, is of all but

unrivalled importance.

The Editorial article deals at length with the very serious charges brought against the honesty of the officials in the Ordnance Department; and the writer is of opinion that the proposed inquiry will be a mere whitewashing farce (probably a Chelsea Hospital Mutual Laudation Committee!). We hope not; and are much in error if such grave charges can be so easily "burked." But that a Royal Commission should be issued, thoroughly to investigate the whole matter, we cannot doubt.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.\*

In the present number of the above magazine the trans'ation of Baron v. d. Goltz's "Nation in Arms" is continued. The portion now translated, if in some respects a little too technical in detail to interest the ordinary reader, contains many a hint which our military authorities would do well inwardly to digest. The author clearly shows, as regards the two subjects with which the stranger which the stranger which the in the author clearly shows, as regards the two subjects with which in the extracts before us, he deals, the entire change which the increased motive power of troops conferred by railways has effected in their concentration, the alteration in the whole character of battles which arms of precision have brought about, and the supersession of espionage, as the "eye of the army," by cavalry. On all these topics he has much to say which is in a high degree suggestive, and gives many wise saws and modern instances in support of his conclusions.

More vitally important to the denizens of these islands than More vitally important to the denizens of these islands than any precepts, however excellent, on the art of war are the considerations connected with their own "to be or not to be," which are brought out from the French—or, if the phrase be preferable, Continental—point of view in the continuation of Mr. Gordon Cumming's translation of Gabriel Charmes's work on "La Réforme de la Marine." That, a metamorphosis, greater than any recorded by Ovid, is destined to take place in the character of payal comparis is made abundantly clear. No larger are we to recorded by Ovid, is destined to take place in the character of naval combats is made abundantly clear. No longer are we to have the blockades, the elaborate manœuvres of fleets numbering by dozens their component vessels. Even ramming will occupy but a secondary place. The ship of the future is a small, handy, very swift, torpedo vessel. A squadron of these could destroy any fleet, as a few hornets can kill any number of horses. And, if a fleet of warships can thus be annihilated, what is said about the mercantile vessels on whose safety and regularity the United Kingdom depends for its supplies of provisions, and without which its existence, as an independent State, for even six weeks, would be problematical? independent State, for even six weeks, would be problematical? We have urged these considerations again and again; but space has always failed us to bring out, as is here done, every point connected with this all-important subject. M. Charmes writes with no bias against England, nor have any of his sentiments received stronger expression from himself than has already been given them by the distinguished author of the too-forgotten "Battle of Dorking," whom he rightly credits with "the prophetic instinct of a far-seeing mind." "There are now," he tells u; "only two methods of warfare, that of pursuit on the open sea, and a coast warfare against undefended towns." The consequences of the latter mode of warfare, if combined, as it would be, with the suspension, or entire destruction of our compares and the the suspension, or entire destruction, of our commerce, and the consequent starvation of a country whose whole subsistence is practically derived from outre mer, are too horrible to contemplate. We can only hope that readers will endeavour to realise them in perusing M. Charmes' words, clothed, as they are, in English so good as almost to forbid the idea that one is perusing a translation.

It is a relief to turn from these sombre reflections to the lighter parts of the Magazino, though the narrative, opportunely revived in Mr. Hooper's article, how near the French were (in 1689) in obtaining a footing in Bantry Bay, may be profitably read as a "serious" warning to us to look to our P's and Q's. The Alexander-Selkirk-like residence of a French slave-trader named Alexander-seight residence of a French slave-trader named Chémazy, who was left on the (British) Island of Providence, near the Seychelles, is very well told by Captain Oliver; while Mr. Lloyd contributes an interesting, if not altogether novel, story, "Whose gift?" concerning the jealousy which separated, and the affection which duly reunited, a newly-married couple.

LADY BURTON'S edition of her husband's "Arabian Nights," translated literally from the Arabic, will shortly be issued by subscription to the public. It will consist of six volumes, demy octavo, of about 500 pages each, handsomely bound in white and gold. The price will be three guineas. Lady Burton's object is to secure for the public, especially for her own sex and for scholars who have not subscribed to the original edition, the advantages of this Oriental masterpiece—the English reading, the knowledge of Eastern life, and perfect workmanship—which has been so heartily raised by the Press and by scholars. She

<sup>†</sup> The "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine." September, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

<sup>\*</sup> The "Army and Navy Magazine." September, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

has been fortunate in securing the able assistance of a literary friend, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P., who will prepare it for family reading, and the work will be printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Hester's Venture" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Norah Moriarty," by Amos Reade (Wm. Blackwood and Sons); "Masollam," by Laurence Oliphant (Wm. Blackwood and Sons).

## Correspondence.

#### THE ANNEXATION OF BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In continuation of this subject, I will only say a few final words. The annexation is now an accomplished fact, even though as Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P. for West Edinburgh, asserts in a letter to the Scotsman of the 9th instantial of R. Churchill determined upon and ordered the annexation of the country without consulting the Indian Council at all." The italics are Mr. Buchanan's, and this proves, as I have often The italies are Mr. Buchanan's, and this proves, as I have often pointed out already both in the home and Indian Press, that the public money is simply squandered to the tune of something like £30,000 per annum, or more, on a Council the members of which are entirely ignored whenever the caprice and party feeling of the Indian Secretary of State lead him to act according to his own sweet will and pleasure. I think every official well versed in Burman affairs was against annexation at prosent; but they would have been pleased and quite satisfied if a strong Resident had been placed at Mandalay, a proper palace built for him, on the death of the late King Mengdoon Meng, on 2nd October, 1878, and supported by one English Regiment, two Sepoy Regiments, one mountain battery, with elephants and ponies, one gunboat, and an escort of selected Indian sowars mounted upon Burman ponies; the shoe and umbilical prostration question for ever abolished, and daily intercourse between the king and the representative of the Queen-Empress insisted upon. In a few years we might have done as we liked in the country, gradually introducing English magistrates and a thoroughly efficient and well-organised Indian military police force. The Burmans will not for many a long year be fit for disciplined soldiers; all discipline and civilised clothing are most irksome to them. The experience of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion proved this beyond cavil in Lower Burma, when it was nearly as backward in civilisation as is Upper Burma to-day. official well versed in Burman affairs was against annexation at

Burma to-day.
Annexation, then, having been accomplished, it becomes our bounded duty to do our best for the country, and to slay as few Burmans as possible, because they are really only fighting against us as they think we are invaders of their territory, and have unlawfully, by sheer force, deposed and deported their

king.

Pouring in British troops under a most expensive system of Pouring in British troops under a most expensive system of command is not the best way to settle such an unexplored and iungly country, many portions of which are in their present state climatically deadly for British soldiers, and these last are not qualified for hunting wild men through trackless forests and hill regions. On the other hand, we should pour in a large force of selected Indian military police; well-officered, suitably clothed and equipped, they with Burmese assistance would in a few days run themselves up excellent bamboo and wood huts, costing nothing but labour, as the material is plentiful all around. These should be stationed in strong detachments all over turbulent districts, each detachment to be in touch one with the other, a portion of each to be mounted on Burman ponies the other, a portion of each to be mounted on Burman ponies for cavalry work, and with each detachment there should be a qualified magistrate to dispense evenhanded justice. No artillery would be required, but apparatus for blowing up stockades should be supplied, with competent trained men to work them, and a supplied, with competent trained men to work them, and a supply of rockets should also be furnished. Then roads, rail, and canal works should at once be commenced, and a good system of equal taxation introduced under a cadastral survey of the whole of the new country, and the frontier line at once determined and marked out. The money that would be good by adopting this proton in line of the that would be saved by adopting this system, in lieu of the regular military style now contemplated, would go a long way towards carrying out these needful public works. Mengdoon Meng, the late king, was a fairly good engineer, and he made the ground around Mandalay the most fertile tract of land I have ever seen anywhere, and now by our neglect the banks of his splendid carels more which a degree man on popies might. his splendid canals, upon which a dozen men on ponies might, is splendid canais, upon which a dozen men on ponies migut, if I recollect rightly, have ridden abreast for many miles, have been broken down by the rise of the Irrawaddy, owing to the melting of the snows on the mountains amidst which that river has its origin. That this might happen was well known to every resident at Mandalay, of any nationality. The king did all his work on the system of the corvée, so well explained in

Condorcet's "Life of Turgot," the greatest French finance

minister known to history.

In conclusion, I would earnestly solicit Lord R. Churchill, as he is the only true reformer in the Conservative or Tory democratic party, and has found the weak side of the present Prime Minister, to insist upon the abolition of that fifth wheel to the Indian coach, the Home Indian Council, root and branch, and widen the base of representative government at Calcutta and Simla, abolishing at the same time the separate governments of Madras and Bombay, with the separate military commands, and place Burma under the Colonial Office, like Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. This would be a large instalment of the noble Lord's promised reforms, when at Blackpool on January 24th, 1834, he knocked so loudly at the door of office.

I was present in the special gallery of the House of Commons last night during the Burma debate, and I wish to point out that the report of that debate is garbled in the Times of this morning. Steps, however, will be taken to have that speedily remedied, I trust, for the people of India must be shown who cratic party, and has found the weak side of the present Prime

that the report of that debate is garvied in the rimes of this morning. Steps, however, will be taken to have that speedily remedied, I trust, for the people of India must be shown who are their truest friends. It will simply be one of the most unjust acts ever done to the poorest people in the world if an additional nine or ten millions of debt are thrown upon their shoulders, already burdened with more than they can bear. I feel that those who desired to annex Upper Burma, whoever they may be, should be made to pay the expenses. I maintain that India has not even been repaid the expenditure incurred on former Burmese wars, all undertaken upon the flimsiest pretences. I shall hold this opinion till the contrary is proved-

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. R. GLOAG, Lieut.-General,
Late Commanding R.A., B.B.D.

2, Tanfield Court, Inner Temple, E.C., 30th August, 1886.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR MIS-SIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-Will you kindly give me space for a few words on behalf of our missionaries? I want to ask people who have no further use for their old newspapers and magazines to post them regularly to some one or more of our missionaries.

I will gladly furnish the name and address of a missionary—

together with postal rate, &c.—to anyone who will write to me and enclose a "stamped envelope" for reply.

Between three and four thousand newspapers and magazines Between three and four thousand newspapers and magazines are now being regularly sent abroad by friends of our society (Mission Parcel Society), but we receive more requests for "reading matter" than we can supply.

The letters of missionaries testify how thoroughly this little act of kindness is appreciated. One says:—

"Do you know the help given by letting me have newspapers, &c., is more than can be expressed. I am encouraged to be 'up and doing' by seeing what others are doing."

Another says:—

"Both I and my people have derived much pleasure from the perusal of such papers and magazines as our kind friends have

"Both I and my people have derived much pleasure from the perusal of such papers and magazines as our kind friends have sent us from 'home,' and many an otherwise dull hour has been made bright through receiving them.

"With our people no newspaper is ever old, and one of last year's date is almost as eagerly sought after as that printed a month ago. These, especially illustrated ones, are passed from hand to hand, and in some instances are given to the most learned man of the settlement, who reads to a crowd of very attentive listeners. Some have at times asked me for papers wherewith to paper their room, saying that they wanted them in order that they might have something by them to read. Papers, therefore, of all kinds never come amiss."

To those who cannot undertake to post papers regularly (only occasionally),names of hospitals, orphanages, clubs, and reading rooms (abroad or at home) can be given where such papers and magazines will be gladly welcomed.

Mary. E. Webster.

Ripple Lodge, Malvern Link.

magazines will be gladly welcomed. Ripple Lodge, Malvern Link.

An up-country paper learns that Mr. A. R. Colquboun is to An up-sountry paper learns that Mr. A. K. Colquboun is to have charge of the frontier between Upper Assam and the Irrawaddy at Bhamo, and will be Deputy Commissioner of the Mogoung district. His work will be to bring the rude trib's into order and open up communication with Assam, if possible. A Bombay paper is, therefore, entirely wrong when it professes to see the "restlessness of the explorer" in the fact that Mr. Colquboun goes to the Northern Burma frontier in the cold season. Mr. Colquboun has shown that he can reduce a district to order, and the professes to see the "restlessness of the explorer" in the fact that Mr. Colquboun has shown that he can reduce a district to order, and the travellers of the professes to see the "restlessness of the explorer" in the fact that Mr. Colquboun has shown that he can reduce a district to order, and the travellers of the travellers of the professes to have the professes of the explorer in the cold season. Mr. Sagain is now the quietest district in Upper Burma. The traveller has settled down steadily to his new duties, and is showing all the energy and dogged pertinacity to which he owed his former successes. He is quite "the man for Galway," and Sir Charles Bernard may be congratulated upon having selected him for "dministrative work in our new province.

## MIE MI

#### AND TTENTION.

PROFESSOR LOISETTE'S DISCOVERIES. USE-FUL TO ALL. THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ART OF NEVER FORGETTING—unlike mnemonics. Lost memories restored—the worst made good, and the best better. Any book learned in one reading. Speaking without notes. A self-coach-ing method for all subjects. Invaluable to the Legal, Medical, Clerical, Musical, Dramatic. and all other Professions and Businesses. The lessons contain more than

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Private Pupils in
NEVER FORGETTING and CURE for MIND-WANDERING.

Great inducements to Correspondence Classes in all parts of the world, and to Private Pupils in NEVER FORGETTING and CURE for MIND-WANDERING.

1) "His method is Physiological and Scientific in the highest degree."—Dr. Wilson. (2.) "Whether regarded as a Device for memorising, or in its more important aspect as a System of Memory-training, Prof. Loisette's Method appears o me admirable. I have no hesitation in thoroughly recommending the System to all who are earnest in wishing to train their memories effectively, and are therefore willing to take reasonable pains to obtain so useful a result.—RICHARD A. PROCTOR (the Astronomer). (3). "Its use has greatly strengthened and improved my Natural Memory."—Hon. W. W. ASTOR, U.S. Minister to Italy. (4.) "Professor Loisette gave me a New Memory."—Judah Benjamin, Q.C. (5.) "It is a perfect Memory System."—The Werkly Budget. (6.) "There is this all-important difference between other systems and that of Prof. Loisette, that, while the former are arbitrary and artificial, the latter is entirely based upon Physiological and Psychological principles."—The Peoples Friend (Dundee). (7,) "Your method of learning a book in a single reading—a feat possible only to your Pupils, and easy and expeditious to all who are proficione hook in one reading and I intend to learn many more in the same way."—Sir Edward H. Meredyth, Bart. (6.) "By its instrumentality I mastered an abstruse and extensive Work of Science in one reading. If I had read it too times by Natural Memory I could not have known it so well."—C. Salmon. (10.) "Every day I am a proof to myself that your Method is really the Instantaneous Art of Learning and Never Forgetting,"—I'Abaß Malarran. (17.) "As to the 'Never Forgetting," Die Abaß Malarran. (17.) "As to the 'Never Forgetting," The Nabß Malarran. (17.) "As to the 'Never Forgetting," The Nabß Malarran. (17.) "As to the 'Never Forgetting," The Abaß Malarran. (17.) "As to the 'Never Forgetting," The Nabß Malarran. (17.) "As to the 'Never Forgetting," The Nabß Malarran. (

AST Besides instructing Private Pupils, Day and Evening Classes at his Offices, 37, New Oxford Street, London, Prof. Loisette has, during the past two months, delivered Courses of Lectures to the Students and Professors of 12 Institutions, concluding with 250 at Stoneyhurst College, 200 at the Government Training College, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and 354 at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, being the largest Memory class ever held in England.

Course consists of five lessons, in French or English as the Pupil prefers. (z.) Recollective Analysis. (2.) Recollective Synthesis. (3.) Predicating Correlation (4.) Instantaneous Gordian Knot. (5.) Certainty of Never Forgetting. A contract promising not to reveal any idea of the System under a penalty is required. Terms £5 5s. for a single Pupil; for a class of ten or more Pupils, £x 1s. each, all remitted at once. Colonials, whether single or class Pupils, pay 4s. each extra for postage. The System is as thoroughly learned by correspondence as from personal instruction.

#### PROF. A. LOISETTE,

37, NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite Mudie's Library), LONDON.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

#### INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE debate which took place in the House of Commons on Monday last, when Mr. S. Smith moved an amendment on the Address, expressing "regret at the continuation of military operations in Burma, and representing that the expenses of the said war should not be borne exclusively by Indian finances," was more extraordinary than edifying. It was certainly a new experience to the House to find so many honourable members expressing an absorbing interest in Indian affairs and a catholic sympathy with that much misunderstood and much misrepresented entity-the Indian tax-payer. Mr. S. Smith claims to be an authority on all Indian questions, however complex or varied, because he lately renewed his acquaintance with the country during a cold weather tour, but we were not prepared for the knowledge of, and interest in, such questions as that displayed by Messrs. Buchanan, Cremer, Blane, Illingworth, A. O'Connor, Dr. Tanner, and last of all, but not least of all, by Mr. Henry Labouchere. Sir George Campbell certainly lent whatever weight his views have in the House to the side of the Opposition by "doubting the desirability of annexation" with regard to Upper Burma, but as Sir George has doubts about most things upon the earth, above it or in the waters underneath, his opinions do not require to be very seriously considered. The whole aim and object of the gentlemen who supported Mr. Smith's amendment could not be concealed, being nothing more or less than an attempt to obstruct and hinder the public business. They cared as little about Burmaor the Indian tax-payer as they cared about the condition of the North Pole, but it was easy to talk cheap philanthropy and pose as the friends of the oppressed Indian tax-payer. The word "annexation" appears always to have a terrible meaning for certain people who like to preach moral aphorisms from platforms upon which there is seldom room for common sense or practical experience. There are writers and orators of this school who still lament the annexation of Oudh and of the Punjab as political crimes, for which England has deserved the wrath of Heaven. To point to the state of peace and prosperity which have in those Provinces succeeded to anarchy, cruelty, and distress is useless. The philanthropists, who are friends of every country but their own, reply that a moral wrong was done in the first instance, and that no plea of political expediency can right a moral wrong. Lower Burma since it came under British protection has flourished in every way, and the future of Upper Burma is even now full of hope. By the overland mail just to hand we learn that "notwithstanding the general depression in trade and the disturbing effects of the third Burmese war, the aggregate value of the trade of British Burma in 1885-86 shows an increase of 10.61 per cent. over that of the previous year." The Indian tax-payer is not troubling himself as to the heavy burdens which, according to Mr. S. Smith and his friends, a bloodthirsty, plundering, and unjust British Government are about to lay upon him. In a few years the trade with Upper Burma will not only repay the cost of the present war, but will pour in money in profitable thousands to the coffers of the Indian Exchequer. Honourable Members who carp at annexation and rail at British rule in the East know all this well

enough. Their object is a party one, and India is merely made a stalking-horse for the occasion. But it is, nevertheless, to be regretted that when Indian questions arise in Parliament there should be such an exhibition of "wrong-headedness" and malevolence as that displayed on Monday night. It is, however, fortunate for India that her interests are not altogether under the control of "Honourable Members."



#### Official Gazette.

#### **IGOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.**

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 7.)

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be assistant commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma:-

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., 2nd Bengal Infantry. Browning, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Punjab Infantry (attached to 2nd Pun-

jab Cavalry).

RICKETTS, Colonel M. P., deputy commissioner, 1st class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as commissioner of the Nerbudda division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., from the date on which he took over charge of the duties of the appoint-

ment.
RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. L., M.D., to officiate as inspector-general of civil hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General Walker.

EALES—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. J. Eales as consular agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the central and southern divisions of the Madras President

Gerlich—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich as German Consul-General for British India at

Calcutta.

Gaisford, Captain G., assistant superintendent of levies in Biluchistan, and ex-officio assistant political agent, Thal Chotiali, was granted one month's privilege leave, from June 5.

Crofts, Surgeon J. M.D., medical officer of the Kotak and Jhalra Patan Agencies, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Merwara Battalion and civil surgeon, Ajmere, from June 25, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman.

Leahy, Surgeon A. W. D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as medical of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies, from the date of joining, during the time that Surgeon J. Crofts officiates as medical officer, Merwara Battalion, and civil surgeon of Ajmere.

Gay, Mr. E., officiating comptroller and auditor-general and head commissioner of paper currency, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of those offices from Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, and Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson resumed charge of the office of accountant-general, Bengal, from Mr. E. W. Kellner, on July 24.

#### MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Jephson, Lieut. W. C., Commissariat Department, sub assistant commissary-general second class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from May 9, 1885.

Brown, Lieut. H. T., Commissariat Department, Bengal S.C., wing officer 42nd Bengal Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, on probation, from July 14.

Collis, Deputy Surgeon-General, Medical Department, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Corbett, deceased, dated May 12.

Hay, Lieut. Colonel E., military secretariat, General List, Cavalry, squadron commander 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be an assistant secretary in succession to Major T. Deane, promoted, dated July 24.

Amfson, Major C. A., Ordnance Department, R.A., to be superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, vice Colonel I. Ketchen, R.A., who has resigned that appointment, dated July 12.

Gatacre—Strong—Colonel W. F. Gatacre, half-pay, deputy quartermaster-general, to officiate as quartermaster-general, and Colonel D.

M. Strong, assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, from July 14, vice Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, on furlough.

Warren, Lieut. R. P., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Dec. 24, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

BEAUMONT, Mr. W. R., 2nd grade officer H.M.'s Indian Marine, is dismissed the service from July 16.

Pollook, Mr. J., assistant engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted

to resign the service from Aug. 9.

SMITH, Mr. R. H., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the office of the Government examiner examiner, is transferred from the office of the Government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to that of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Central Provinces.

Henessy—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India Major D. C. Henessy, General List, Infantry, is placed on the retire I list, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:

HALL, Lieut. H. S. G., Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, second class (m.c.), for one year.

WOOD, Lieut. C., R.A., subaltern, No. 4, Field Battery, Hyderabad.

Contingent (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

ADAMSON, Lieut.-Colonel D., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 4th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

Welchman, Coptain F. D., Bengal S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

BRIDGES, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for three months. MEADE, Lieut. J. W. B., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for 122 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 5.)

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
GILBERT, Lieut G. E. L., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated July 8.
CARROLL, Surgeon E. R. W. C., 33rd Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major F. W. Wright, proceeded to Burma.

BATTER, Lieut. A. H., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Goorkhas, on probation

Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Goorkhas, on probation, dated July 12.

AANDON, Lieut.-Colonel A., General List, Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

IDOUT—The Horse Guards having notified that Major J. B. Ridout, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, will be placed on the retired list on Aug. 10, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that

Gate.

NUTHALL, Major W. E., Manchester Regiment, having completed his tour of service on the staff, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

MAHER—The Horse Guards having notified that Captain V. H. Maher, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, will be placed on the retired list on Aug. 10, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

CLANDEBOYE—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. A. J. T. V. Clandeboye, 6th Dragoon Guards, will shortly be transferred to the 17th Lancers, that officer is attached to the latter regiment pending his transfer.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in Punjabi on July 10:-

SCHLESINGER, Lieut. C. H., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers. RANKEN, Lieut. G. P., Bengal Staff Corps. EVATT, Lieut. J. T., Bengal Staff Corps.

HADDEN, Major L. J. W., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

WYNYARD, Lieut. E. G., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

#### (August 10.)

SHERSTON, Lieut. W. M., 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be aide-decamp on H.E.'s personal staff, vice Captain R. Owen, 21st Hussars, who relinquishes the appointment, dated July 23.

LE MARCHANT, Lieut. B. St. J., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain V. Jenkins, promoted, dated May 7.

COATES, Lieutenant J. U., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated July 19.

dated July 19.

GRAINOER, Surgeon T., 4th Bengal Infantry, to the medical charge of 40th Bengal, Infantry, vice Surgeon S. C. Nandi.

Leach, Major H. P., R.E., superintendent of instruction Sappers and Miners, to be superintendent of park, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, appointed commandant, dated July 1.

Buston, Captain P. T., R.E., to be superintendent of instruction, vice Major Leach, dated July 1.

BRADSHAW—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brigade Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw is directed to proceed immediately to Egypt to assume administrative medical charge, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. W. Fox, M.B.

ENGLEDUE—Unnder instructions from the Horse Guards, Major W. J.

Engledue, R.E., whose exchange with Major Bruce Seton, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has lapsed, is directed to proceed to Eng-



land. He will, on arrival, report himself to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Horse Guards.

The following are the detailing officers to attend garrison

MONTRESOR, Captain E. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to attend the class at Ranikhet

HEAD, Captain H., Bengal Staff Corps, to attend the class at

BLYTH, Captain F. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to attend the class at

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Hon. H. A., 17th Lancers. is permitted to withdraw.

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani, agreeably to Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

LAWRENCE, Brevet-Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards.

MORTON, Lieut. B. W., Norfolk Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

ELIOTT, Lieut. F. H., Norfolk Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

POINGESTRE, Lieut. A., Suffolk Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

HERBERT, Lieut. L. N., Royal Irish Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

LESLIE, Lieut. W. C. C., Royal Irish Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps. Corps.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. L., Border Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps. BEADON, Lieut. G. C., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps. MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. A., South Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are con-

Wylly—Presidency district order, dated June 21, appointing Captain H. C. Wylly, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to officiate temporarily as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Presidency district, there being no other officer available, vice Hamilton, relieved.

Keary—Burma Field Force order, dated May 5, appointing Lieut. H. D'U. Keary, 1st Madras Pioneers, to officiate as staff officer, Transport Department, Burma field force, vice Lieut. Q. Agnew, relieved, and to officiate as transport officer of the brigade from May 27, vice Major Sheppard, vacated. Major Sheppard, vacated.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. A., supernumerary on the establishment, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Woolley, transferred to the half-pay list.

CHALMERS, Captain E. W., squadron commander 7th Bengal Cavalry,

to move up in grade succession, vice Welchman, transferred to the half-pay list.
RENNY, Captain A. MacW., squadron officer, to be squadron commander,

vice Chalmers.

CAWOOD, Lieut. G. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Renny. Currage, Lieut. W. A., wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Hamilton, transferred to the 24th Goorkhas,

dated July 14.

Digan, Lieut. J. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Phillips, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Depart-

GRIFFIN, Lieut. C. P. G., Worcester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 13th Bengal

Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated July 14.

Herefit, Lieut. L. N., wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to 22nd Punjab Infantry, in the same capacity, vice Hinde, retired.

Duncan, Lieut. F., wing officer 23rd Pioneers, to be quartermaster, dated July 24.

Hilliand, Lieut H. N., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated July 21.

Fiyer, Lieut. L., wing officer, on probation, 18th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 45th Sikhs, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 13th Bengal Lancers.

Faithfull, Captain H. T., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the 8th Circle, Abbottabad.

The following transfers are made:—

The following transfers are made:-

BARLOW, Major J. A., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry,

from the 6th Circle, Meean Meer, to the 8th Circle, Abbottabad,
FAITHFULL, Captain H. T., deputy assistant adjutant-general for
musketry, from the 8th Circle, Abbottabad, to the 6th Circle, Meean Meer.

The undermentioned officers, &c., passed the Lower Standard in

Persian on July 5:—
WHELER, Captain C. S., Bengal Staff Corps.
MORRIS, Captain J. G., Bengal Staff Corps.

STAFFORD, Lieut. H. L. C. H., Royal Engineers. CAYLEY, Lieutenant W. de S., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

DOWNING, Lieutenant H. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Hamilton, Lieutenant L. A. H., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.

TURNER, Lieutenant J. G., Bengal Staff Corps. Twigg, Lieutenant R. H., Bengal Staff Corps. PERKINS, Lieutenant J. D., Bengal Staff Corps. SHOWERS, Lieutenant H. L., Bengal Staff Corps. MACPHERSON, Surgeon W. D., M.B., Medical Staff. MOULSON, Rev. J., B.A., chaplain, Hazara.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Owen, Lieut. C. C., P Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to England for six months, on medical certificate. BIRD, Lieut. W. J., 8th Hussars, for three months and fifteen days, on

urgent private affairs.

Herbert, Captain E. B., 17th Lancers, for six months, on medical certificate.

EDWARDS, Lieut. W. M. M., V.C., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Goldie, Lieut. J. P., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

WOODRUFFE, Colonel C. I., Staff Corps, to Murree, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 19.

WOODHOUSE, Major H. O., Staff Corps, adjutant Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Naini Tal and Simla, on private affairs, from May 18 to Oct. 15.

GRIMSTON, Lieut. R. E., 6th Bengal Cavalry, to hills north of Simla and to Kashmir, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 14.
WILLES, Lieut. G. F., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree, on m.c., from July 5 to Nov. 2.

#### (August 11.)

The undermentioned officers underwent a course of instruction at Changla Gallery School of Musketry, and obtained certificates of quali-

fication:—

Campbell, Major R. L. H. D., Bengal Staff Corps.

M'Rae, Captain H. N., Bengal Staff Corps.

M'Rae, Captain C. J. L., Bengal Staff Corps.

Kelham, Captain C. J. L., Bengal Staff Corps.

Kelham, Captain H. R., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

Riley, Lieut. E. E. H., 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Etheride, Lieut. W. B., 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

Wallace, Lieut. W. B., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

Ward, Lieut. A. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

O'Grady, Lieut. H. H. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

Macdonald, Lieut. N. D., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

Gough, Lieut. S. C., Bengal Staff Corps.

Rawlins, Lieut. G. W., Bengal Staff Corps.

Darrah, Lieut. M. Z., Bengal Staff Corps.

Brown, Lieut. J. A.. Bengal Staff Corps.

Crawford, Lieut. G. R., probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

Borradaile, Lieut. H. B., probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### (Central Provinces Gazette, August 7.)

TANNER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. T. Tanner, missionary, Raipur, to solemnise marriages in the Central Provinces,

The following assistant commissioners are declared to have passed at the recent language examination in the vernaculars noted below :-

FOX-STRANGEWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., in Marathi.
CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., in Marathi.
WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., in Marathi.
SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., in Hindi and Urdu, with credit.
HALLETT, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant district of police, passed in Hindi colloquial only at this examination.

RIDE—BOALTH-Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Ride, M.D., and Surgeon-Major W. H. Boalth respectively made over and received charge of the office of civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, on the 3rd inst.

The following promotions are ordered from the 12th June last:—
BROOKE, Colonel T. H., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to
be deputy commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., vice Colonel A.
Bloomfield, to be deputy commissioner of the 1st class, sub pro

VERTUE, Lieut.-Colonel W., officiating deputy commissioner. 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., until further orders, vice Colonel Brooke.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, sub pro tem., until further orders, vice Lieut.-Colonel Vertue.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Aug. 5.)

JOHNSTONE, Colonel J. W. H., divisional judge, Derajat, has obtained

leave of absence for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Fenton, Mr. M. W., assistant settlement officer, Karnal - Umballa Settlement, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Hissar, temporarily, from July 31, vice Mr. F. C. Channing, trans-

BRIND, Mr. C. B., assistant commissioner, rejoined the Mooltan district on July 31, on return from Rajanpur in the Dera Ghazi Khan

MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., is appointed divisional judge of the divisional court of the Lahore Civil Division, vice Mr. M. L. Dames, and is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions

division of Lahore.

Sadler, Mr. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Muzaffargarh Canals division, is allowed special leave for six months,

from July 30.

MAUNSELL, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, passed the examination in the Punjabi lan-

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 7.)

Pore, Surgeon T. H., M.B., civil surgeon, Negapatam, and acting civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Bellary, to act as assistant physician, General Hospital, during the employment of Dr. Allison on other duty.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within

the period of his leave.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. C. G. W., acting assistant superintendent of police,
South Arcot District, to act as assistant superintendent of police,
Vizagapatam District, during the employment on other duty of Mr.
H. W. Lushington.

STUART, Mr. C. J., acting assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. S. Stoddard.

Morris, Mr. R., assistant collector and a first class magistrate in the district of South Arcot, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

WARD, Mr. H. W., Forest Ranger, 1st grade, Cuddapah, to be district forest officer, Kurnool.

The following transfers are ordered:-

Handcock, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Godavari Eastern Division to the Rushikulya Division.

Wood, Mr. C. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the I. Circle, Rushikulya Division, to the II. Circle for duty in the Kistna Western Division, on relief by Mr. G. F. Handcock.

The following promotions are made:-

HANNAN, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 1st grade.

DORWARD, Captain A. R. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 2nd grade.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade.

Paul, Mr. J. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade, from June 18, permanent.

Marrin, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive

engineer, 1st grade.

Henderson, Captain C. B., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade.

Taylor, Mr. H. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade.

Evans, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive

engineer, 4th grade, from June 18, sub pro tem.

Carless, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from June 18, temporary rank.

#### MILITARY.

Beatson—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, from March 1:—Captain S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Sherman, Mr. C. M., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department.

partment, is transferred from the Calingapatam Circle to the charge of the Aska Circle.

LAYBOURN, Mr. E. D., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is placed in charge of the Calingapatam Circle during Mr. Sherman's absence on other duty.

Vanhaeften, Mr. A. G., forest ranger, acting 3rd grade, Wynaad and Palghaut, has passed the Departmental Test in Survey (Lower Standard), and is confirmed in that grade from the 1st inst.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Turton, Colonel T. T., S.C. (p.a.), for ten months, from May 25.

FITZPATRICK, Lieut.-Colonel F. S., S.C., second in command 30th
Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 6.)

IDY—Intimation having been received from the Adjutant-General in India that Lieut. G. Tidy, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, has been granted leave to England, on urgent private affairs, he ceases to be a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps from date of embarkation.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani :—

GOUGH, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colouel Hon. G. H., 14th Hussars. WHITTING, Colonel J. E., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
MATTHEWS, Lieut. Colonel C. J., 2nd Battalion Middlosex Regiment.
WARD, Lieut. G. A., Durham Light Infantry, probationer, Staff Corps.
DAWES, Lieut. W. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, probationer, Staff Corps.

PARKER, Lieut. W. F., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

MAYNE, Surgeon-Major T., Indian Medical Department.

EVANS, Veterinary-Surgeon G. H., Veterinary Department.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders. BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. R., 12th Royal Lancers. LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., Royal Marine Light Infantry, probationer, Staff

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

Elston, Lieut. H., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment from April 30.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting: Andrew, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., transferred from the Bengal Presidency, to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards the following postings of Royal Artillery officers are notified :-

Parsons, Major L. W., just promoted to that rank from D Battery, 1st Brigade, has been posted to No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh

CANE, Captain C. R. J., just promoted to the rank from J Battery, 3rd Brigade, has been posted to D Battery, 1st Brigade.

MURPHY, Captain F. J., depot North Irish Division, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, vice W. J. Honner, seconded.

BUSHE, Captain T. F., just promoted to that rank from No. 1 Battery, 4th Brigade, has been posted to No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western

The following orders are confirmed:-

MALTBY—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Captain F. C. Maltby, station staff officer, vice Lieut. Aspinall, relieved. Hawks—By the officer commanding Quilon, appointing Lieut. T. B. Hawks, 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, vice Lieut. W. H. Johnson, relieved.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 12.)

BLATR, Lieut.-Colonel (Major-General) J., V.C., Cavalry, having completed twenty years' service as substantive lieutenant colonel, to have the position of colonel, from July 30.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, from Dec. 17, 1885:-

Fonseca, First Grade Assistant Apothecary D. B., to be 2nd grade apothecary, vice J. Braganza, reduced to the bottom of the list of assistant apothecaries, 1st grade.

Daniels, Sub-Assistant Apothecary W., to be 2nd grade assistant apothecary.

anothecary.

woon, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 16, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GREENFIELD, Lieut. Colonel J. H. L., Staff Corps, second in command and officiating commandant Deoli Irregular Force, is allowed leave to the Colonies, on private affairs, from date of being struck off duty till August 30, 1887.

GRIFFITH, Colonel J. G. E., S.C., commandant 16th Bombay Infantry, has been allowed leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months, from the date of being struck off duty for the Staff Corps.

Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave out of India for the periods specified from the dates on which they were respec-tively struck off duty for the Staff Corps:—

MOORE, Colonel H., C. B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, for one year, private affairs

attars.

JACOB, Colonel J., Staff Corps, for 180 days, medical certificate.

STOCK, Lieut. Colonel H. J., Staff Corps, for one year, private affairs.

GRANT, Major J., Staff Corps, for six months, private affairs.

MONTEITH, Captain J., Staff Corps, for one year, medical certificate.

GODFREY, Lieut. S. H., Staff Corps, for one year, private affairs.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 13.)

CLOWES, Lieut. H., officiating wirg officer 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

MAYNE, Captain R. C. G., wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Lieutenant - Colonel Bryant, deceased; Lieutenant G. S. Broome, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer. SEARLE, Lieutenant A. E., will rejoin the 12th Bombay Infantry on the expiration of the leave granted to him on the 6th inst.

BRUNDFOOT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major A. Brundfoot, M-2 R.A., has been appointed to the I-B. R.H.A., vice Major T. H. Lloyd, appointed to the staff.

PITT-Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards, War

Office, that Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Pitt, R.A., will be placed on half pay from Aug. 17 on completion of five years' service as regilieut.-colonel, that officer is permitted to proceed to England.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Maclean, Major A. H. (B-2), R.A., from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, to Mount Abu, on private affairs. PRIOR, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to

Mussoorie from Aug. 10 to Aug. 25, on private affairs.

DUCAT—The leave granted to Lieut. C. M. Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### SEPTEMBER 2.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. E. S. Abbott, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. Lawson, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. O. Foord,
S.C., Col. F. Gadsden, S.C.

Rombay Estab.—Col. H. Moore, C.I.E., C.B., S.C., Capt. John Monteith, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. D. Mullen (Uncov.), C. J. R. Watson (Uncov.), R. Sadler (Uncov.).

Eombay Estab.—S. M. Fraser (Cov.), H. Woodward (Cov.).

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Maj. R. Reid, six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. D. MacDonnell, S.C., two months; Col.

N. Swanston, S.C., three months,

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. B. Ternan, S.C., four months; Surg. E.
W. Young, four months.

#### CIVIL.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. M. O'Dwyer, six months' s.c.; E. S. Bellasis, six months' s.c.; E. O. Walker, two weeks' furlough; T. B. Tracy (Cov.), twelve months' furlough; H. T. Ferguson, six months' furlough; J. M. Montague, six weeks' furlough; H. G. Sharp, two days and to return; G. B. Havelock, three months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—S. Russell (Cov.), four months' s.c.; A. H. T. Martindale (Cov.), one week's furlough.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. A. Weir (Cov.), three months' s.c.; C. B. Pritchard, s.c., to Jan. 31, 1837; J. Monteath (Cov.), four days' furlough; E. McCallum (Cov.), three months' s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, S.C.; Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. J. Waterhouse, S.C., Col. C. J. Griffiths, S.C. Madras Fstab.—Surg.-Maj. H. P. Esmonde-White. Bombay Estab.—Surg. G. J. Ward.

Bengal Estab.—G. F. Prevost, R. W. Blair, W. G. Ludlam, W. C. Macpherson (Cov.), W. R. Burkitt (Cov.), Surg. R. Macrae, J. H. Fisher (Cov.), J. H. Handley, E. A. Dennys, T. Reddie, J. H. Cornwall, F. Wyer (Cov.), J. H. Apjohn, F. R. Mallet, J. T. Rollo, J. Christie, J. Oakeshott (Cov.), F. Whymper, W. J. Le Marchand.

Madras Estab.—C. G. Douglas, W. C. Lewis, G. C. Manson, J. Kellsall (Cov.).

Kellsall (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. C. H. Peacocke.

#### AUGUST 31.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Co.ps made by the Governments in India:-

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated April 27, 1884, but to rank from May 10, 1882; Lieut. John Alfred Hudson Woodward, from the Border Regiment, dated Dec. 18, 1884, but to rank from Sept. 9, 1882; Lieut. Ivor Phillips, from the Manchester Regiment, dated Oct. 8, 1884, but to rank from May 12, 1883.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Alfred Shipton Rooke, from the Gloucestershire Regiment, dated Nov. 24, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. George William Shafto Hawks, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated July 11, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. John Thornhill, from the Derbyshire Regiment, dated May 30, 1883, but to rank from Jan. 28, 1882; Lieut. William George Hay Stirling, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, dated Nov. 29, 1884, but to rank from Sept. 9, 1882; Lieut. William Hotham Johnson, from the Hampshire Regiment, dated May 29, 1884, but to rank from Jan. 27, 1883; Lieut. Robert Patrick Horsburgh, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, dated Dec. 9, 1884, but to rank from Jan. 27, 1883; Lieut. Charles Edward Halkett Connell, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated Nov. 6, 1884, but to rank from March 10, 1833.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS. To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Hugh Lionel Custance, from the Royal

Highlanders, dated March 15, 1883, but to rank from Sept. 19, 1880; Highlanders, dated March 15, 1883, but to rank from Sept. 19, 1880; Lieut. William Oliver Matless Mosse, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment, dated June 19, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Walter Sinclair Delamain, from the Royal Berkhire Regiment, dated Feb. 1, 1885, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881; Lieut. Claude Melville Crawford, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated March 28, 1885, but to rank from Sept. 9, 1882; Lieut. Thomas Adam Fischer, from the Yorkshire Regiment, dated Nov. 19, 1884, but to rank from March 10, 1883; Lieut. Horace Robert Francis Anderson, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated Jan. 22, 1885, but to rank from Aug. 25, 1883.

The Queen has also approved of the following transfer to the Half-Pay List :--

#### MADRAS INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Albert Joseph Howes.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

BLOIS—Aug. 30, at Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, the wife of Lieut Colonel Blois, of a daughter, stillborn.

CLARKE—Aug. 26, at 25, Pelham-road, S.W., the wife of G. D'Arcy Clarke, Commander R.I.S.N. Company's service, of a son.

FORBES—Aug. 25 at Dunlugas House, Banffshire, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Foster Forbes, of a daughter.

GOULD—Aug. 28, at Penton, near Andover, the wife of Louis P. Gould, late Captain 77th Regiment, of a daughter, stillborn.

JORDAN—Aug. 25, at The Lilacs, Willenhall-road, Bilston, Staffordshire, the wife of Frank Jordan, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Balfour, Hendley—Aug. 27, at St. Michael's, Aldershot, J. Hume Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of Surgeon-General E. G. Balfour, M.D., late Madras Medical Department, to Edith Alice, second daughter of Surgeon General J. Hendley, C.B., Medical

Staff.

Broadwood—Heath—Aug. 26, at Holmwood Church, Henry J.
Tchudi, second son of Henry F. Broadwood, Esq., of Lyne Rusper,
Sussex, to Ada Randolph, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Leopold
G. Heath, K.C.B., of Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Surrey.
Coles—Weston—Aug. 26, at St. John's Church, Tunbridge Wells,
Captain Coles, R.E., youngest son of the late George Coles, Esq.,
H.E.I.C.S., to Isabella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. T.
W. Weston, Vicar of St. John's, Tunbridge Wells,
Graham—McIllree—Aug. 26, at the Cathedral, Bangor, Henry
Graham, Major 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Alfred Graham,
Esq., of Mosley Vale House, Liverpool, to Alice, daughter of
Surgeon-General J. D. McIlree.

#### DEATHS.

Benwell.—Aug. 28, at Richmond, Surrey, Major-General James Limond Benwell, Retired List Madras Staff Corps, late 33rd Madras

Limond Benwell, Retired List Madras Stan Corps, late oord madras Infantry, aged 59.

Bevan—Aug. 27, suddenly, at Weymouth, Richard Robinson Bevan, Lieut.-Colonel, late Major Gordon Highlanders.

Bryant—Aug. 6, at sea, on his voyage home from India, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Bryant, 2nd Belooch Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own).

HILL—Aug. 31, at Aldershot, Ellen Sophia, wife of Major Arthur Hill, Royal Engineers, aged 34.

Mackinnon—Aug. 29, at Limerick, Farquhar Crauford, infant son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. D. W. Mackinnon, 2nd Battalion The Prince of Webs. Lieuter Project.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. D. W. Mackinnon, 2nd Battalion The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment.

MERCET—Aug. 8, at Twickenham, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Smyth Mercer, late 85th Regiment King's Light Infantry.

OGLE—Aug. 27, at Beaumaris, Nora Eileen, infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Ogle, Royal Marine Artillery.

ROLLINGS—Aug. 29, at Beaconsfield Villa, Leamington, William Rollings, of Llwynarthan, Monmouthshire, Major H.E.LC.S., ared 87. aged 87

Talbot-Crossie—Aug. 26, at Ardfert Abbey, Ireland, Mary Jane, wife of W. T. Talbot-Crosbie, and daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BARTHS.

BAXTER—July 22, at Kattiyar (Purneah District), the wife of B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, of a son.

CRAWLEY—Aug. 9 at Jhansi, the wife of G. B. Crawley, B.3.C., Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

HARVEY—Aug. 5, at Dharmsala, the wife of J. Harvey, Inspector of Schools, Jullunder Circle, of a daughter.

HOLLIS—July 25, at Mozufferpore, the wife of L, W. Hollis, Revenue. Branch, P.W.D., T.S. Railway, of a son.

HAMMICK—Aug. 11, the wife of Stephen Hammick, C.S., of a son.

JOHNSTON—Aug. 7, at Dharwar, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

Civil Service, of a son.

Kelly—July 25, at Quetta, the wife of W. Kelly, Accountant, P.W.D., of a daughter.

Lake—Aug. 5, at Simla, the wife of W. A. E. Lake, A.D.S. Police, of

SANDERS, Aug. 3, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Sanders, C.S., of a



TAYLOR—Aug. 7, at Allahabad, the wife of W. O. Taylor, Traffic Department, E.I.R., Ghaziabad, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—Aug. 11, at Byculla, at the residence of her brother, Mr. G. Radford, the wife of Mr. F. W. Williams, engine-driver, G.I.P. Railway, Dhond, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Hamilton—Harris—Aug. 9, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev. G. Dennis, Captain Edward Owen Fisher Hamilton 2nd Battalion the Queen's, to Isabel (Isa), third daughter of Colonel

P. H. F. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps.

James—Chalteller—Aug. 9, at Bangalore, W. R. James, Mysore Resident's Office, to Bessie Ann Gregory, widow of the late A. Chaltelier, and daughter of the late T. Dunster, of Bristol.

STEPHENS—DAVIES—Aug. 5, at Calcutta, Sergeant Louis Stephens, of the 17th D. C. O. Lancers, Lucknow, to Miss Elizabeth Davies, of Vauxball London Vauxhall, London.

WILSON—BULLER—Aug. 2, at Lahore, Sergeant-Major T. Wilson, West Yorkshire Regiment, to Bessic Buller, of Lahore.

#### DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE-Aug. 2, at North Cachar, E. Abercrombie, manager,

Subong Tea Estate, aged 31.

Beville—Aug. 9, at Murree, Adeline Emily, wife of Lieut. C. F.
Beville, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Deane, Retired List, and of late Medical Adviser to H.H. the Rajah

FRASER—Aug. 8, at Trimulgherry, Muriel, daughter of Surgeon-Major J. Fraser, M.D., Medical Staff, aged 10 months.

Georges—July 11, at South Sea, Major General T. C. Georges, M.S.C., late Commandant 30th M.N I.

GEORGES—July 11, at South Sea, Major General T. C. Georges, M.S.C., late Commandant 30th M.N I.

Hewson—Aug. 10, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Francis Thomas Hewson, Bengal Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Francis Hewson, Dunganstown Rectory, County Wicklow, Ireland.

HOLFORD—Aug. 9, at Cawnpore, Arthur Vane, son of Mr. C. H. Holford, Salt Revenue Department, aged 8.

KING—Aug. 10, at Madras, A. Maurice, of the ship Earl of Beaconsfield, son of G. King, P. and O. Company, aged 19.

NEWITT—Aug. 11, at Agra, S. J. Newitt, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Department, aged 37.

REID—August 3, at Mussoorie, Mary Louise (May), child of Louisa and G. Reid, N.W.P. Irrigation, aged 5.

VALLENTE—August 4, at Ranchee, G. A. Vallente, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, aged 46.

WODEHOUSE—August 11, at the Residency, Rajkote, Jemima, the dearly-beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps, and Acting Political Agent, Kattywar.

WILLIAMSON—August 7, at Ghazipur, Mary Lavinia, "Lovie," daughter of G. A. Williamson, Assistant, Benares Opium Agency, aged 13.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.		eave Q'nstown.	Leaves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Le ives Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1886.	Plymo'th				1886.
Euphrates	8 Sept.	9 Sept. Q'stown.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct.
Serapis	22 Sept.		3 Oct.	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	21 Oct.
Crocodile	6 Oct.	8 Oct. Q'stown.	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.		18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna		_	14 Jan	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Berapis	23 Feb.		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

#### HOMEWARD.

					<del>,</del>
Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1886.				1886.
Euphrates	16 Oct.	27 Oct.	29 Oct.	2 Nov.	11 Nov.
Serapis	30 Oct.	10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov.
Crocedile	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.
Jumna	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.	-	1		1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna		23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates		30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 31, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—Sept. 1, Lawada (s), Bombay.—2, Bengal (s), Bombay; Hispania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 28, Huzura (s), London.—30, Ravenna (s), London; Persia (s), Clyde.—Sept. 1, Rome (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 30, Waroonga (s), London.—31, City of London (s), Clyde.—Sept. 1, Pekin (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 30, Pekin (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 30, Pekin (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 28, Lalpo ra (s), Bombay.—22, Clan Macintosh (s),

BOMBAY.—Aug. 28, Loodiana (s). MADRAS.—Aug. 31, Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Rosetta, from Lendon, Sept. 9; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and four children, Mr. E. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hogge, Colonel Channer, V.C., Mr. J. Harkness, Mr. W. Barrett, Mr. G. J. Ward, Mr. A. de S. Laicher. From Venice: Mr. G. Bullerfass, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. Squire. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Joll, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Mr. H. Melvill, Major Boughey, Licut.-Colonel H. Pritchard, Colonel C. H. Moore, Colonel G. H. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. W. Vivian, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, Mr. J. Kimber, Mr. W. Sair, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. M. Holms, Capt. Hawkes, Mr. J. C. Veasey, Mr. J. McMinn, Brigade-Surgeon Hunter, Mr. Rainford, Mr. A. L. M. Turner, Mr. L. P. Shirres, Mr. Flood Murray, Mr. E. W. Oates, Capt. C. Gubbins, Colonel Quin, Mrs. W. T. Anstruther, Mr. H. R. McInnes. R. McInnes.

R. McInnes.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. F. A. Gillett.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. T. W. Dewdney, Miss Lily Campbell, Colonel Thackeray, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. A. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Alex. White, Misses Edith and Vincent Jones, Miss Ince. \*Prom Venice: Mr. T. Watson and friend.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson, Mr. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Hely Hutchinson, child and infant, Miss Muscat, Capt. R. M. Hyslop, Mr. Curtis, Capt. Fanshawe, R.A., Major and Mrs. Bernard.

For Madras: Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Fox and three Misses Fox. \*From

For Madras: Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Fox and three Misses Fox. From Venice: Mr. Ernest Wallis. From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Rogers. For Aden: Mr. Dale Hart. For Port Said: Lieut. W. G. Baker.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey, Miss Sellon, Mrs. Hallam, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mrs. Jervon, Capt. G. C. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. T. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn and two children, Mr. J. Reed. From Brindist: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhunigeebhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Monk, Mr. Mackenzie, Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. French, Archbishop Goethals, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. R. Innes, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Messrs. C. and H. C. Sheridan, Mr. R. O. Wales, Major Darwin, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. Branden, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. Rooper, Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson, Mr. Leslie Saunders, Surgeon-General R. Webb, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. W. Corman. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Wathen, Mr. C. Hasenbalg, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. R. T. Greer, Mr. Faulding.

For Port Said: Capt. Nettleship, Mr. W. J. Compton, Mr. Kent. For Malta: Mr. J. C. Hewlett, Mr. W. L. Friend.

For Malta: Mr. J. C. Hewlett, Mr. W. L. Friend.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Colonel Laird, Mr. Heyden and child, Mrs. Meares and infant, Mr. M. Zaeslin. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Herbst, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. Glover, Mrs. H. P. Picot, Lieut. Russell, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. H. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. H. R. Ward, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Surgeon-Major McNally, Mr. H. J. Pratt, Major Wilson, Mr. C. E. Pierse, Mr. G. LeMaistre, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Mr. S. W. Jarvis, Mr. F. A. Assmann. Mr. F. A. Assmann.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Major Wintle.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, Miss Pierson, Mrs. and Miss Hugh-Rowlands, Mr. Gilbert Hawtrey, Mr. W. O. David. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell.

Venice: Mr. R. Sewell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunninghiss Ross, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants,
Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum,
child and infant, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. J. S. Middleton, Mr. W.
Bryant, Mr. C. J. Budge, Mr. J. Shaw, Miss Dowson, Mr. J. B. Keith.
From Brindist: Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bulteel, Capt. A. B. Blackburn. From Brindist: Row F E and Mrs. Wicram.

disi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.
For Malta: Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Forster.
For Port Said: Miss Driver.

For Aden: Miss Heyland.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. James White, Mrs. W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady Eaker, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. F. W. M. Holliday, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Carne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. P. W. Gilliland, Mr. T. C. Leyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. G. L. Searight, Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Grey, Mr. R. Ewing, Mrs. Tollemache and niece, Mrs. Story, Mr. E. R. Smeetham, Mr. and Mrs. John and family, Mr. A. Leith, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cummaskey, Mrs. Emerson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Sulivan, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. Karpiles, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Mulrany, Mr. B. R. Russell, Surgeon H. Greany, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dalby, Mr. W. Westland, Mr. Ludlam, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. Dalzell. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern, Mr. C. H., Mrs. and Miss Spitta.

For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. and Miss Hoskin, Miss Serjeant, Mr. and Mrs. Willien White

infant, Mr. and Miss Hoskin, Miss Serjeant, Mr. and Mrs. Williner

White.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law. From Venice: Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring and two sons, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Hooker.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Lawada, to sail Sept. 8.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. J. R. Glasgow.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Yardley and two children, Miss Yardley, Mr. R. Bates, Mr. G. Goss, Mr. H. Farrell, Mrs. Kendall, Mr. A. Koeltlitz.

For Malta: Rev. J. Scoles.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss M. K. Hunt, Mr. G. H. Hunt, Major-General J. W. Jones, Rev. W. Powell, Mr. Thomas Borham.
For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children.
For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie, Mr. Arthur Playfair, Mr. A. J. Bolton,

Mr. Charles Robertson,
For Suez: Mrs. Noel H. Beyts and child.

For Colombo: Mr. Evans, Miss Rogers, Mr. P. S. Finch.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, sailed Aug. 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Huybertoz, Mr. J. A. Martin, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. Charles Emerson.

For Madras: Mr. T. H. Andreae, Mr. Jas. McGregor, Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ogden.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, Miss Curran, Mr. Jno. Malley.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Skeen and child, Miss Greason, Mrs. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. H. P. Esde-White, Mrs. Jacob and

For Madras: Mrs. Paester and two children, Mr. R. C. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sabow and child, Mr. J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forbes-Errington, Mr. H. E. T. Turner.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Sept. 25. .

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Johnston

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2. For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter. Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Miss Thomas, Miss Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton. For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamer, from Trieste, Oct. 5. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Neale, Mr. M. Macauliffe, Mr. M. B.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Lombardy, Capt. W. J. Webber, Aug. 9.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Lombardy, Capt. W. J. Webber, Aug. 9. From Venice: Mr. Garstin.

From Brindisi: Major Ebden, Mr. J. J. Archer, Major H. Graham, Mr. Bartels, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. E. Grant, Mr. G. R. Thom, Major Massey, Surgeon-Major Bainbridge.

From London: Rev. C. H. Pelly and Miss Pelly, Mr. A. P. Broadhurst, Colonel P. F. Gallway and Mrs. Gallway, Mr. and Mrs. Wight, Lieut.-Colonel Szezepanski, Mr. W. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. C. Lumley, Mr. W. Cook, Mrs. Osborne and child.

From Aden: Capt. Harrison, Colonel B. Pottinger, Mrs. F. M. Hunter and child.

Hunter and child.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Chusan, Capt. Wyatt, Aug. 29.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Chusan, Capt. Wyatt, Aug. 29.
From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Marsland, Mr. Snoad, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. J. G. Hodgson, Mr. Weedham.
From Madras: Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Gadsden, Colonel and Mrs. Foord, Mr. Garthwaite, Mr. Sparkes, Lieut. Lawson, Mrs. R. O. Carter. From Colombo: Private McGlade, Mr. Touch.
From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Mr. Lund and infant, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. W. Williams, Mrs. Peyton, child and two infants, Mr. Nicker, Mr. Commerskey, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. D. Duke.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, left Bombay, Aug. 17

Per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, left Bombay, Aug. 17.
For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon and infant, Mr. Leacock, Mr. H. M. Kisch, Mr. D. Wallace, Colonel Henry D. Pitt, R.A., Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Maughan, child and infant, Mr. L. St. John Brodrick, Mr. J. A. Bunch.
For Brindisi: Mr. W. Partridge, Mr. Calthorp, Mr. W. T. Hull, Lieut. Colonel F. W. M. Spring, Colonel J. G. E. Griffith, Mr. S. D. Stuart, Mr. O. H. Diack, Mr. Beith, Colonel Vondezee, Capt. Ravenshaw, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. G. Field, Mr. J. O. Keneoly, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Morris, Mr. J. T. Woodruffe, Hon. Justice Tyrrell, Mr. Tenton, Mr. Arbuthnott.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. McAndrew, Colonel J. C. Durand, Mr. E. F. Mondy, Major Carter, Mr. J. Kirk, Mr. E. R. Henry.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. Andrews, from London, Sept. 2.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. Andrews, from London, Sept. 2.

For Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (from Malta), Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Mrs. Hammond and friend, Mr. S. W. Chart, Rev. R. S. Burnett, Miss Bevan, Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Rev. R. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Totill and three daughters, Capt. S. H. Harrison, Surgeon-Major Keith, Mr. Nazir, Mr. Gudiati, Mr. Molabhoy, Mrs. Arnott and four children, Mr. W. R. Turner, Mr. W. Salmon, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Bell, Mr. F. H. Addis, Mr. and Mrs. Brownnutt, Mr. and Mrs. Heenan, Mrs. Hannay, Mr. Bawanja, Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. H. Bailey, Lieut. Pascoe, R.N., Mr. Crofts, Mr. Henning, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Aikman, Mrs. R. Spedding.

For Aden: Mr. J. Haggard, Capt. Drummond.

For Malta: Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Nibbs, Mr. Sinclair, Dr. Donovan, Mr. F. W. Twelves, Mr. A. W. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Amedroz, Mrs. Aquns, Mrs. Valla, Major-General Davis, Lieut. C. P. Murray, Capt. Burney, A.D.C., Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Sugden, Capt. Wiggins.

For Port Said: Mr. P. B. Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. Searell and infant, Mr. Pearse, Lieut.-Colonel G. W. C. Rothe, Mrs. Ledsam and infant, Mr. H. Macpherson, Mr. W. Lippert, Messrs. A. and G. Lamb, Mr. J. B. Walsworth, Mrs. Mackenzie, Colour-Sergeant Hansard, Mr. and Mrs. Russo, Sergeant Ferguson.

Russo, Sergeant Ferguson.

#### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, from London, Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. J. McGregor, Captand Mrs. Torrie, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. S. Marshall and three children, Miss C. M. Stanbridge, Rev. R. H. Hart, Mrs. Lewer and two children, Mr. W. Leslie, Mrs. R. G. Palmer, Mr. John McInnis, Mr. C. Wynn Griffiths, Mr. J. C. Duffy, Mr. E. A. Ross, Mr. E. A. Lane, Mr. W. M. Sewell, Mr. A. D. Morton, Mr. W. E. Shaw, Mr. W. E. Garlick, Mr. W. C. Day Mr. W. C. Day.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Aug. 24.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. A. H. James.

BOMBAY.—August 7.  GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cent	Remp & Co	Holta (Kangra)
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Rs. Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 727	44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 103 2 to 103 4 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to - CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Monacherna (Cachar) 100 15 to   Do. contributory 90 8 to   Moran (Assam)
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 850 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 580 EXCHANGE BANKS,	6 of 1865 (1835) Rs. Paid off — 6 of 1866 (1886) 100 0 to —	Motholà (Assam) 100 60 to — Do. contributory 90 50 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 130 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — —	6 of 1867 (1897) 102 0 to — 6 of 1870 (1889) 103 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 99 0 to 99 4 5 of 1873 (1998) 99 0 to 99 4	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —   Do. contributory 125   New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
National Bank of India £12} 171 pr.ct 114  PRESS COMPANIES.	5 of 1878 (1908)	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. Now Mutual (Cachar) 30 120 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to —
Akbar 1,400 16 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr.ct 450	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price. Agra £10 125 to —	Phoenix (Gachar) 85 32 to 31
Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,075 Apollo 1,100 175 260 Bellary 400 nil 490 Bombay Cotton all 0 185	Agra Savings 100 120 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assan) — — to — Sapakati 100 110 to Socond Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	Bank of Bengal 500 8421 to   Do. of Upper India 100 135 to	Seemah       — to — Singbulli and Murmah     100   82 to — Singell (Durjiling)     100   60 to 61   Soom (Darjiling)       100   85 to —
Colaba        125        0        645         Chollers Ginning        1,880        70        140         East India         all        16        1,387	Himalaya 100 115 to —   Mussoorie 100 105 to —	Sunggo River (Chittagong) 100 88 to 93
Fort 1,000 130 2,000 French 8,500 150 670 Harvog & Sabapathy	Rohilkund Kum on 100 105 to —   Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62 Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 110 to 112
Khangaum	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to — COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to — Takvar (Darjiling) 200 145 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Manmar M all 45 220 New Berar — — — — — New Indian 400 50 117½	Alipore Coal 100 120 to —  Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	LONDON.—Sept. 4.
Prince of Wales 125 0 500 Sabapathy (Bellary)	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation, Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150 Barnagore Jute £20 65 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton     750      70      1,225       Sind       500      80      640       Velkart       590      25      670	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,400 to —  B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. thares) 7s. 6d. 31	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 861 to 87 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 991 to 1001
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Do. D-ferred B. Shares £1 3\} to	1 Do. October 10, 1888 to - to - 05½ to 60½ to 60½ to 60½ to 60½ to 60½ to 70½ to 60½ to 70½
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 20 1,322 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 45 to — Budgo-Budgo Jute Mills 80 41 to 42	4\frac{1}{2} Coylon, 1832 and 1893 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4\frac{1}{2} Mauritlus, 1881 102 to 104
Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 100 to — Calcutta Steam Co 85 99 to 100	6 Do. 1895-95 110 to 116 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106
Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 3 Bombay United 100 20 975	Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to — Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 97 to 93	RAILWAY DEBENTURES. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Coorla Mills 1,000 20 635 D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills	Equitable Coal 259 130 to — Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 9 to —	East Indian, Irredeem. 41 p.c 100 — to — to East Indian, Irredeem. 41 p.c. 100 120 to 122 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — 740 Empress Co all 25 740 Framjce Petit 1,000 25 645	Equitable Coul          255       130       to       —         Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory       100       9       to       —         Goosery Cotton Milis        200       190       to       —         Gourepore         100       68       to       70         Great Eastern Hotel         100       92       to       —	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\frac{1}{2} p.c. 100 120 to 122 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont 100 116 to 118
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — 740 Empress Co all 25 740 Framjce Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 256 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 125 Hindustan 1,000 40 910	Equitable Coal         255       130       to       —         Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory       100       90       to       —         Goosery Cotton Milis        200       190       to       —         Gourepore         100       68       to       70         Great Eastern Hotel        100       92       to       —         Howrah Docking         500       110       to       115         Howrah Mills         100       62       to       63       to       3         India General Steam Navigation       100       93       to       -       -       -	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\frac{1}{2} p.c. 100 122 to 122 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\frac{1}{2} to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\frac{1}{4} to 5
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — 57½ Empress Co all 25 740 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 256 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 125 Hindustan 1,000 40 910 Hingunghat Mill — — Hydernbad Spinning. 1,000 30 930 Imperial Cotton 500 20 400	Equitable Coul         255       130       to       —         Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory       100       90       to       —         Goosery Cotton Milis        200       190       to       —         Gourepore         100       68       to       70         Great Eastern Hotel        100       92       to       —         Howrah Docking        500       110       to       115         Howrah Mills         100       62       to       63         India General Steam Navigation       100       93       to       —         Kamerhatty Jute Mills        50       90       to       —         Landing and Shipping        100       61       to       —         Mult Mills Co. (Cotton)        200       275       to       —	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\frac{1}{2}, p.c. 100 122 to 122 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\frac{1}{2} to 8 B, B, & C. I., guar, 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Eastern Bangal, guar, 5 per cent. 23 to 241  Eastern Bangal, guar, 5 per cent. 23 to 241
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — — — — Empress Co all 25 740 Framjce Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 256 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 125 Hindustan 1,000 40 910 Hingunghat Mill — — — Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 330 Imperial Cotton 500 20 400 Indian Manufacturing — — — James Greaves 400 40 400	Equitable Coal         255       130       to       —         Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory       100       90       to       —         Goosery Cotton Milis        200       190       to       —         Gourepore         100       68       to       70         Great Eastern Hotel        100       92       to       —         Howrah Docking        500       110       to       115         India General Steam Navigation       100       62       to       63         India General Steam Navigation       100       93       to       —         Kamerhatty Jute Mills        50       90       to       —         Landing and Shipping        100       61       to       —         Murree Brewery        100       130       to       —         Naint Tal Browery        100       100       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       80       to       —	East Indian, Irredeem. 4‡ p.c. 100 120 to 122 foreat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 116 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7½ to 8 foreat I. Rohilkund, 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ‡) 23 to 24 to 25 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 148 148 148
D. Spinning all 57½ Dhun Mills	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\frac{1}{2}, p.c. 100 120 to 122 forcat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont 100 116 to 118 PALLWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\frac{1}{2} to 8 Handle Rohilkund, 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — — 57½ Dhun Mills — — — 57½ Empress Co all 25 740 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 2256 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 1010 Hingunghat Mill —	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\frac{1}{2}, p.c. 100 120 to 122 forcat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont 100 116 to 118 PALLWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\frac{1}{2} to 8 Handle Rohilkund, 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — — 57½ Dhun Mills — — — 57½ Empress Co all 25 740 Framjce Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 256 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 125 Hindustan 1,000 40 910 Hingunghat Mill — — 91 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 30 930 Imperial Cotton 500 20 400 Indian Manufacturing 93 James Greaves 400 — 615 Lawraz Baloo 1,600 30 1,140 Khandeish 1,000 80 990 Khatao Mackungee 1,000 80 990 Khatao Mackungee 1,000 5 160 Madna United 1,000 160 2,900 Mahaluxmee 1,000 160 2,900 Manackjoo Petit all 1,210 Mazagon 250 9 170 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,470 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,470	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem. 4‡ p.c. 100 120 to 122 forcat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent. 100 116 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7‡ to 8 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. — 23½ to 2½ to 25½ to 20 Lo. 20
D. Spinning all	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem. 4‡ p.c. 100 120 to 122 forcat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent. 100 116 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7‡ to 8 forcat I. Rohilka nd, 4‡ p.c. 100 100 to 102 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 per cent. 23 to 24 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 124 to 125 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 124 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 128 forcat I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 forcat I. Penin,
D. Spinning all	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem. 4‡ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cont. 100 116 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7‡ to 8 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 100 to 102 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 128 to 129 Great I. Pepin., guar. 5 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madrats, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 130 121 to 123 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 101 115 to 117 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23} to 24} to 44 to 44 to 45 South Madratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do 5 Do. 101 to 102 Do. Do. Do 35 Unit Madratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Unit Madratta Guar, Li 20 101 to 102 To Do. Do. Do 35 Unit Madratta Guar, Li 20 101 to 102 To Do. Do. Do 35 Unit Madratta Guar, Li 20 101 to 102 To Do. Do. Do 35 Unit Madratta Guar, Li 20 101 to 102 To Do. TELEGRAPHS.
D. Spinning all —	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem. 4\frac{1}{2} p.c. 100 120 to 122 100 120 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 106 to 102 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 106 to 162 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 100 to 162 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 100 to 162 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 100 to 162 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 100 to 162 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 100 to 162 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — 57½ Dhun Mills	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4‡ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 106 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7‡ to 8 Benzal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4‡ to 6 Benzal Central, Lim., Shs 7 23 to 24 100 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B £! per ann. (less ‡) 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B £! per ann. (less ‡) 24 to 25‡ to 24‡ to 25 Do. Do. Ann. Cap, Gua, 4 p.c 100 146 to 118 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 129 Do. Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 121 to 123 to 100 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 121 to 123 to 100 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 121 to 123 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4‡ to 4‡ Scinde, Pun. & Delhit, gua. A. Ann. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23‡ to 24‡ Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23‡ to 24‡ Do. Do. do 5 Do. do 20 Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 101 to 102 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 101 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 113 to 114 to 144 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Pobleture all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. Stock Mina all 123 to 124 Do. 6 p.c. Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. Do. 5 p.c. do
D. Spinning all	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem. 4\frac{1}{2}, p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 106 to 109 116 to 118 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 106 to 102 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 100 to 102 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 100 to 102 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 100 to 102 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 100 to 102 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cont. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — —	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\frac{1}{2}, p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent. 100 106 to 118 Sental Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\frac{1}{4} to 6 Sental Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\frac{1}{4} to 6 Sental Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\frac{1}{4} to 6 Sental Central, Lim., Shs 5 6 100 100 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 100 100 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 100 100 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 100 100 100 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 100 100 100 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 100 100 100 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — —	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.c. 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4\(\phi\) p.c. 100 Oude and Rohilkund, 4\(\phi\) p.c 100  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 18 Bengal central, Lim., Shs 5 B.B., B., & C. I., guar, 5\(\phi\) per cent. 100 Eastern Borgal, guar, 5\(\phi\) per cent. 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do. Ann. B\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ann. (loss\(\frac{1}{2}\)) - 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do. Ann. B\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ann. (loss\(\frac{1}{2}\)) - 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do. Ann. B\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ann. (loss\(\frac{1}{2}\)) - 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do. do. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 103\(\frac{1}{2}\) do 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) bo. do. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) bo. do. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 103\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) bo. do. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 103\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) bo. do. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 103\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) bo. do. 100 Do. Do. 100 Do. Do. 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) do. 101 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1887\(\hrac{1}{2}\) all 100 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1887\(\hrac{1}{2}\) all 100 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1897\(\hrac{1}{2}\) all 100 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1897\(\hrac{1}{2}\) all 100 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1890\(\hrac{1}{2}\) all 100 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1900\(\hrac{1}{2}\) all 101 Do. 5\(\phi\). do. 1900\(\hrac{1}{2}\
D. Spinning all	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.c. 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4\(\phi\) p.c. 100 Oude and Rohilkund, 4\(\phi\) c 100 South Indian, 4\(\phi\) per cont 100  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 169 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 Bengal Ryan, 5\(\phi\) per cont. 100 Eastern Bongal, guar, 5\(\phi\) per cont. 23\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 5 Eastern Bongal, guar, 5\(\phi\) per cont. 23\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 24\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{4}\) Do. Ann. B\(\phi\) per ann. (less\(\frac{1}{4}\)) 23\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 24\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{4}\) Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4\(\phi\) p.c 100 Madras, guaranteed 5\(\phi\) per cent. 103 Do. do. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) do. 100 Bothk and Kumaon, gua. 4\(\phi\).c. 100 Bothk and Kumaon, gua. 4\(\phi\).c. 100 Both Mahratta Gua., Li 20 Do. do. B. Ann. 193\(\frac{1}{6}\) to 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(\frac{1}{2}
D. Spinning all	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem, 4‡ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 106 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7‡ to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 4‡ to 5 B.B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B El per ann. (less ‡) 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B El per ann. (less ‡) 23 to 24 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 122 to 124 Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 per cent. 100 140 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 140 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 123 to 130 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 115 to 117 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 125 to 128 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4‡ to 2½ to 25 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 115 to 117 South Mahrata Gua., Li 20 12½ to 25 Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23 to 24 to 24 to 25 Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23 to 128 South Mahrata Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 101 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1837 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1837 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1837 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1837 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 101 to 104 Ind-Purly Park BANKS.  Agra all 21 to 22 Do. 101 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 108 Do. 5 p.c.
D. Spinning all — 57½ Dhun Mills — — 57½ Dhun Mills 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 226 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 125 Hindustan 1,000 40 910 Hingunghat Mill — — —	Equitable Coal	East Indian, Irredeem. 4‡ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 100 107 to 109 107 to 109 South Indian, 4‡ per cent 7‡ 7‡ to 8 Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7‡ 7½ to 8 Bengal central, Lim., Shs 5 160 to 162 Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ‡) 23 to 24 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ‡) 23 to 24 to 25‡ Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 123 to 130 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 121 to 123 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 125 to 123 Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4‡ 4 to 4‡ Scinde, Pun. & Delhit, gua. A. Ann. 100 22 to 25‡ to 25‡ Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23† to 24‡ South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do 5 to 5 to 100 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do 35 to to 5 to 100 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 to 5 to 5 to 100 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Telleran's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. 20 104 to 105 to 5 to 100 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indian guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 129 Indi

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B. Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '85, Bc. Aitchison, Bdc.-Surg. J. E. T., M. D., C. I. E., B. Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mce, fr. June 24, '85, Bc. Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R. E., 6 mcs., M. Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., 1r. April 3, '86, M. Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr., 270dys., fr. June 30, '85, M. Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R. E., j. yr., 9 dys., fr. Mar., '966, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '80, B. Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1yr., 9dys, fr. Mar. 9, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., 1af., 1yr., fr. Apr. 80, '86, B. Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Badcock, Col. A. R., C.B., 15 mos., from Aug. 18, '85, B. Badcyley, Capt. J. M. T., R.E., M. Bauenawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Bailic, Liout. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo. Bairns'ather, Lleut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Bairns'ather, Lleut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Baifour, Lleut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Balfour, Lleut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Balfour, Lleut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Balfour, Lleut. Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. Barnott, Col. H.C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jun. 11, '86, M. Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 1 Smos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Barr, Maj. D. W. K., S.C., 2 wrss., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Battr, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 wrss., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Battry, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 wrss., fr. May 1, '86, B. Battyle, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 wrs., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B. Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '85, B. Becch, Surg.-Maj. L., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '86, M. Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M. Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo. Bellew, Dep. Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from June 3, '84, Bo. Bellew, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H. W., C. S.I. 6mos., fr. May'1, '36, B. Berseford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., 122 rdys., fr. Nov., 9, '85, B. Brich, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Brich, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May. 7, '80, M. Bennett, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Brooke, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Brooke, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Brooke, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Brooke, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Brooke, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo. Boulderson. Lt. H. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B. Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov., 20, '85, B. Brooke, Ca

Burcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 17, Apr. 1, 85, 8.

Ryng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, M.

Campbell, Lieut.-Col. L. F., S.C., M.D., 1yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 12 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 12 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 12 yr., fr. May 29, '86, B.

Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 12 yr., fr. May 29, '86, B.

Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2; yrs. 0 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.

Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.

Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., B.

Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., B.

Chase Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 15ms., fr. Aug. 28, '86, Bo.

Chiritie, Capt. C. H. P., R. E., 1yr., 6dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.

Clark. Keonedy, Maj. A., S.C., 11yr., 50dys., fr. Fob. 28, '85, M.

Colate, Surg. Wm., B.

Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 1 yr., 9 ms., fr. Doc. 5, '84, Bo.

Colojan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1yr., 27ddys., fr. Doc. 20, '85, B.

Coningham. Col. H., 18, 1, yr., 9 ms., fr. Doc. 5, '84, Bo.

Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.

Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.

Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 21, '85, B.

Cumming, Msj. W. G., R.E., 1yr., 64 ys., fr. Mar., 5, '86, B.

Cumming, Msj. W. G., R.E., 1yr., 65 dys., fr. Mar., 5, '86, B.

Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB, 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 506 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M. De Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 228 dys, fr. Mar. 7, '86, B. Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. Dickson, Capt. C. J., r.C., fr. July 7, 86, Bo. Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 11, '86, B. Dichie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B. Drummond, Col. J. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo. Innean, Surg.-Maj. J., B.

Evans, Col. H. M., S C., 273 dys., fr. July 6, '83, B. Evans, Col. L. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '36, B.

Evans, col. L. E., Int., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '36, B. Fagan, Lieut. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '80, B. Fagan, Lieut. Col. J. L., S.C., i yr., from Sep. 8, '85 Bo. Faskon, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Fonwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. June 1, '80, M. Forguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo. Finden, Surg. Maj. W., fr. May 15, '86, B. Finnis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85. B. Firth, Col. R. F., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B. Firth, Col. R. F., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B. Fizhe, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B. Ft. 26grad, Capr. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., June 29, '86, R. Pleming, Surg. Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B. Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '85, Bo. Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B. Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., 150 dys., fr. May 13, '80, M. Furnell, Surg.-Gen. M. C., M.D., C.I.E., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.

\*\*S6, M.\*\*

Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '£6, Bo. Gambier, Col. S. P., R.E., 1 yr., 6 dys., fr. July 20, '86, Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 16, '86, B. Gaselee, Maj. A., 8.C., 245 dys., fr. April 16, '86, B. Gellie, Lt. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, M. Gib, Maj.-Gen. W. A., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 7, '86, M. Gibscock, Lt. Col. T.B. M., S.C., 1 yr., 250dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B. Godfery, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '83, B. Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 6, '85, B. Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo. Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Gougb, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., 6 mos., fr. April 30, '86, B. Grant, Lieut. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '86, B. Grant, Lieut. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M., R.B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M., R.B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M., R.B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo. Griffiths, Lt. Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.

Gribhins, Surg. C. S., 1 yr., 11. Mar. 2, 5, 80, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, 80, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, 86, B. Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Hail, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hail, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hail, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '83, B. Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., B. Mos., fr. June 1, '85, B. Hamilton, H., M. D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B. Hamilton, H., M. D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B. Hammond, Maj. A. G., Y.C., S.C., 1 yr. dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B. Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B. Harris. Lt. -Col. C. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B. Heath, Maj. J. M., C.M. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '85, Bo. Heaviside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12. 86, B. Heanell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo. Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. H. W., S.C., 424dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo. Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C. B., Inf., 1yr., 93dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C. B., Inf., 1yr., 93dys., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '85, B. Home, Col. R., C. I. E., R.E., B.
Home, Maj. F. J., R.E., 193 dys., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B. Home, Col. R., C. I. E., R.E., B.
Home, Col. R., C. I. E., R.E., B.
Home, Col. R., C. I. E., R.E., B.
Horney, Maj. A. W., H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B. Horney, Maj. A. W., I., yr., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Home, Col. R., C. I. E., R.E., B.
Home, Col. A. J., Inf., 190 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '86, B. Humney, Col. F. T., S.C., 376 dys., fr. Oct. 21

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M. Irving-Noblo, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B. Jackson, Lieut.-Col.G.D.A., Cav., 182dys., fr. May25, '86, B. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. G.D.A., Cav., 182dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B. Jacob, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., Bo., James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo. Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '85, B. Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '85, B. Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B. Jounston, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M. Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B. Jounstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M. Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 13 mos., Bo. Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B. Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Out. 4, '85, M.

De Pree, Col. G. C., 28 dys, fr. Mar. 7, '86, M. Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. Dickinson, Capt. C. J., E.C., fr. July 7, 86, Bo. Dickinson, Capt. E. J., E.C., 1 July 7, 86, Bo. Dickie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B. Dorble, Lt. H. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B. Dinican, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Dinican, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Dinican, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Dinican, Surg.-Maj. J., S. Dinican, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Kergan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M. Kerg. J. Maj. G. En. T. G. C. B., S. C., 1 yr., S. D. Maj. G. En. T. G. C. B., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Jun. 30, '86, B. Kerdlewell, Col. T., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M. Kert. Licut. M. A., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S. C., Jyr., fr. Apr. 29, '86, M. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S. C., Jyr., fr. Apr. 29, '86, M. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S. C., Jyr., fr. Apr. 29, '86, M. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S. C., Jyr., fr. Apr. 29, '86, M. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S. C., Jyr., fr. Apr. 29, '86, M. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S. C., Jyr., fr.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.
Le Messurier, Col. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Leslle, Lieut A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Lewes, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.
Lowis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 353 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lindley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 271 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
Little, Lieut. W. R.. 14 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Arr. 1, '86, Bo.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Loce, Maj. W., S.C. 18 mos., fr. Air. 1, '86, Bo.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macgregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B.
MacGregor, Br.-Gen. Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I. E., S.C.,
1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '86, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., 15ms., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.
Macneill, Lt.-C.J. J. G., R.D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '84, M.
Macneill, Lt.-C.J. J. G., R.D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '84, M.
Macnoachie, Surg.-Maj.G. A., M.D., 6mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.
Magph. Lt.-Col. J. M., Iuf., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '85, Bo.
Magnan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Mangrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '85, Bo.
Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Maxwell, Col. J. R., R. E., 1 yr. 21 dys. fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 12 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.
McCloaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M. D., 1 yr., B.
McClonaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M. D., 1 yr., B.
McClonaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., N., D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McCoun, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 13, '86, B.
Mclink, Maj. J. A., 1 Mr., 1 yr., 1 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Mclink, Maj. J. E., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M.
Mcneile, Col. J. M.,

Nanney, Surg -Maj. L. C., 15 mos., from Aug. 12, '85, M. Neave, Maj. £. 8., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '80, B. Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B. Newell, Maj. J. H., S.C., 3 mos., fr. Apr., 9, '86, M. Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., fr. June 29, '86, B. Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M. Norton, Lieut. C. E., M.E., B.
Nutt, Lt.-Qol. H. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B. Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 88, Bo. O Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, 86, B. O'Meare, Lleut. W. A. J., R.E., B. Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., B. Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, B.

Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, B3.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M. Patsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B. Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Pealler, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Pedler, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, Bc. Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '83, Bo Phillipst, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Piers, Lleut. V. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, Bo. Pirie, Lieut. C. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '83, B. Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B. Plowden, Col. C. H., 9 mos., fr. April 2, '83, M. Powlett, Col. P. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Prior, Lieut. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Prichard, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 289 dys., fr. Aprll 5, '86, B. Prichard, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 30, '85, Bo. Purves, Eurg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Randolph, Lieut. A. H. R. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, 86, B. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R. E.. 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '85, M. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R. E.. 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '85, M. Raye, Surg.-Maj. D'O. C., M. D., 225 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B. Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S. C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, Bo. Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., from April 25, '85, B. Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S. C., 2 yrs. 11ms., fr. Dec. 1, 83, B. Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S. C., 2 yrs. 17 ms., fr. Dec. 1, 83, B. Renny, Capt. G. B., S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B. Riddell. Bie.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr., 4 dys., fr. June 5, '86, M. Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S. C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '86, M. Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M. Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, M. Rideout, Col. F. S. A., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B. Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B. Robertson, Col. R. S., S. C., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86, Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B. Rogers, Maj. M. W., R. E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B. Rogers, Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 15 ms., fr. Oct. 6, 85, M. Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B. Ross, Col. W. H., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B. Rowlandson, Col. G., S. C., 1 yr., 43 dys., M. Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23,'86, M.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. April 23 '86, B. Sanderson, Lieut.-Co'. H. B., S.C., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Sandw.th, Lt.-Col. W. F., 266 dys., fr. April 1, 86, Bo.

Sandys, Capt. E. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, 56, B. Sargeaunt, Maj. R. A., R.E., 1yr. 124dys., fr. Jan. 29, 80, B Saunders, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B. Scott. Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Scott. Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R. E., 15ms., fr. July 19, Sty, B. Seaman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., B. Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., 39 dys., fr. June 6, '86. Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., 39 dys., fr. June 6, '86. Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '85, M. Shaw, Maj. A. J., 1 fr., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M. Shaw, Maj. A. J., 1 fr., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M. Shaw, Maj. A. J., 1 fr., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M. Shaw, Maj. A. J., 1 fr., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M. Shapenerd. Maj. T., S.C., 395 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85. B. Sillery, Lieut. C. C. A., S.C., 1 mos., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M. Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M. Simpson, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M. Simpson, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Orto 2, '86, B. Sladen, Col. Sir E. B., S.C., M.
Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Orto 5, '85, M. Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B. Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B. Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B. Sparks, Lt.-Col J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B. Sparks, Lt.-Col J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B. Spartka, Lt.-Col J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B. Spratt, Capt. F. T. N., R.E., 208 dys., fr. Mar. 6, '86, B. Stevent, Maj. M. W., Inf., 153 dys., fr. Mar. 6, '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. K., Inf., 153 dys., fr. Mar. 6, '86, B. Stevent, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. K., C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. K., Inf., 17, P., P., P., 18, '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. March 5, '85, B. Stevent, Col. J. K., Inf., 17, P., P., P., '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. E., C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B. Stevent, Col. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap

Swiney, Col. J., S.C., 332 dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Tallings, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.

Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.

Temple, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.

Ternau, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 gr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.

Therau, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 gr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

Thomas, Maj. C. F. Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.

Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.

Thornhill, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.

Truilller, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86.

Trail, Col. D. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, M.

Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., from July, '85, B.

Tritton, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, Bo.

Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '85, B.

Turnbull, Maj. S. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '85, Bo.

Turnbull, Maj. S. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Turner, Maj. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., pl dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Twenlow, Maj. E. D'O., R.E., 1 yr., 110 dys., fr. Sept. 23, '85, Bo.

Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 245 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B. Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 245 dys., fr. Mar. 22,'86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B. Vauronen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B. Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '65. V, vyan, Maj. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

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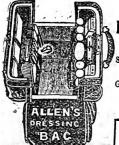
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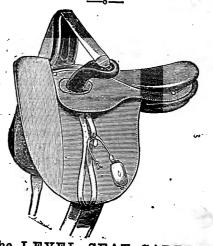
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#### LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th August; from Allahabad to the 22nd August; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 21st August.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla at the end of October on tour, which includes Baroda, Bangalore, Mysore, Octacamund, and Negapatam. At Lahore the Chiefs' College will be opened, and at Kurrachee the proposed harbour extension will be examined.

The proposed Viceregal visit to Peshawar and other

THE proposed Viceregal visit to Peshawar and other points on the frontier is understood to have been abandoned.

The offices of the Government of India remain open in Simla until Saturday, October 30th, reopening at Calcutta on 15th November.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S appointment as successor to Sir Rivers Thompson is confirmed by the Secretary of State.

It is rumoured that Mr. C. A. Elliott will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Financial Minister, and that the latter will succeed Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

AT a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, on August 18th, the Suits Valuation Bill and the Indian Evidence Act Amendment Bill were referred to Select Committees, and a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts were introduced by Sir T. C. Hope.

THE HON. W. W. HUNTER proceeds home next week on short leave.

short leave.

The travelling members of the Finance Committee having finished their business at Naini Tal, have left for the plains. The president stays two days at Mount Abu and reaches Poona on the 25th. Mr. Westland and Colonel Filgate stopped at Allahabad. They reach Nagpur on Thursday, and, after remaining there till the following Monday, join Mr. Elliott on the 26th. At Poona Mr. Bliss, too, rejoins the Committee.

THE members of the Finance Committee, Mr. Westland and Colonel Filgate, during their short visit to Allahabad, chiefly devoted their time to inquiring into the expenditure of the public offices, especially those of the High Court and the Press Department.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to the Viceroy, urging the adoption of bi-metal-lism as giving that fixity of values which affords the safest basis for legitimate trade.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation have passed a resolution that the chairman should be requested to ask Government on what terms it would be prepared to hand over all the land in the Oval near the Prince of Wales's Statue, on the understanding that, with the exception of the portion required for the new Municipal Offices, it should be maintained for as a place of public recreation.

It is rumoured that the East Indian Railway Company will take over the management of the Eastern Bengal State line on the completion of the Hooghly Bridge.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON, manager of the North-Western System of Railways, has submitted to Government a scheme for the formation of a Railway Service Corps for frontier service in case of emergency.

It is under consideration to place the administration of the Punjab Frontier Force directly in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief through the office of the Military Secretary, instead of combining the work with that of the rest of the Bengal Army in the office of the Adjutant-General. The question has not yet been decided.

Ir is stated that the 1st Madras Lancers, quartered at Bangalore, who have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service in Burma, are unfortunately short of nearly a hundred horses, while many of the men are without lances.

An Artillery Camp-of-Exercise will be held at Mian Mir in the cold weather.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Major Willans, who was so long and so honourably associated with the Assam Government, and the sad circumstances of whose death are still fresh in the public memory.

It is quite possible that the troubles in Nepal are not quite over, as an influential Nepalese wood contractor is under trial at Darjeeling on sundry charges of treasonable correspondence with the fugitive Nepalese princes (sons of the late Jung Bahadur), who are now at Patna.

THE Gwalier troops operating against the descrits in the direction of Jhansi have succeeded in capturing the most notorious of the leaders, Masboot Singh, together with fourteen of his gang.

Various parts of Sylhet are suffering severely from the floods. In many places the water is higher than in the great flood of 1883. Several villages are deserted, the houses being submerged. The price of rice is rising rapidly, and this threatens to become a serious matter. Some gardens are now unable to obtain rice locally.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, is endeavouring to secure the arrest of Jam Ali, the rebel son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, who escaped from Sibi some time ago and took refuge with Shukar Khan, a Mongol Chief at Wad, some thirty-two miles south of Khozdar.

THERE are serious floods in Assam owing to the Brahmaputra having overflowed its banks. Much destitution prevails among the ryots.

THE official stay at Ooty, it is stated, is in future to be limited to the three hottest months in the year.

A MEETING of Hindoos is about to be held in Bombay to protest against any legislative interference with infant marriages amongst that community.

Actions have been commenced in the Calcutta High Court for the recovery of sums varying from two and a half to five lakhs, balances due for stores supplied during the Second Afghan War.

Mr. Gibbons, a planter, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Calcutta High Court, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 for forging the name of a coolic.

Gibbons had been previously acquitted by a mixed jury. The case is causing great excitement.

A CALCUTTA paper understands that the Salaries Commission has submitted its report to Government, but not without considerable friction among its members.

The annual return of the shooting of the Bombay Native Army in the annual course of muskery for 1885 86 has been published in General Orders. The result is satisfactory, though the Infantry sppears to have been allowed to complete their training according to the old rules. The shooting of two Cavalry corps and three Infantry battalions is reported to be "good"; of two Cavalry and eleven Infantry to be "moderate"; and that of one Cavalry and six Infantry is considered "bad," while three Cavalry and six Infantry remain unexercised. The average shooting of the whole Presidency, both Cavalry (68:26) and Infantry (106:78), is described as being "moderate."

## Notes of the Week.

Last night's London Gazette announces the official appointment of the Right Hon. Robert Bourke "to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at M dr 18 in the East Indies."

THE same Gazette notifies the appointment of Mr. Andrew Scoble, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Mr. Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

It is also further announced that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Georgiana Viscountess Cross, wife of the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Viscount Cross, GC.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

THE Times of this morning publishes a telegram from Constantinople conveying the extraordinary intelligence that "In some quarters it is believed that the British Government aims at the establishment of a new Arabic Power which would reopen the dangerous conflict of claims to the Islam Caliphate and so agitate the whole Mussulman world." What does it all mean, and what is to be understood by "some quarters?" The Times correspondent is evidently in earnest though mysterious, for he states that he has been specially asked (by whom?) "to contradict the assertion in the most positive terms, and he says that the Porte is about to do the same pub. licly. At the same time it is mentioned that the report is an absurd fabrication which "extreme morbid sensitiveness" alone gives attention to. It may appear strange to some people, who are not newspaper correspondents, that all this trouble should be taken to contradict a rumour which is an "absurd fabrication," and which nobody in England probably heard of until this morning's contradiction of it.

But this is the season when "disquieting rumours' become the prerogative of the Press. Another rumour of threatening import to England is to the effect that a proclamation has been secretly issued in the Punjab calling upon the Sikhs to unfold the Khalsa banner, and turn against the English, as a Russian host, headed by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, is on its way to do battle with the British, and to reconquer the Punjab for the benefit of its former owners. Certain journals here have made the most of this precious information, as if its trath was a consummation to be devoutly wished for. But the wiser Sikh makes merry over it, and continues to be faithful to his British salt. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has as much influence with the Sikhs of the Punjab as Mr. Lalmohun Ghose has with the Princes and Peoples of India, to whom he has-following illustrious example-issued an open Proclamation.

Hs is revisiting India to explain the cause of his defeats at Deptford, and to assure all India that the "masses" in England are not to be charged with disloyalty to a candidate who would give Home Rule to Ireland and India to the Bengali Babú. These "masses," he knows, take the deepest interest in Indian matters and have the strongest sympathies with the Indian people, whose wrongs they will put to rights as soon as they return Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to Parliament. But not sooner.

GENERAL CHESNEY has not been long in making his mark in India in the direction of retrenchment of military expenditure. He has, it is said, given his approval of a proposal before the Finance Committee, to abolish the Staff salaries attached to the various grades of the Military Accounts Department. A first grade accountant draws, for instance, at present 1,000 rupees a-month in addition to the Staff Corps pay of his rank. In future the

pay of the appointment alone is to be drawn, pay of rank being dropped. This is the principle which obtains in the case of military officers appointed to the Police in the three Presidencies.

THE entire Press of India speaks in terms of the highest satisfaction of the new appointment to the Governorship of Madras. The Pioneer says:—"The Hon. Robert Bourke will have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which his appointment has been generally received in India, whilst Madras may be congratulated on possessing in her new Governor a man in almost every respect a contrast to Sir Grant Duff. Mr. Bourke makes no pretence to be a scholar, is neither pedagogue nor dreamer. But he is eminently well versed in public affairs, is an admirable man of business, practical, sensible, open, and honest. Moreover, he has a good presence, a genial, kindly manner, and a warm heart. Whether he will prove himself equal to grappling with the multitudinous difficulties bequeathed to him by his predecessor remains to be seen.'

It is hard, however, on the late Governor of Madras that, leaving the troubles of his Presidency behind him, he should have to satisfy Mr. Jordan, M.P., as to his reasons for visiting the Viceroy at Simla last year, and why he travelled by train instead of going by sea to Calcutta, and waiting for his Excellency there. Mr. Jordan last night sought information on these important points from the Under-Secretary of State for India at "Question" time, but all that Sir J. Gorst could tell him was that "some persons had an objection to a sea voyage." At which the House laughed—at Mr. Jordan.

THE departure from India of Mr. Ilbert has called forth the following from the *Indian Mirror* concerning that gentleman and Dr. W. W. Hunter, who has taken temporary leave from the East:—"Mr. Ilbert and Dr. W. W. Hunter are the only men among the Viceroy's personal advisers who are above prejudices, and who possess the power so rare in Anglo-Indian officials to keep their heads cool and composed, so as to take a dispassionate view of the many complicated questions in a just and impartial spirit."

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

The announcement that Mr. Bourke has been appointed Governor of Madras has been received with general satisfaction, and a hope is expressed on all sides that he will introduce a more healthy tone into the administration of the Southern Presidency than has prevailed during the last five years. The Iodian Press is unanimous in pronouncing Sir M. Grant Duff's tenure of office a complete failure—a result which is, perhaps, less due to the Governor himself than to the unfortunate selection of his

The Bombay newspapers have published a somewhat acrimonious correspondence between the local Government and the Chamber of Commerce on the one hand and the High Court and the Bar on the other. The Chamber commenced the correspondence by addressing to the Government a complaint regarding the delays addressing to the Government a complaint regarding the delays and expense of litigation. It attributed the delay partly to the fact that the High Court was short-handed, and partly to the length of the vacations and the number of holidays enjoyed by the Judges; while the chief source of the expense was attributed to the heavy fees demanded by the barristers. The Bombay Government, in forwarding the Chamber's letter to the High Court, practically endorsed its views, and hinted broadly that if the Court did not amend its ways it would be forced to do so by legislation. The Court in its reply answered all the allegations, and showed that its vacations exceeded those of allegations, and showed that its vacations exceeded those of the Calcutta and Madras Courts by only three or four days, which it stated it was ready to resign. The Bar also wrote a reply to the attack made upon it. The general opinion would seem to be that the Government and the Chamber had the worst of the controversy

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Viceroy praying for a reimposition of the cotton import duties. The memorial will doubtless have the support of the Iudian Press and of public opinion, but is not likely to be suc-

cessful.

President of the Gwalior Council of Regency has announced that, in honour of the installation of the young Maharajah, all the transit duties through the Gwalior State are abolished.

Then, again, rumours are coming in of disturbances in the unjab. It is currently reported there that the Ameer is raising Punjab. new regiments and making warlike preparations on a large scale, either for the purpose of resisting a Russian attack, or, as some reports put it, with a view of subjugating Kafiristan. A Lahore newspaper states that there has been widely circulated in Lahore newspaper states that there has been widely circulated in the Punjab an anonymous vernacular proclamation, calling upon the Natives of that province to sink minor differences and to combine to throw off the yoke of the Feringhee tyrants. The document goes on to announce the arrival of a large Russian army at Herat, en route for India. It states that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has joined this force, and that he is accompanying it as leader; and further, that the Ameer, in reply to a British application for hele, has said that he is personally willing to render it, but that his people are unanimously hostile to the British alliance. It finally announces that a collision between the British and Russian forces on the borders of India is imminent, and points out the benefits which will accrue to those who join the Maharajah and the Russians. Probably this proclamation is a forgery, but the use of the Maharajah's name and the fact that it is circulated in the Punjab are significant. the fact that it is circulated in the Punjab are significant.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

Calcutta, Sept. 10. The tenders for the Four per Cent. Government Loan of 120 lacs of rupees, which were opened to-day, amount to 612 lacs. The minimum rate of allotment is 97r. 8a., at which applicants receive 60 per cent. of the amount applied for. The average rate of allotment is 97r. 11a.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 10.

The travelling members of the Finance Committee have been engaged here this week taking evidence with closed doors upon the cost of the High Court, the dockyards, the customs, income tax, medical and police dejartments, and also of the Government printing effice. The committee proceed to-day to Poonah, which will be the real centre of the inquiry.

Lord Reay, speaking at some length at Poonah, on the subject of Indian female education assured heaver that the Government

of Indian female education, assured hearers that the Govern-ment bad no intention of legislating in regard to the social cus-

toms of the Hindus.

The attitude of the Bonerwals is threatening, and it is believed that it will be impossible to avoid sending an expedition to runish them for their predatory incursions into the Punjab.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. (Times of India.)

Mr. Ginwalla, the author of the "Parsee Girl of the Period," which made quite as much stir in India as Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Girl of the Period" made at home, sends us, after a long interval; another long contribution on the "Indian Civil Service." Here he is scarcely so well acquainted with his subject, and is certainly not so amusing, but we welcome his contribution because it suggests that "middle course" the advocacy of which now seems most desirable. His letter will probably fall like a bomb-shell among his Native brethren, for he boldly advocates the extreme measure of shutting out the Natives of India altogether from the Covenanted Civil Service, so far as admissions are made from examinations at home. "I quite approve," he says, "of all the momentous political reasons that are urged by those who oppose the wholesale and indiscriminate admission of Natives to the service, on a footing of equality as to rank, grade, status, emoluments, &c., with their British compeers." Whether Mr. Ginwalla is writing in earnest or is mysteriously sarcastic does not much matter. He is right in the long run. The present system is a failure. This year no Native name appeared in the list of successful candidates, and the average since the introduction of the privilege has only been half a candidate per annum. On the whole, we are inclined to agree with him in thinking that "the Mr. Ginwalla, the author of the "Parsee Girl of the Period," the privilege has only been half a candidate per annum. On the whole, we are inclined to agree with him in thinking that "the Government are only sowing the secds of future embarrassments and race antagonism in not boldly announcing the fact that European and Native agency must necessarily be regarded as distinct and separate." The present arrangement is a failure, and the small handful of Natives who have found their way into the Civil Service through it only shows that it has been thoroughly inoperative. The Statutory Civil Service, again, as it is manned at present, has been even less successful. A "middle course" is wanted, and the whole value of Mr. Ginwalla's long paper may at present, has been even less successiul. A "middle course is wanted, and the whole value of Mr. Ginwalla's long paper may be found in one paragraph:—"I, therefore, propose that a separate and independent branch of the Covenanted Civil Service be organised and established in India solely for the Natives, and that all the lower grade appointments be reserved for them to the exclusion of Englishmen. That the branch service shall be subordinate to the main service, and that no Natives be allowed to compete with Englishmen at the Civil Service examination to to compete with Englishmen at the Civil Service examination to

be held in England." We scarcely know what our Native reformers will say to this. Many of them, however, see in the necessity for the reduction of expenditure a good chance for urging the for the reduction of expenditure a good chance for urging the larger employment of the Natives of this country, and what is popularly known as the "two-thirds system" has been pretty generally accepted by the Native Press—that is, a Native shall in future be paid only two-thirds of the salary hitherto drawn by a European filling the same post. The difference, however, in the cost of living between the members of the two communities is so great that in time no doubt a "one-third system" will be readily accepted, and then the saving effected will be so marked that our administrators will be tempted to give the Natives ail the appointments they can. This, we maintain, is the true way to political as well as financial reform in India. as weil as financial reform in India.

as well as financial reform in India.

What we want is an extended and improved Statutory Civil Service. In fact, "a Civil Service for India," from which the Government of India should be at liberty to select any man (under certain rules, of course), for any appointment they please, always provided a stipulated number of appointments are held by Civil servants recruited from home. The examinations should be held, as Mr. Ginwalla suggests, in India itself, and University men should be encouraged to take part in them. But we cannot agree with him in thinking that they should, as a matter of course, go home for a period of study. It is absolutely absurd to send men to a foreign country six or seven thousand miles off, in which the habits, customs, religion and language, are wholly at variance men to a foreign country six or seven thousand miles off, in which the habits, customs, religion and language, are wholly at variance with their own, to learn how to administer justice to their fellow-countrymen. If anything could unfit them for it, we should say it would be sending them to Europe. In fact, Europeans are worthless in India until they have resided six or seven years here, simply because they have not the knowledge which we send Native students to unlearn in England. It is quite intelligible for China. Japan, and other Eastern countries to adopt this plan, hereaves they cannot otherwise give their countrymen an insight because they cannot otherwise give their countrymen an insight into how things are managed in Europe, and they have no colleges or universities on the European model, where students can learn the history and languages of the nations with whom they now require to carry on diplomatic relations, and from whom they must take lessons in military science, ship-building, gunnery, &c. But all the arguments in favour of China and Japan doing this are reversed in India where the Government is invested in Euroare reversed in India where the Government is invested in Europeans, who have all they want first-hand. But the question is a big one, and before an Indian Civil Service proper (as apart from the European or exotic Civil Service) could be satisfactorily formed, the Educational Departments in the higher branches would first require reform. The Universities might remain examining bodies; but the Colleges should be residential. If morality and discipline can be introduced into them by any other means—good; but it must be plain to any educationalist that the weakest part of an educational system, conducted solely upon the examining principle, is the want of control and of teaching by examining principle, is the want of control and of teaching by example. To elaborate anything like a system for India with her institution of early marriages, and family domicile and many other social customs which should be of universal application, would be extremely difficult. The alternative, however, debars a whole nation—except perhaps one individual in two years—from entering the higher service of the Crown, and these few must cross the water and go to a foreign country, 6,000 or 7,000 miles off, to unlearn much, if not all, that will be of any practical use to them, and to acquire scientific and technical knowledge, which there is no reason whatever they should not acquire in their own country. no reason whatever they should not acquire in their own country. However great the obstacles to the reform, they ought to be surmounted. India, unless her costly and elaborate system of higher education has been a failure, should now be able to train up her own Secondary Civil Service. This is the reform of the immediate future, and though we will, of course, be roundly abused for our advice, the abuse will be shortlived. Before very long the Native Associations will see, as clearly as we do, in which way the interest of their community really lie. And before long it will be their chief business to insist upon the fact that certain kinds of adminischief business to insist upon the fact that certain kinds of administrative work can be performed by Natives very much more cheaply than by Europeans. The expenditure of the country has to be seriously reduced, and this is the only way in which a really large saving can be effected without loss of efficiency.

#### COLONEL SIR EDWARD SLADEN. (Rangoon Gazette).

We are quite sure that we shall speak the sentiments of very many of our readers when we express our gratification at the bestowal of Knighthood upon Colonel Sladen. The honour has been long in coming, and its tardy bestowal somewhat diminishes But it is a relief to all to know that it has been granted at last.

Colonel Sir E. B. Sladen is the son of Dr. Sladen, Presidency Colonel Sir E. B. Sladen is the son of Dr. Sladen, Presidency Surgeon of Madras. His first regiment was the Madras Fusiliers, in which he served with distinction during the second Burmese war. He joined the Tenasserim Commission, and was for several years Assistant Commissioner of Maulmain. Whilst in this appointment he married Sophie, daughter of Mr. Harrison, the Accountant-General at Madras. This gentle and estimable lady, by whom he had three children, died in Mandalay, and her grave

is the centre of the English cemetery there. On the amalgamation of the two Provinces Captain Sladen was promoted to be Magistrate of Rangoon, where he proved himself to be a most efficient, zealous, and thoroughly popular officer. The town was never in better order than under his rule. Chinese rioters were found working on the roads in prison garb; nor could all entreaties induce the stern magistrate to shorten their term of public punishment, and gharri wallahs found themselves registered, and their offences duly recorded, so that for each additional offence an enhanced punishment was awarded. Jehu so found that discretion was the better part of valour, and became civil and decent. When Captain Sladen was appointed to be the first real Political A gent to Captain Sladen was appointed to be the first real Political Agent to the Court of Mandalay the inhabitants of Rangoon parted from him with real regret, and presented him with a beautiful silver claret jug as a token of their appreciation of his many good

services.

When the rebellion of the Mingoon and Mingodine Princes broke out Sladen was with the King, and was for a time in great personal danger. He afterwards felt it to be his duty to leave the capital, with as many European residents as chose to follow him, and come to Rangoon. This measure was severely criticised in cartain quarters, but it received the unqualified sanction of him, and come to Rangoon. This measure was severely criticised in certain quarters, but it received the unqualified sanction of Government. He returned to Mandalay with Colonel Phayre, to whom he proved of great assistance, though no treaty was extracted from the King. Afterwards, when Colonel Fytche made the attempt, with Sluden's effective assistance, a Treaty, though with the dubious Arms clause, was procured. In accordance with arrangements then made, Sladen proceeded to explore the Trade routes to Yunan—to open up "the gold and silver roads" of commerce. How he showed great personal pluck and perseverance, how he quarrelled with his European colleagues, how he baffled Burmese and Chinese intrigue is a story too long to be related here. It is told in his own words in a pamphlet to be related here. It is told in his own words in a pamphlet published by Government, with all accusations against the Burmese Government carefully eliminated. Now that the Government has ceased to exist, perhaps the expunged paragraphs will be received. will be restored.

On return from this Expedition Sladen ought to have been rewarded. But he got nothing. He left Mandalay, to the delight of King and Court, who had the strongest antipathy to the man who had found them out, followed their duplicity and blood thirstiness, and exposed them. Yet, wonderful to relate, the same Sladen afterwards sought to employ these self-same wretches

to rule the country under British sovereignty!

The great object of his ambition was to rule again in Mandalay, The great object of his ambition was to rule again in Mandalay, and Mr. Bernard selected him for the responsible and honourable post of Chief Political Officer. Our opinion of Colonel Sladen in that capacity we and our correspondents have lately recorded, and from those expressions we have nothing to retract. We consider his actions, both with regard to his carelessness about the disarmament of Theebaw's rabble soldiery, and the employment of the treacherous and blood-stained Hloot-daw, to have made to the property blunders such as his praying carear should have been grievous blunders, such as his previous career should have guaranteed him from committing. The evil effects of those measures are still too keenly felt to enable us to soften in the least degree our stern condemnation of them.

But he has left Burma after about thirty years' service; and much as we blame his closing acts, we cannot but rejoice that his Sovereign has recognised his long previous good services, and has rewarded them by this coveted title. We heartily congratulate him, and we feel sure that in the name of all our readers we may wish long life, health, and prosperity to Colonel Sir Edward Bosc

Sladen.

#### ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN INDIA. (Bombay Gazette.)

Our Simla correspondent informs us that a first-class ladies' school will, in all probability, be opened in Simla next season. Such an enterprise, no doubt, has its origin in the domestic difficulties which arise from the low rate of exchange, and it ought to be welcomed by all who, owing to the depreciation of silver, find it difficult to provide for the education of their children. The necessity of a separation between parents and children has always been one of the greatest drawbacks in Anglo-Indian life. Of late years the grief of parting has been intensified by the thought that owing to the low rate of exchange the expense of maintaining a family in England on Indian earnings is an almost intelerable burden to prevent of medarate means. This precuries intolerable burden to persons of moderate means. This pecuniary evil has now reached a climax, and every Auglo-Indian parent is forced to consider whether there are no means of avoidparent is forced to consider whether there are no means of avoiding or postponing the dread hour of separation. While rupees retain their purchasing power in this country, every one is naturally inclined to spend them here rather than convert them into dearly-bought sovereigns. Among the remedies proposed for the present state of affairs is an increased education of Anglo-Indian children in India. In the case of boys this can be done only to a limited extent. As far as one can see at present, it seems utterly impossible that a great public school with all its invigorating influences can be ever established on the shores of India. India. Boys educated in this country can never, we think, expect to compete on quite equal terms with those who go home

and enjoy the opportunities of education afforded by English and enjoy the opportunities of education afforded by English schools. But with girls it is different. They are not ordinarily expected by their parents to prepare themselves by long years of hard study for competitive examinations. If they can only be taught as much English, and French, and German as will enable them to appreciate the literatures of modern Europe, they have enough to fit them to be intelligent members of society from "the humanities" point of view. Their proficiency in music and other enough to fit them to be intelligent members of society from "the humanities" point of view. Their proficiency in music and other graceful additions to their literary education depends chiefly on themselves, and may be almost as easily obtained in India as in England, if they have taste and industry. English girls' schools have not such a very high reputation that residence in them should be considered an indispensable element in a girl's education. In fact, many Anglo-Indian parents whose families are in England prefer not to send their children to school, but think it better that they should be instructed in their temporary English homes by governesses. Thus as far as the education alone is concerned, there is do reason why provision should not be made by which girls should get as good an education or nearly as good an education here as in England. They would have the inestimable advantage of being at a reasonable distance from inestimable advantage of being at a reasonable distance from their parents, an advantage of being at a reasonable distance from their parents, an advantage which might in itself counterbalance many drawbacks. Thus if the climate of Simla is pronounced by medical authority to be as good for growing girls as that of England, there is no doubt that the proposed school if once started, will be extensively appreciated. But on this question of the suitability of climate all depends. We know well enough that for grown-up people the climate of Simla and other hill stations of high altitude is the most delightful in the world, and very healthy. But though the thermometer may be world, and very healthy. But though the thermometer may be nearly as low as in England, the climate of a hill station in the tropics that is cold by its altitude and the consequent rarefaction of the air cannot be quite the same as that of our native country, where the temperature and the seasons are determined by very different conditions. If it could be proved by experience that this difference is after all not material, that Simla is as healthy as Europe for girls the scheme mentioned by our Simle correct. as Europe for girls, the scheme mentioned by our Simla correspondent will be sure of hearty support. And Simla, of course, is not the only station in India in which the experiment might be undertaken with advantage.

#### A NEW DEPARTURE FOR INDIAN INDUSTRY. (Bombay Gazette.)

The development of the mill industry in Bombay is a process which needs little external encouragement. It goes on apace, and sometimes seems to be quite independent of the remunerativeness of the trade. Profits may rise or profits may fall, but the builders of mills are as busy as ever. In times of depression, people have built "not wisely but too well," but they have built all the same, and the mills have worked too profitably of late to-check the tendency towards extension, and those who are most closely conversant with the trade take the most sanguine view of its future. There are not to more mills we are required. of its future. There are not too many mills, we are sometimes told, provided they are worked with a view to the changing requirements of the market, and provided that prompt advantage is taken of the newest mechanical improvements. This proviso is is taken of the newest mechanical improvements. This provise is brought into new prominence in a circular which Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata has this week addressed to his brother millowners, and the purpose of which may best be described as to urge a new departure upon the trade. They should take advantage, he tells them, of the latest and most approved cotton spinning machinery machinery that will enable them to successfully spin from the indigenous staple a relatively larger quantity of the finer counts of a lower cost and with greater asse. In following this advice at a lower cost and with greater ease. In following this advice the Indian spinners would be following a tendency which has been strongly marked in the history of the trade. Roughly speaking, the Indian mills still turn out only the coarser yarns and the coarser qualities of piece-goods leaving Lancashire to supply the requirements of the country in regard to the finer qualities. The balance, despite the important development of local production, is large enough, the value of the annual imports of English twist and yarns into Bombay being over a crore, while the piece-goods of various kinds which find their way into this country now exceed seven crores a year in value. Still the Indian mills have for some time past aimed higher than they did in the early stage of the industry. They are producing finer yarns and consequently finer piece-goods than in the beginning, Still the when they were content with piece-goods of 16 warp and 21 wert. The average now is more nearly 21 warp and 26 west, and we hear that a well-known mill in this city is now turning out in an hear that a well-known mill in this city is now turning out in an experimental way dhoties of as high counts as 26 warp and 32 weft. Mr. Tata's advice to his neighbours and fellow-millowners is to follow this tendency still further, and he gives good reasons for his advice. The statistical part of his circular may be very well left to them to scrutinise. His comparison of the results of mule spinning and spinning with the ring throstle will be of great interest to them just now, when the relative merits of the two methods are being somewhat as great conversed. The newertwo methods are being somewhat eagerly canvassed. The newer method has perhaps suffered from the large expectations which have been awakened by enthusiastic advocates, but in good hands good results have been obtained from it, and it still has eager

champions amongst practical men. Whether the mule or the ring throstle is to be the spinning implement of the future, however, has small immediate bearing upon the larger question to which Mn Tata invites the attention of the trade when he recommends them to join in establishing a mill in Bombay for the production of the finer counts. Since such a mill would necessarily be in a great degree an experiment, we prefer to say absolutely nothing as to the prospects of its success, but it is evident that the successful working of such a concern as this would have an important influence upon the future of the cotton industry of Bombay. It would compete with none of the existing mills, few of which spin counts of yarn as high as thirties. But it would compete with the Lancashire mills, from which not far short of compete with the Lancashire mills, from which not far short of ten crores worth of yarns and piece-goods were last year imported into Bombay. From the Lancashire point of view this might seem a deplorable prospect, but in Lancashire people have not yet risen to the height of unselfi-hness at which they can judge a question in any other light than that of their own interest, as witness Liverpool's determined opposition to the Manchester Ship Canal scheme. Bombay would compete with the English mills with none of the artificial aids to her industry that she was supposed to enjoy in the abelighed import duties, and if English mills with none of the artificial aids to her industry that she was supposed to enjoy in the abolished import duties, and if she gained ground in the competition Lancashire would doubtless accept the situation, and would find means of her own for making the best of it. There is at least as strong an inducement for Bombay capitalists of to-day to invest their money in a mill for spinning thirties and forties as there was a quarter of a century ago for trying the experiment of spinning fifteens and twenties. In the former case the venture was purely experimental. The new venture would be not so much pure experiment as the development of an enterprise already in prosperous working. Cheap labour, which has told in favour of the Indian mills hitherto, would be a point in their favour in the new undertaking, hitherto, would be a point in their favour in the new undertaking, and they would again have the advantage of saving two freights—that upon the raw material sent to England, and that of the manufactured article shipped from England, though upon the more costly class of goods the saving on this account would of course be relatively smaller than upon the cheaper qualities. Looked at from the point of view of commercial policy there is much in the project to awaken public interest. Unless new markets are found in Africa, or in the Gulf, or in the farther East, the time will come when the Indian mill industry will have overtaken—if it has not already nearly done so—the demand for its overtaken—if it has not already nearly done so—the domand for its peculiar products. The glutting of the China markets with Bombay yarn is not an incident in ancient history, and it belongs to a history which might easily repeat itself. To rely exclusively upon China to take our yarns is very much like putting all our eggs into one basket. The basket is large, and for the present it will hold them all. But it is rather fragile, and as we have seen of late, it is sometimes in danger of violent shakings. The Bombay Millowners' Association have talked much about finding new markets for their goods. They are now invited to find new goods for a new market perhaps, but still for one near at hand, whose requirements would be constant, and liable to no violent fluctuation from political causes, at all events. The Indian market for the finer yarns is, as we have shown, wide enough; for fine cloths it offers, to producers who can turn out goods suitable to the Native taste and touch, a field beyond the dreams perhaps of Bombay ambition.

Mr. Tata, however, is content to hasten slowly. The project to which he invites the attention of his fellow millowners is a more which he invites the attention of his fellow millowners is a more modest one than we have seemed to credit him with, in picturing the vast possibilities that lie before the future fine-cloth producer of Bombay. "One thing at a time" is a good rule to follow, even when two promising prospects are in view. It is certain that unless Bombay can succeed in making fine yarns it cannot succesfully produce fine cloth. The experiment therefore will in the first instance be limited to spinning. It will be watched with no small interest, not as a novel addition to the mill enterprises of Bombay, but as an attempt to give an answer to the question whether India can, in a much larger degree than she does now, supply her necessities out of her own industrial resources? Looked at from that point of view it would be difficult to exaggerate the at from that point of view it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the project.

#### THE ABOLITION OF PRESIDENCIES.

(Times of India Correspondent.)

It is contrary to my experience to condemn quacks universally or unreservedly. That pills are often drastic whether they kill or cure is, however, another matter. The abolition of the Presidential form of Government, and the substitution for it of a Provincial Governor, is one of those quack remedies for falling exchange and the military situation which demands careful consideration. It is not the object of this paper to condemn the remedy, but to discuss it. The purge would be strongly recommended by the Provinces of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. The Governments of those provinces, with their larger population, their more exposed geographical situation, and their more turbulent subjects, have often regarded the privileges and dignity of the presidencies as unnecessary anomalies and survivals of an altered condition of affairs. The public service

in the Bombay Presidency would accept the change with no in the Bombay Presidency would accept the change with no disfavour. The risk that a Lieutenant-Governor, born in the service, would carry into the disposal of his patronage the prepossessions and, perhaps, the prejudices of his early career hardly outweigh the prospects offered to the ambitious few, or the certainty of affection for the service which the Lieut.-Governor would carry with him into his high position. A greater promptitude, in the disposal of business, might weigh in the minds of district officers as an argument in favour of the change. The European section of the non-official public would consider that economy settled the question in favour of a change, and the Native community would tion in favour of a change, and the Native community would support it now and regret it at leisure. On the other hand, the powerful, if defensible interests opposed to it would be strong in England. Loss of patronage is a potent lever against any reforms that threaten the substantial influence which English Cabinate and other than the substantial influence which English Cabinets can exert alike over their members and their supporters.

The thoughtful British public would recall the spectacle of the Supreme Government cut off from half of the Indian Empire by Supreme Government cut off from half of the Indian Empire by the conflagration of the mutiny in Northern India. The hold which ideas have upon society was illustrated by the survival of the municipal form and spirit after the Roman municipal constitutions had been shattered, and the unit of a form of government in Western India based precisely upon the model of the Supreme Government, and, like it, in direct communication with the Government of England, is not only an idea but a fact which might have had important political consequences if the course of events in 1857 had extinguished the Supreme Government. Ilistorical titles claim and receive a recognition which icalousy Historical titles claim and receive a recognition which jealousy or rivalry is often unwilling to dispute. If any alternative to the Supreme Government were suddenly required by political convulsions, the Bombay Government, with its traditions and its constitution (let alone the fact of its geographical claims), could constitution (let alone the fact of its geographical claims), could supply it with the least break of gauge or challenge from provincial Governments. This argument in favour of a Presidential Government may seem more fanciful now than it was in the days of Lord Elphinstone. But there is another argument which the events of more recent years have accentuated. Changes have occasionally been proposed by Supreme Governments, which have appeared to a large proportion of official and non-official experience indiscreet and precipitate. Official subordination imposes submission, and the Supreme-Government presents its own case to the Home Government. At such times it is in accordance with British principle that the other side should be heard. The Governor of the presidencies are the only high officials in India who can represent their views direct to the Secretary of State. This is only a small part of the strength of their position. They do not owe their appointments to the Governor-General, or consequently owe him that special deference and consideration which is owed to a patron. The recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan was atoned for by his subsequent elevation. More than once in the history of India, in matters of education, of revenue administration, and of finance, has this power of direct correspondence and independent position sensibly affected the issue. I should be sorry to import meaner considerations into the discussion of a great public question. But it is obvious that the interests of a commercial community like Bombay may be in conflict on matters of railways, of docks, of defence, &c., with the interests of Calcutta. In proportion, as the position of these interests be valuable.

Against the retention of a Governor in Council arguments may Official subordination imposes submission, and the Supreme

Against the retention of a Governor in Council arguments may be taken from the delay and compromise which attends Governments by a board and not by a dictator. But it is, in accordance with the progress of modern ideas, that great questions should be subjected to a slow process of sifting and compromise. A Governor in Council means three experienced heads instead of one for all ordinary matters, and if the highest power is to be concentrated in one head, more must necessarily be left to the secretaries and to the heads of the departments. The sacrifice of the Council cannot then be accompanied by a reduction of these other appointments. It is notorious that the members of Government are engaged in their work from morning till night, and I have had it from the lips of no less than six Governors of Bombay that they never anticipated such a mass of work as they found. The abolition of the Executive Council would doubtless effect economy, although not to the full extent of the salaries of the members: it might expedite business at the cost of deliberation; and it would give Bombay a local Governor, who started on his office with a full acquaintance with Indian problems. On the other hand, the head of the province would lose some part of his independence, and the public would lose a spokesman who commanded the ear of the English Ministry. There would be less deliberation in public affairs, less chance of getting the wheels of state out of an administrative rut, and less deforence to the demands of young India. The traditions of the past would be broken, and, if the Government of India were ever isolated by political catastrophes, the name and the habits of a Government, corresponding in form with the Supreme Government, would be lost. A necessary consequence would be that greater power would be centralised in the Supreme Government which has always interfered more, and regarded itself as more directly re-

sponsible, in the administration of the provinces than of the two presidencies. These arguments appear to me to have been oversooked, when an authorty lately advocated the abolition of the Presidency Government as an unquestioned reform. That the change may be required is a matter of opinion, that it is an infallible remedy is one of the advertisements that quacks love to parade before the innocent public. It might be said that I have begged the question. A Lieutenant-Governor selected from England would obviate most of the difficulties raised by my remarks as to Indian prepossessions, and a Council composed of his secretaries would instruct him. Let us examine both partics to this arrangement. The Governor would arrive in the happy state in which a well-known Legislative Member of Council described his feclings after the manner of the Pharisce, "Thank goodness I know nothing about India. Knowledge only prejudices a liberal judgment" The unbiassed Lieutenant-Governor would either be a strong or a weak man. If the latter, one of his secretaries would rule without the sense of public responsibility. If he were strong, and impressed, for instance, with such a forest policy as a late Governor of Bombay enforced, who would withstand him? Would an acting secretary, whose confirmation depended on the Governor's good will, be able to do so if he wished? A Governor, with the sole responsibility for deciding difficult quections of land-settlement, intricate civil appeals, or appeals to the elemency of the Grown from the High Court, and a variety of other technical matters, must not only never be ill or absent from head quarters, but he must always weigh the advice given him. He could not shield himself behind his secretaries, as no quack can increase the hours appointed for the day he would succumb to the work. Then, as regards the secretaries who are to sit in Council, the public apt to criticise hardly pause to consider the office labour of a secretary. He must prepare the case with the impartiality of an advocate for

# A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

(Times of India.)

Our Aden correspondent sends us a graphic account of the voyage of the pilgrin steamer Adova from Bombay to Aden. We can sum up his narrative in a few words. The voyage occupied twenty-three days. The delay in reaching Aden was so unusually great, that in Bombay shipping circles it was generally believed the Adova had foundered. The vessel, which was, we hear, specially built for the pilgrim traffic, left Bombay on the 7th of July with the large number of 800 pilgrims on board. She encountered heavy weather and was considerably delayed, and on the 20th July, when she was thirteen days out, she broke down. For the next four days it was impossible to get up steam, and though all hands were busy pumping, the water steadily increased until there was six feet feet of water in the engine-room and stokehole. The firemen lost their heads entirely, but the rest of the crew and all the officers seem to have behaved admirably, and until almost the last the 800 pilgrims kept their senses. They come, as is well-known, from all parts of Asia, and few of them had ever seen the sea before. They are deprived of their arms the moment they go on board, but a ship's crew could, of course, do little against 800 men if a panic had once set in. It was the first business of Captain Allen and his officers to prevent this. The passengers, though, as our correspondent says, they showed "trust and courage," evidently realised the dangers they were in, for they actually subscribed upwards of eight thousand rupees among themselves, and offered it to the captain if he could get their steamer towed by some passing ship. The captain, whose professional reputation was at stake all this time, had to remember the rights of the owners as well as the claims of his passengers. To have signalled to a passing steamer would have entailed a heavy loss in salvage. To have passed a steamer without signalling would have led to an immediate outbreak. He determined, therefore, for fear of a mutiny, to keep well to the north of the usual track. There was plen

sufficient for that large number. But for this the captain and the officers are not reponsible. The passengers had been "passed" by the Bombay authoritics, and we have heard so much lately of the unfavourable side of the pilgrim traffic that it is only fair to give full publicity to the gallant conduct of Captain Allen, his officers, and his crew. They had not only to fight against the elements by day and night, but they had to keep a tight hand on 800 turbulent and undisciplined and panic stricken mea, who might have rushed for the boats and overpowered the crew at any moment, and so have entailed certain destruction on themselves. It was a case in which a commander's individual pluck should have been all-powerful, and we venture to think that Captain Allen must be a man of very different calibre from that cowardly Singapore skipper, who three or four years back deserted his ship on the first sign of uneasiness among the pilgrims, and solemnly assured the Alen authorities that she had foundered. In that case in themselves, and after a protracted trial the captain was found guilty of such misconduct as his rarely indeed disgraced the gallant record of our Mercantile Marine. In the case of the Adowa, on the other hand, Captain Allen, Mr. Hopkins and the other officers would all seem to be entitled to the Society's medal for saving life, and we hope that the Marine authorities, after proper inquiries, will make a representation on the subject. To have laboured night and day for ten days together, save the livos of 8000 passengers, is a feat that is worthy of the amplest recognition.

## BENGAL.

There has been a remarkable crop of frauds in Government offices in Bengal during the last two years. The Steam Boiler Commission, the 24-Parganas Collectorate, the Chittagong Jail, and the Chittagong Treasury, have all suffered, and now we hear of extensive frauds in the Road Cess Department at Balasore. The Englishman, commenting on the fact, says:—"It is not to be supposed that officers are more careless than they used to be, or that the present system of accounts is more faulty than that which preceded it; indeed, such claborate checks and counterchecks have been devised by the later generation of Accountants-General that fraud might have been thought impossible. We believe that most of the embezzlements are accounted for by the omission of one link in the chain of precautions against the possibility of dishonest misappropriation by subordinates. Does it ever occur to the Government that this link is dropped because the men set to forge the chain are overworked? Work is piled up year by year on the shoulders of district officers without any attempt to ascertain whether the limit which they can safely bear has been reached, and they are only enabled to stagger on under the load by transferring portions of it to less heavily-weighted colleagues and subordinates. But they cannot shift the responsibility in the same way; and when the crash comes, it is on their heads that the Olympian thunderbolt falls. It says much for the loyalty of the Civil Service that Collectors have never united to protest against being made responsible for more than they can properly supervise."

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for introducing into Bengal the system of paying small amounts of land revenue by postal money-order which has met with so much success in the North West Provinces. The experiment is to be tried in the Bardwan and Dakka Divisions to begin with, but will probably be ultimately extended throughout Bengal. The privilege of remitting revenue by money-order will be restricted to estates paying a revenue of not more than Rs. 50 a year, and no more than this sum can be remitted in one order. The chief point of the system is that there will be no cash transactions between the disbursing post-office and the treasury. The post office will have a banking account at the treasury on which the Collector will draw by means of credit notes. The amount of the order will simply be transferred from the head of one account to another, and not a pice will be drawn out of the treasury. The payer of land-revenue will have to do nothing but fill up his form, which includes the "chalan" generally used for personal payments into the treasury and a treasury receipt, hand it in at the receiving post-office, and pay his money; and in due course he will receive, through the post-office, the acknowledgment duly signed by the responsible officer at the treasury. To those who have to make small payments of land rovenue, this will be a most desirable change from the present system, which involves a journey to head-quarters, consultation of mukhtears, fees to writers and unlimited blackmail to clerks and mohurrirs before the would-be payer can get any one to receive the trifling sum due.

# MADRAS.

LADY GRANT DUFF, three children, and Captain Bagot, A.D.C., have engaged passages in the P. and O. steamer Pekin, to sail about the 20th prox. His Excellency Sir M. E. Grant Duff is going in the same steamer, accompanied by Colonel Mackinnon, as far as Colombo.

It is proposed to hold a grand challenge tent-pegging tournament at Hydrabid, either at the end of October or during the

beginning of November, open to all Native and British regiments, battery, gymkhana, or club team. The trophy consists of a very handsome silver cup, valued at Rs. 800, which has been presented by his Highness the Nizam. It is equestrian in design and very artistically executed. The winning team this year will have custody of the cup until next year, when the final challenge will take place.

THERE are at present 372 registered companies in existence in the Madras Presidency, of which 103 have limited liability, 268 work under a guarantee, and only one is unlimited. There are 94 banking or loan companies, six trading companies, three mills and presses, one mining and quarrying company, whilst the majority of the remainder are provident or benefit societies for securing certain payments to their members or their nominees in case of death, marriages, &c. There were two companies which went into liquidation during the year, while one was dissolved. The nominal capital of all the companies put together was Rs. 90,88,287.

The Bangalore Spectator states that a respectable Brahmin boy, fifteen years of age, a pupil at the Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore, was induced by a Native convert of Miss Anstey's mission, Kolar, to accompany him there, to see some wonderful things. On arrival at Kolar the boy was taken to the house of recently-converted Brahmin, within the precincts of Miss Anstey's institution. The boy's head was shaved, and the Brahminical thread removed. The boy resisted, and cried so loud that the affair reached the ears of Mr. Chelviengar, assistant commissioner, who has taken criminal information against those concerned. Meantime the process of baptism was stopped; and the parents of the boy, having received a letter from him as to his treatment at the missionary institution, proceeded to Kolar and recovered possession of him.

Mr. Norton appeared on August 23rd before the full Bench, consisting of five Judges, in the High Court, in answer to a mandate of two Justices, to explain certain matters urged against bim by the Hon. Henry Sullivan, senior Member of Council. Mr. Norton was engaged as counsel for the defence of the Bodinaikanur zemindar, when he was charged at the Penultimate Sessions with abetting dacoity committed in Madura on Mr. Garstin, a member of the Board of Revenue. In conducting the defence, Mr. Norton made certain allegations which Mr. Sullivan asserts are defamatory. The question for the court's decision was, whether Mr. Norton had exceeded the latitude and privileges of counsel? Mr. Norton admitted the statements charged, and contended that he had made them under instructions, therefore he was not responsible for the truth or otherwise thereof. The Advocate-General and Mr. Spring-Branson appeared for Mr. Sullivan, instructed by the Government solicitor. After a long discussion the Court unanimously concurred with the Chief Justice, during the trial of the Bodinaikanur's case, that there was no evidence against Mr. Sullivan; but they are also of opinion that the rule must be discharged on the ground that Mr. Norton was protected in what he said by the privilege of counsel. They think this was a case for inquiry under section 10 of Letters Patent Amended. They promise to give a written judgment, s. ating their reasons fully.

# BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER W. U. NICHOLAS has been appointed a Lieut. in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. G. Druitt, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr. D. W. HERBERT will act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals, during the absence of Mr. T. W. De Winton.

MR. J. MONTEITH, C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

With reference to the memorial submitted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Government on the question of the de'ay and increased expenditure of the High Court, the latter asked the members of the local bar, among other things, why one instead of two counsel should not be engaged in civil suits, and why their fee of four gold mohurs in a short cause be not reduced? At the meeting of the Bar recently held on the subject it was pointed cut that the rules under which counsel received their fees were framed by eminent members of the Bar, as Mr. Bayley, Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Scoble, &c., and the meeting came to the conclusion that it saw no reason to interfere with the present rule regulating the fees. As regards the question of engagir g two counsel on each side, the meeting was of opinion that the principle was a fair one, which if not observed, would involve the postponement of suits for the convenience of the senior merbers of the Bar.

# NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Colonel Conway Gordon, R.E., the manager of the North-West System of Railways, has submitted to Government a scheme for the formation of a Railway Service Corps for frontier service in case of emergency. Employés of every grade—drivers, guards, mechanics, platelayers, and pointsmen—on the vast railway system controlled by Government from Calcutta to Karachi will have the opportunity of voluntarily enrolling themselves in the corps. There will, therefore, be no lack of men, and as many Rifle Volunteers are in railway employ the corps on service would not be composed of helpless units. The details of the organisation are now being worked out.

The Pioneer says:—Another socio-military scandal which will not be longer kept quiet, is that which has convulsed the society of a minor but popular hill station in the Punjab. Of a totally different kind is this—an instance of the horseplay or rather the brutality that may have been once in vogue but that everyone hoped was entirely extinct. No more need be said than that the actors were on one side five officers of Her Majesty's service, and on the other a doctor of the same cloth; and that the play consisted of the former enticing the latter into a house, strapping him down, and ill-using and insulting him with a great deal of ingenuity. No suspicion of anything like a joke seems to redeem the affair, which will doubtless come in due course before the authorities, though it is possible that the offenders had drunk more than was good for them.

The details of the future administration of the Punjab Frontier Force, under the new conditions following its transfer from the local Government, are now being worked out at Army Headquarters, where Brigadier-General McQueen, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, has just arrived. The necessity of having an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department attached to the Staff, which the Punjab Government had urgently pressed for, is fully recognised, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to transfer suc' an officer to the frontier from some district where he is not so much needed. There is much to be done in the way of intelligence work from Abbottabad to Rajanpur; and as the close-border system, under which officers could never venture to cross the frontier, is now thoroughly discredited, much valuable information regarding the country "over the hill" is likely to be obtained if the officers of the Force are allowed a judicious amount of liberty in their "sporting" trips. Their reports would be collected by the Assistant Quartermaster-General at Abbottabad, and we should not hear in future of the country a mile beyond our border being literally a terra incognita to all soldiers who have had to traverse it in visiting their homes among the independent tribes.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the retention of Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. St. Quentin in India for four months in the Army Remount Department, without prejudice to his regimental appointment.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH has been pleased to give Mr. S. Mitter Rs. 2,000 towards defraying the costs of the English translation of the *Mahabharata*, being published by Babu Protapa Chunder Roy of Calcutta.

It is believed that instructions have been i sued that in future the official stay at Ooty is to be limited to the three hottest months in the year. The establishment to be taken up yearly by the various departments is to consist of one senior and one junior clerk and a copyist, as the business conducted at Ooty will be confined only to very urgent and important matters.

A MISTAKEN idea seems to prevail that the Viceroy will visit Gwalior in November. His Excellency is unable to do so, as the general plan of the tour has now been settled on the lines already made.

SEEING that much has been said in Bombay lately about the decadence of Indian cricket, it is pleasant to see, says the Pioneer, that the grumblers are likely to be put to confusion with a practical reply. It is now as good as settled that a cricket week is to be held about the middle of December at Allahabad, at which Bombay, Calcutta, and the North-West Provinces will meet in a a triangular duel. The arrangement appears an excellent one, for while it is difficult for Bombay to get together a representative team to go as far as Calcutta, and vice versa, it will be comparatively easy for each to get to Allahabad, with the attractions of a match against the North-West thrown in. This will be the biggest cricket event known in India for many years, and should help cricket generally by putting players on their mettle for the sake of being chosen for representative clevens. Possibly such a fixture may develop into a great annual match between North and South, or possibly—who knows—into such a contest as Gentlemen of India versus the Paisies.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

UNITED.\*

"United" is given to the public with every advantage which a work of such a nature can enjoy, for not only is Mrs. Sinnett the High Priestess of Clairvoyancy and Second-sight, but she is an authoress of considerable experience in the paths of psychic lore. Here, then, is a fine opportunity for the public to learn not only the theory of this occult science, but the way in which it adapts itself to the proceedings of daily life. As Mrs. Sinnett in producing a novel has, of course, full power to depict scenes and to describe persons in any way she chooses, it is not unfair to surmise that in "United" we have a faithful picture of the ways and doings of persons endowed with the preternatural gifts which the new School of Occultism claims to pessess. Let us see what

Edith Kinseyle, the heroine of the tale, is launched into notice at the mature age of six, "prosecuting independent studies for horself in the library, removing volumes as she wanted them in the early hours of the morning to her own quarters, and leaving Mr. Kinseyle puzzled sometimes to think what could have become of some work of grave and serious import that he might wish to consult." Independence of studies was followed by independence of mind, and it is not surprising to learn that when the head of the establishment made certain arrangements for his child's education, she flatly refused to fall in with the plans. The possession of psychical gifts soon began to develop themselves, and when Miss Edith had barely reached her teens we find her sitting enveloped in a cloak on the stones at the gate of her father's home "looking out for the ghost." Nor was she disappointed, for on one eventful evening a "white knight" on hearthack encound to revert the girl's patience and perseverance horseback appeared to reward the girl's patience and perseverance in the ways of clairvoyancy.

But a crisis was at hand. It chanced that one eventful day,

But a crisis was at hand. It chanced that one eventful day, when on a visit to a neighbouring untenanted mansion which belonged to another branch of the Kinseyle family, the youthful secress fell into a trance, and felt as if she had been in Heaven. "The beautiful angel has been here just where I am standing, talking to me for I don't know how long, filling my mind with such rapture I can't describe it to you. I feel that still. I have been lifted up out of myself. I can't bear to come down again." She evidently needed friendly psychological consolation, and, of cours, it was forthcoming. It happened thus. A certain lady, Mrs. Malcolm by name, also possessed in a meek and humble way with occult powers, sitting in her chair one afternoon at Mrs. Malcolm by name, also possessed in a meek and humble way with occult powers, sitting in her chair one afternoon at dusk—for spirits do not love light—fell into a trance, during which she received commands to find out a young lady just budding into the glories of clairvoyancy. The injunction was by no means easy of accomplishment, as neither the name of the maiden was clearly indicated, nor was the locality honoured with her presence revealed, though it was added that it was probably in the British Islands. But the faithful matron accepted her charge and at or cases her brother to wander about England till charge, and at or ce set her brother to wander about England till he came to the spot where he would find the object of his search; and thus it chanced that, just as Edith Kinseyle was peoping for the first time into the unseen world, two gentlemen—one endowed with gifts like as herself— were peeping at her.

They met, and "a thrill of excitement" unnerved the youthful

They met, and "a thrill of excitement" unnerved the youthful believer in ghosts, but the feelings of surprise were rapidly supplanted by emotions of delight as the seer began to give his new pupil lessons in "visioury," and well she might be enchanted, for these are the tidings of great joy which he poured into the ears of the nervous, sensitive maiden who sat at his feet. "You evidently have gifts which mark you out as one of a select few on this earth. You will assuredly meet your proper companions as regards your higher spiritual life as time goes on. Be patient, meanwhile, and watchful, treasuring up your higher experiences meanwhile, and watchful, treasuring up your higher experiences and leading two lives for the moment, one outer and the other

inner, but remembering that the inner is really by far the more important of the two." Thus spake Sydney Marston.

In due course Edith and Mrs. Malcolm met, and soon learned to appreciate one another, both having a "her" with whom to appreciate one another, both having a "her" with whom they could hold sweet converse when the pleasures of earth at any time palled. As, moreover, they met "by appointment with destiny," nothing was likely to 1un contrary to the current of true psychical love. But the powers of Edith were not yet fully developed. One day, however, Mrs. Malcolm proposed that her brother, who chanced to be present, should mesmerise the neophyte in the ways of the unseen world, and at once, mirabile dictu, she began to discourse to them of the dangers which stood in the way of hor mesmeriser's happiness. This was much, but when Sydney Marston appeared on the scene wonders upon wonders began to arise, till at length, whenever any particular information was needed, Edith Kinseyle was put into a trance, and, heigh presto! the "missing link" was at once supplied. At first she was herself unconscious during these periods of ecstacy, first she was herself unconscious during these periods of ecstacy, but as time drew on and she got more experienced in the ways of the "invisible," she acquired the habit of retaining her faculties while roaming in the regions of space in company with a

spiritual "her." But she was undoubtedly honoured, for in her case there was also a "he," "her zephyr," as he is playfully called.

But space warns us to hurry on, and we pass over with a smile the scene where Sydney Marston "proposes" to his pupil—she being at the time in a trance; but, strangely enough, her "zephyr" said no. Fatal words, for it involved in the end the death of the rejected lover, whose spirit passed after a while into the frame of her whom he worshipped but never possessed, and he fell on the floor of his brougham a breathless corpse! Edith herself was more fortunate. She had her choice of remaining on earth a happy, handsome, envied bride; but she preferred the mansions of ghost-land, and betook herself to the regions of spirits, talking albeit at times with those she loved best on earth, of whom we fear the future spouse was not the foremost, for her spiritual existence seems to have been passed in company with "happy Sydney.'

What can be said of such a work? We are not of the number of those who hold to the opinion that peeps at the unseen world are permitted to poor mortal creatures; but were it otherwise, were it possible to imagine that for some hidden reason unknown to man the Ruler of the Universe at times thought proper to endow a solitary creature with solitary powers, were here and there a favoured child of earth to be raised to Heaven, and he decked in the garments of a divinity,—if all this be granted, is it conceivable, is it within the pale of belief, that the Almighty Deity would allow such stupendous gifts to be descrated by a use so personal, so earthly, so savouring of self, as is found in the pages of Mrs. Sinnett's novel? Is it not opposed, also, to all the teachings of religion, to all the dictates of experience, to all the promptings of the inner soul to hold the supposition that death can ever be a matter of choice, the date, the very hour being left to an individual's caprice? Yet this is the teaching of "United." If this volume be a fair reflex of psychology, the occult science must, we fear, stand condemned by all persons of common-sense, who refuse to depict the Creator of Heaven and earth as a petty, interfering, meddlesome Being, whose dealings with man do not soar above the level of school-girl romance, or the day-dreams of childish simplicity.

# THOMAS GRANT, FIRST BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.\*

The life of a Bishop is not, in most cases, likely to abound in incidents which will enlist the interest of the "general reader;" and the biography of a Roman Catholic prelate, however well it may be written, would, as a rule, "fall flat." But Thomas Grant, the creator (s) far as our own century is concerned) of the Epis-copate of Southwark, lived and worked in times in which no less a stake than the welfare of the Roman Catholic Church in Eng-

land was in question.

Our Anglican readers will have little difficulty in understanding. how greatly the Church of Rome in this country suffered from how greatly the Church of Rome in this country surered from being finally deprived, in Elizabeth's time, of local Episcopal authority, what a humiliation it was to it to be governed by bishops in partibus, and how great must have been the rejoicing of all the Roman Catholic community when, Lord John Russell'a furious "Durham letter" notwithstanding, their prelates were tacitly allowed to identify themselves, in name as well as in fact, with the dioceses which it was thenceforth to be their duty to administer.

of all the bishops then appointed, we may say (pace the manes of Cardinal Wiseman) that Dr. Grant seems to us to have been the most efficient. He had what may be profanely called a nasty job in organising such a diocese as that placed under his Episcopal charge: a job which might well have intimidated a strong man in possession of the blessing of robust health; yet Dr. Grant undertook the onerous duty, which suffering from one of the most agentiance complaints to which suffering from one of the most agonising complaints to which the human frame is subject; and nobly did he fulfil his task; leaving to his successor a comparatively organised and easily administered diocese. The Bishop's duty brought him much into contact with the Government; his good sense and bonhommie rendering him a persona gratissima at the War Office, where he was to all intents and purposes the representative par excellence of his Church, and whither questions connected with the employment at military hospitals of "religious," the appointment of chaplains, and similar matters, frequently called him. While ever anxious to secure every spiritual benefit for soldiers and sailors of his own belief, he was nevertheless man of the world enough to recognise the difficulties, partly derived from precedent, which often prevented the War Office from giving all he asked. He was, too, sufficiently reasonable to do full justice to the couratesy and "real kindness" with which he seems to have been uniformly met by the officials with whom he had to transact business, often rendered more irksome by the impracticability of the Irish ecclesiastics, which he denounced with due severity. "Questi Irlandesi," writes he to a friend, "are occasionally seccanti: they abuse the Government till they get something, and then they frustrate it if they can."

<sup>• &</sup>quot;United." A Novel. By A. P. Sinnett. George Redway. 1886

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Thomas Grant, first Bishop of Southwark." By Kathleen O'Meara. Second Edition. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

In his personal habits Bishop Grant practised an austerity amounting to what would, in most other men, have been asceticism; though he was far indeed from being an ascetic. For instance, he made a rule of confessing at least once daily, and, very early in life, "adopted the habit of keeping his eyes down." Regarding this the authoress tells a curious story of an eccentric lady who promised the Bishop £50 if he would but look at her. This he duly did, handing the money to an orphanage. Not that his strictness of life in any way diminished his unaffected cheerfulness; on which quality, both in himself and in others, he laid

the greatest stress.

Melancholy, according to him, was "old Nick's best friend."

Cheerfulness, he declared, was the safest and surest weapon a soul can wield against the Devil. "Laugh at him, he would say. Nothing makes him savage like that. He soon leaves a soul alone that meets him with a good hearty laugh. Cheerfulness is the death of temptation."

He seems to have been "excellent company," and many good anecdotes are told of his ready and appropriate replies. One in particular is worth reproducing. One evening when several foreigners were present, one of them, alluding to the (unhappily unquestionable) fact that Englishmen speak "French worse than any of the Continental nations," asked Dr. Grant if he could account for it.

than any of the Continental nations," asked Dr. Grant if ne could account for it. He instantly replied that it was due to "their never having had an army of occupation in England to give them the proper accent."

Nor should the Bishop's kindness of heart be left without notice. Fancy a really affairê man playing double dummy for hours together with an old invalid whose grande passion was whist! This is, indeed, but one among many little acts of self-sacrifice and self-mortification which the book narrates; but it is one which everybody will be able to appreciate, and an infliction is one which everybody will be able to appreciate, and an infliction more irksome to an active mind can scarcely be conceived.

Miss O'Meara has written an exceedingly interesting life of a man profoundly good, and one who, possessing all the elements of a great, as well as of a good, character, was, humanly speak-ing, qualified to shine in a much larger sphere than that which

he so well filled.

# THE NORTH INDIA TUNE-BOOK.\*

THE NORTH INDIA TUNE-BOOK.\*

A musical compilation which, we believe, has long been a great desideratum for the Native Christian community in Northern India, has recently made its appearance in London. The authoress is the wife of the Rev. J. D. Bate, of the Baptist Mission and Allahabad, well-known, especially in India, by several learned and valuable contributions to Oriental literature, such as his admirable "Hindee Dictionary" and an "Examination of the Claims of Ishmael as viewed by Muhammadans," &c. The work just brought out by Mrs. Bate ("The North India Tune-Book") must be the result of long preparation and congenial labour in India, though we believe the final strokes have been put to it during a recent short visit, on account of health, to London, where it has been printed; and very creditably has the printer done his work. work.

In her Introduction Mrs. Bate gives us eight pages of informa-tion, not only as to the origin and objects of the present compi-lation, but on the subject of Indian music generally, ancient and modern, which will be read with interest by young Christians looking forward to or just commencing mission or zenana work in India—and much of which may be new even to old Indians.

There can be no doubt that this tune and hymn-book will be refer can be no doubt that this tune and hymn-book will be welcomed with avidity by the missionaries and their Native Christian flocks in Northern India, and, if only for the airs, in other parts of India too. But in this country also it should find its way into many old Indian families, and even when the words are but partially understood, the tunes might be sung (for their own sakes) either to Native or to English hymns. In mission and other Christian households in India, of course it will be a favourite work, supplying a want which has long been felt.

# THE LITERARY MANUAL; OR, A COMPLETE GUIDE TO AUTHORSHIP.+

To those who are anxious to experience the pains and pleasures To those who are anxious to experience the pains and pleasures of authorship, or to those of lesser ambition, who desire merely the precarious wages of journalism, this little book will be welcome and useful. There has been a considerable demand for it, and as "the multitude of gentlemen who write" is, sad to say, hourly increasing, the demand will probably be still larger. It does not profess to make its readers successful novelists, poets, or agree editors: its aim is more moderably the less worthy. even editors; its aim is more modest, but not the less worthy. Remarking that "literature has no manual of practical literary technics, no complete and trustworthy guide which would enable an inexperienced writer to give his work that technical form and

finish which commands from publishers, readers, and editors an attentive consideration," Mr. Percy Russell states that his object is simply "to supply a manual that shall leave no technical or business point in the literary life unexplained or obscure, and that shall fully equip the author for the work to be done in the most effective manner." The first part of the book gives a considerable deal of information and many useful hints to young writers anxious to mount "the steep where Fame's proud Temple shines afar;" the concluding portion of the manual deals with the more prosaic and practical work in where rame's proud Temple shines atar;" the concluding portion of the manual deals with the more prosaic and practical work in journalism. The duties, responsibilities, rights (and wrongs) of editors, sub-editors, and reporters are fully and clearly explained, and in a chapter on "Newspaper Proprietors," information is given as to "what journalists have to contend with." But it is to be hoped that the "striking example" therein referred to of the editor who was forced to decline some extraordinary correspondence offered him from Central Asia because his rich proprietor dreaded the effect of publication on certain stock in which prictor dreaded the effect of publication on certain stock in which he, was interested is a rare one. Wise proprietors leave their editors alone except perhaps when run in for libel. Mr. Russell does not, however, forget to tell the young journalist "how to avoid libel." The manual is evidently the work of an experienced hand which in paring reliable hints now come some valuable. enced hand, which in penning valuable hints pens some valuable warnings too. If its perusal helps to make a successful author or journalist, or serves to check the aspirations of some foolish folks who think that the paths of literature and journalism are surely paths of pleasantness and certain pay, it will in either case do good.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW .-- "The Sacred Kurral of Tituvalluva-Nayanar," by the Rev. G. U. Pope, M.A., D.D. (W. H. Allen and

# Correspondence.

# A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I hope that you will warn the people of England against permitting butter merchants in India to mix cows' fat with ghee.

ghee.

Ghee is the form of butter universally used in Upper India by those who can afford to pay for it. Large quantities are exported from the Delhi division, and sent as far as Calcutta, 900 miles distant: the cows of Hausi-Hissar are famous.

The Calcutta Local Government has just decided that it cannot prosecute the merchants who adulterate this ghee with cows' fat; but it must be remembered that if once the Hindoos get into their heads the idea that we tasilly promit the sail deliges of the

heads the idea that we tacitly permit the evil doings of the merchants, they will not only lynch the latter, but will create riots against Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

The Hiudoos worship the cow. The lessons taught us by the

Mutiny ought not to be forgotten.
Your obedient servant,

September 2.

A RESCLUTION by the Government of India on the petroleum explorations in Beluchistan states that the preliminary stages of the petroleum explorations in Beluchistan have now been brought to a close. The borings have satisfactorily established the existence of petroleum in such quantities as to warrant amply the prosecution of the operations on a large scale, the oil executed in the most suitable locality that may be found on further and closer investigation. A considerable quantity of the oil already pumped, having been sent to Sibi for trial in locomotives, has proved to be a most valuable fuel, the experiments conducted with two engines having terminated most satisfactorily. These results fully justify the continuance of operations on an extended scale. The present temporary establishment will consequently be broken up, and Mr. R. A. Townsend will proceed to Europe and America with the view of making the arrangements for the purchase of the necessary machinery and its delivery at Kurrachee at the commencement of the coming cold season, when operations will be resumed under his management. His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is desirous of taking this Governor-General of India in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the fortitude, devotion, perseverance, and ability which have been displayed, under most trying circumstances and vicissitudes of climate, by Mr. R. A. Townsend and the staff employed under his orders on this duty. The operations were commenced during the cold season of 1884 85, and have since been prosecuted with only a brief intermission necessitated by intense heat, want of water, and the serious illness of most of the staff. Last summer, Mr. Coleman, one of the four European assistants, unfortunately died while being carried in dangerously ill from Katan to Sibi, and Mr. Townsend himself was prostrated by most serious illness, the Mr. Townsend himself was prostrated by most serious illness, the remainder suffering in a less degree.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The North India Tune-Book," containing Bhajans and Ghazals, with Native tunes, as usually sung. Compiled by Mrs. J. D. Bate, Allahabad. London: Alexander and Shepheard, and N.I. Tract and Book Society, Allahabad. 1886.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;The Literary Manual; or, A Complete Guide to Authorship."
By Percy Russell. Third Thousand. Loudon Literary Society.

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# PROF. A. LOISETTE,

37, NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite Mudie's Library), LONDON.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

THE PRESS AND THE CURRENCY COM-MISSION.

THE appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into "the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, shown by the decrease in the gold price of silver," has met with the approval of the English Press with one illustrious exception. The Standard has taken fright that an attempt will be made to tamper with the currency of the country, and it sees nothing in the complaint of India regarding the depreciation of the rupee but a "childish demand" for redress of a wrong with which England has no concern. The publication in the form of a Blue-Book of the correspondence between the British and Indian Governments respecting the Silver Question has furnished our contemporary with a text on which to deliver a homily on the extravagance of the complainant, and the just punishment which extravagance brings about. "There is nothing in this correspondence," so runs the sermon, "to indicate that there are any financial disorders in England at all. Not a hint appears that anything is in the least degree wrong with our currency or is likely to be. The man would be daring who dreamt of impunging it." And then follows the fear that the English sovereign which has become the great standard coin in international exchange, the measure by which the currencies of other nations are tested and valued, is to be meddled with, and its position in the money world disturbed by this Royal Commission:-

Men's minds are to be upset by false ideas, false ideas are to be aired, nostrum-mongers and currency maniacs are to be countenaired, nostrum-mongers and currency maniaes are to be considered, and a great, a world-embracing coinage put in the crucible. Why? Because something is wrong with it? No, but because the Government of India finds itself unable conveniently to pay all that it owes us—is, in other words, very hard up. "Great all that it owes us—is, in other words, very hard up. "Great difficulties will arise," the situation "will become intolerable," frontier and relief railways must be built," "taxes cannot conveniently be increased," "impossible to make both ends meet"and so on. These phrases give the essence of some of the more urgent pleas set forth by the Governor-General of India in Council, and re-echoed by the Secretary of State and Council here, as a justification for the English Government to "do something."

The suggestion on the above is that nothing should be done. India has only India to blame for the difficulties and troubles complained of, for " having imprudently contracted heavy permanent liabilities to England payable in gold," it is not to be wondered at that she should "find the weight of their liabilities enormously increased by the reduced market value of silver." Therefore, says the Standard, the Government of India "clamours" for relief. What it says practically is, "Never mind the market price of silver. Take it from us at its old price of 5s. per ounce, and we shall get on swimmingly, because the metal will then no longer compete with our drafts." This is an ingenious way of misrepresenting what the Government of India did say, and which is plain enough in the correspondence. The Royal Commission was not asked for "to gratify this childish demand," as the Standard puts it, but to find some way of relieving the difficulty which, pressing upon India, must sooner or later react upon England. "As no such way is practical," says the Standard, "we may keep our minds easy about the mischief it (the Royal Commission) can do to us." This is poor consolation for India, but it is candid enough, and it must be confessed like that offered by other journals who approve of the Commission. The Daily Telegraph offers its respectful sympathy to those who are suffering from the fall in the



It owns that "a large amount of individual embarrassment has been caused to men who are serving the Queen in our Eastern dominions," for "an Englishman serving in India is obliged, as a rule, to remit money home to support his children educated in England, and he loses seriously by the rate of exchange." But, although a Royal Commission is approved of, the Telegraph thinks that the depreciation of the rupee, and the fall in the value of silver, "will probably find a partial remedy from the free cperation of natural causes long before the Royal Commission can conclude its inquiries." In other words, the sufferers are told to wait upon Providence—a very ancient and excellent advice, but not always a profitable one in a pecuniary sense. Another morning contemporary, recognising the difficulties of the Indian Government and the "sufferings" of its civil and military servants who have to make remittances to England for the support of their families, thinks it "imperative that some full inquiry should be made into the silver question," but having given expression to this opinion lit concludes with the consolatory remark, "We fear the result will be comparatively trifling!" So do we. We have little faith in Royal or other Commissions appointed to inquire into complex questions upon which there are endless differences of opinion. We doubt whether any common understanding between the nations could devise a plan to arrest the decline in the value of silver without in some way interfering with legitimate trade all over the world. Sad as it may seem, there appears to be no help for it but patience. But this does not mean that no help can be devised for the civil and military servants of the Crown who are paid in rupees. They must look to the Government for relief which will be only justice. A Royal Commission will do nothing for them. It is the cup of Tantalus.



## Official Gazette.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

# CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 14.)

Weir.—The services of Mr. C. J. Weir, officiating first assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

LEGGATT, Mr. B. C., deputy collector, 3rd class, Madras, to officiate as first assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, from

first assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, from the date on which he relieves Mr. Weir.

Thornton—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, C.B., M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Baker—The services of Mr. E. C. S. Baker, assistant superintendent of police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Metcalfe, Mr. T. J. M., to officiate as extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave of absence for two

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave of absence for two months to Mr. A. L. Home, conservator of forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in Bengal, the following temporary promotions are

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators and to have charge of the Forest Department in Bengal from June 9.

HILL, Mr. H. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Burma and officiating conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservators from June 21.

Nolan, Major W., M.A., M.D., superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, is appointed to officiate as meteorological reporter for Western India during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. Chambers.

AUL.—CUNNINGHAM.—The services of Mr. A. W. Paul, C.S., and of Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from date of quitting the Tibet Mission.

TANNER—OLDHAM—The services of Colonel H. C. B. Tanner and of Mr. R. D. Oldham are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, from date of quitting the Tibet

BYRNS, Mr. E. S., deputy auditor-general, having returned from privi-lege leave, resumed charge of his duties on July 7.

The following grade reversions and promotions among officers of the

The following grade reversions and promotions among officers of the Accounts Department in July, are hereby notified:—
With effect from July 7, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Messrs. H. F. Clogstoun and E. S. Byrne:—
Sinkinson, Mr. E. J., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class I., and to officiate as accountant-general, Class II. Kellner, Mr. E. W., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class III., and to officiate as accountant-general, Class III. Donald, Mr. W., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class III., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II.

Wells, Mr. W., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class II.
Biddulph—Taylor—Messrs. T. H. S. Biddulph and J. Taylor to cease to officiate as enrolled officers, Class II., and to officiate as enrolled to officiate as enrolled officers, Class II., and to officiate as enrolled officers, Class III.

Branson, Mr. J. C. E., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III..
and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.
Dobbie, Mr. W. H., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled

officer, Class IV.

OUNG — PIERGY — Messrs. H. Oung and W. T. Piercy to cease to officiate as enrolled officers, Class IV., and to officiate as enrolled officers, Class V.

Class V.

EGERTON, Mr. W. H., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class VI.

WAGLE, Mr. K. B., to revert to his substantive appointment of probationer in Class VII. of the enrolled list.

With effect from July 12, in consequence of the departure of Mr. W. T. Piercy on leave, on m.c.:—

EGERTON, Mr. W. H., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.

WAGLE, Mr. K. B., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class VI.

With effect from July 24, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. Gay:—

Arkinson, Mr. E. F. T., to revert to his substantive appointment as accountant-general, Class I.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class II.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class I., and to officiate as accountant-general, Class II.

Cox, Mr. A. F., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class II., and to officiate as accountant-general, Class III.

KELINER, Mr. E. W., to revert to his substantive appointment as enrolled officer, Class I.

Connolly, Mr. J. J., probationary examiner of accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, in the office of the examiner of accounts, North-West Railway, is confirmed in his appointment on the non-pensionable extensional control of the control o

grade, in the office of the examiner of accounts, North-West Railway, is confirmed in his appointment on the non-pensionable establishment of State Railways.

SLANE, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 10.

NUTHALL, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed engineer-in chief of the Ajmere-Bhawulpore Railway Survey.

HOGARTH, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as engineer-in-chief of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche.

The following promotions are made from Aug. 1.

The following promotions are made from Aug. 1, to fill an existing,

BARKER, Mr. J. A., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that

grade.
WAINRIGHT, Mr. E. A., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade. Kraal, Mr. C. S., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant sur-

veyor, 1st grade.

BARKER, Mr. J. P., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant sur-

veyor, 2nd grade.

EWING, Mr. R. C. D., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, is granted an extension of one year's furlough, from Sept. 17, in continuation of that granted on Sept. 14, 1885.

# FURLOUGHS.

Chambers, Mr. F., meteorological reporter from Western India, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd inst.

Napier, Lieutenant the Hon. H. D., King's Own Borderers, officiating squadron officer, on promotion, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' leave to study the native languages, from Aug. 15

Aug. 15.

DOBBIE—BRERETON—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, deputy accountant-general, North-West Provinces and Oudh, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. H. J. Brereton having been posted to that office, Mr. Dobbie made ever, and Mr. Brereton received charge on July 25; Mr. C. G. Vansitart having been posted as assistant accountant-general, North-West Provinces and Oudh, received charge from Mr. H. J. Brereton on the 28th of the same month.

KELLNER, Mr. E. W., having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself of the leave on July 29.

PEARSON—The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted Mr. F. J. Fergusson, official trustee of Bengal, three months' medical leave, from Aug. 1, and has appointed Mr. T. A. Pearson, barrister-at-law, to officiate as official trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson.

RENDELL, Mr. T. H., surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 4th inst.

# MILITARY.

The following appointment is made to the staff of the 1st Brigade of the Forces in Upper Burma:—
Sherston, Captain J., Brigade-major, Umballa, to be a deputy assis-

tant and quartermaster-general.

Proof. Captain H. P., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, vice Captain E. K. E. Spence, promoted, dated 21st

\*CARTER, Lieut. E. A. F., Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, vice Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, promoted, dated July 4.

GREY, Lieut. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, vice Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane, promoted dated 3rd July.

ENRIQUES, Captain A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, vice Lieut, E. H. V. Haldane, deceased, dated July 19.

KNOX, Captain F. R. B., Bengal Staff Corps, Hyderabad Contingent, squadron officer 4th Cavalry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, vice Major A. J. Garrett, on furlough, dated July 25.

Net son, Lieut, E. F. R. A. Ordance Department, to officiate as com-

NEISON, Lieut. E. F., R.A., Ordnance Department, to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 4th class, dated Aug. 2.

LOCKHART, Colonel W. S. A., C.B., Quartermaster-General's-Department, Bengal Infantry, commandant 24th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster-general in India, vice Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, on furlough, dated July 29.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, found the Administration of the Scartford

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:-BEAMES, Lieut. D., South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 39th

Bengal Infantry, Feb. 1, 1885.

Amesbury, Lieut. F. C. D., South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer

3rd Bengal Infantry, May 23, 1885.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

DICKIE, Captain J. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year and ninety-one days.

NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military. Works Department (m.c.), for 283 days.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., R.A., 3rd subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.), for 182 days.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major J., M.D. (m.c.), for one year.

DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., 1st Punjab Infantry, is granted leave out of India (m.c.), for one year, from the date of his being struck off duty.

off duty.

WATSON, Colonel T. J., Bengal S.C., is granted an extension of leave out of India (m.c.), for 183 days.

HOWARD, Major T., R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.), for three months by the Secretary of State for India.

# BENGAL

# (Calcutta Gazette, August 18.)

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 1st proximo.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of district superintendents of police, from July 14, vice Mr. A. H. Giles, on deputation.

\*CAWLEY, Mr. G. J., officiating district superintendent of police, Nuddea,

CAWLEY, Mr. G. J., officiating district superintendent of police, Nuddea, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, from July 14, vice Mr. W. D. Pratt.

MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Murshidabad, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from July 14, vice Mr. G. J. Cowley.

GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Bankura, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from July 14, vice Mr. G. R. K. Meares.

Parish, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of police, Sesseram, Shahabad, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, from June 3.

intendents of police, from June 3.

Brodrick, Mr. L. St. J., assistant superintendent of police, Assam, on leave, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of assistant superinten-

dents of police, from July 14.
WINTLE, Mr. C. M., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Tipperah, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police of that district, from July 4.

KEOWN, Mr. R. W., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Bhaugulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. H. Giles.

HILL, Mr. S. C., is appointed to act as professor in the Dacca College, as efficiating inspector of schools, Eastern Circle.

THORNTON—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, officiating civil surgeon, Mozufferpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon R. F., is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital and civil station of Dum-Dum, vice Surgeon Osborne.

Osborne.

# PUNJAB.

# (Punjab Gazette, Aug. 15.)

Inclis, Lieut. E., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Rawalpindi District from Aug. 3.

NISBET, Lieut.-Colonel R. P., C.I.E., on being relieved of the charge of the Rawalpindi Division, resumed charge of the duties of deputy commissioner, Rawalpindi, on July 27, relieving Mr. S. S. Thorburn,

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., deputy commissioner, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Delhi, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon, from the above date.

BAILEY, Mr. F. L., deputy registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an extra judicial assistant commissioner of the 4th grade from July 19.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from August

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, from the Rawalpindi to the Hazara district, which he joined on August 2, relieving Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, transferred to Burma.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., officiating district judge, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Lahore, during Mr. Clarke's absence, from the above date.

INGLIS, Lieut. E., assistant commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Rawalpindi district.

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Delhi Civil Division, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon, and is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Session

Division of Delhi.

CLOSS, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Gujranwala, is on relief by Mr. D. K. Homan, appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Montgomery, during the absence on leave of Colonel M. Millett.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Derajat Provincial Division and took over executive charge of the same from Mr. Fraser, assistant engineer, on the 10th idem

FARRANT, Mr. E. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, in charge of the Delhi sub division, proceeded to join his appointment, under the Kashmir State on July 9.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

# ( Central Provinces Gazetle, August 14.)

Consequent on the departure of three months' privilege leave of Mr. L. A. W. Rind, deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, in Berar, the following temporary promotions are made from June 27:—
King, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy conservators of forests.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant conservators of forests.

Consequent on the departure on three months' privilege leave of Mr.

M. S. Fowler, officiating assistant conservator, 1st grade:—
Anthony, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, is appointed to
officiate in the 1st grade of assistant conservators of forests, from July 6.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, is

Macdougall, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class, from the 16th ult., vice Colonel T. H. B. Brooke.

Hogg, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel Macdougall, from the same date.

RICE—The services of Brigadier-Surgeon W. R. Rice, M.D., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from the 4th inst.

BOALTH, Surgeon-Major W. H., M.I., is appointed to hold charge of the office of civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, from the 4th to the 9th inst.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major S. H., M.D., civil surgeon, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. R. Rice, and assumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 10th inst.

EVERS, Surgeon-Major B., M.D., civil surgeon, Chanda, is appointed to

EVERS, Surgeon-Major B., M.D., civil surgeon, Chanda, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Nimar, vice Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, and assumed charge of his duties at

Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, and assumed charge of his duties at Khandwa on the 8th inst.

McGuire, Mr. J. D., appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Price, will continue to officiate in that grade from June 2, vice Mr. Hurst, on deputation.

Wallace, Mr. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, surrendered and Mr. G. M. Harriott, executive engineer, 4th grade temporarily assumed charge of the Eastern Division, on Aug. 4.

# NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 7.)

EDGE—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir John Edge, Knight, Q.C., to be chief justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces. Sir John Edge took his seat in the High Court on August 7.

PAUL, Mr. D. R., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government, to the civil medical charge of Bahraich, from the date of his taking charge.

from the date of his taking charge.

Porter, Mr. J. S., officiating opium agent, Ghazipur, has been appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Allahabad division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. J. Lawrence.

Sturt, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel J. Liston.

Govan, Surgeon-Major G. M., civil surgeon, 2nd class, has been transferred from Budaun to Almorah s a temporary measure,

# BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, August 7.)

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., on relinquishing charge of the police of the Moulmein Town district, was posted to the Sittang sub-division of

the Shwegyin district.

Maxwell, Lieut F. D., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Shwegyin district.

The following transfers are ordered:—
Godbier, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, from Pegu to

Tharrawaddy.

GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., assistant commissioner, from Tharrawaddy to

The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by SANTOS-Mr. F. P. de Santos of his appointment as a member of the Toungoo Municipal Committee.

# MADRAS.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

# BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

# CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 14.)

SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Andrew on other duty.

The undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Kough, Mr. C., acting magistrate of the district of Kurnool.

Тномав, Mr. H. S., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Madura.

McCartie, Mr. C., to act as president, Municipal Commission, Madras, during the absence of Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, on leave, Whitting, Colonel J. E., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be a lay trustee of All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, in the place of Colonel Korr. Colonel Kerr.

HATCHELL—MULLINS - Messrs. D. G. Hatchell and H. S. Mullins to be supernumerary probationary assistant superintendents in the Madras

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt and Abkari Departments :-

MULLER, Assistant Inspector J. A., from the Merkanam to the charge of the Salem Circle.

WOOD, Assistant Inspector J. G., from the Salem to the charge of the

Cumbum Circle.
TIMES, Mr. A. J., acting assistant inspector, from the Kistnapatam to the Kanuparti Circle.
GOMPERTZ, Mr. P. M., acting assistant inspector, from the Kanuparti

to the Kanuparti Circle.

SHERMAN, Mr. A. C., is appointed assistant inspector, 2nd grade, in the Salt and Abkari Department, and is posted to the Kistnapatam

# MILITARY.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R.E., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Madras Infantry,

to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.) Forsyth, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant-Commissary J. R., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India on August 13.

PAKENHAM-The services of Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham, Staff Corps. wing officer 19th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment to the Military Accounts Department, on probation.

FURLOUGHS. CARRUTHERS, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, for two months, m.c.

Circle.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

LOGAN, Colonel A. G. D., Staff Corps (m.c.), for one year.

# BOMBAY.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

# BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

# CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 19.)

SALMON-WRAY-Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon and Captain J. W.

Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of the Sangli State on the 31st ult.

Ferris—Cates—Captain W. B. Ferris and Lieut. G. E. H. Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the assistant political agent, Gohelvad Prant, on the 5th inst.

CATES-SALMON-Lieut. G. E. H. Cates and Lieut. M. B. Salmon

respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant political agent, Halar Prant, on the 7th inst.

Peile, Captain F. B., acting cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ahmedabad, and is appointed to be a justice of the peace for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidence Theorem 6.

territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Steward, Mr. A. B., received charge of the office of assistant judge and joint sessions judge at Broach on the 31st ult.

MILNE, Surgeon A., M.B., assumed charge of his duties at the Elphinstone College as professor of chemistry on the 24th ult.

GREENWOOD—GRIFFITHS—Mr. E. Greenwood and Mr. John Griffiths respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the superintendent, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, on the 3rd inst. the 3rd inst

MILLET, Mr. G. P., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is pro-

moted to the 2nd grade, from April 8.

Monteath, Mr. J., C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Financial and General Departments, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his

HERBERT, Mr. D. W., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Begari Canals, during the absence of Mr. T. W. De Winton on privilege

SPENCE—McIver—Mr. L. H. Spence delivered over, and Mr. C. M. McIver received charge of the office of the superintendent of police, Broach, on the 5th inst.

HENDERSON—SPENCE—Mr. H. J. Henderson delivered over, and Mr. L. H. Spence received charge of the office of the superintendent of

H. Spence received charge of the omice of the supermisences. Of police, Surat, on the 6th inst.

FITZMAURICE—TUCKER—Messrs. J. Fitzmaurice and A. L. P. Tucker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Forest settlement officers, Bijapur, on the 4th inst.

WADIA—YOUNG—Messrs. A. J. Wadia and W. E. Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of Customs in charge Import Department of the Bombay Custom House on the 12th inst.

Custom House on the 12th inst.

LUCAS, Major-General de N., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe.

NICHOLAS, Volunteer W. U., to be lieutenant in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HATHERELL, Lieut. W. G., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Jan. 23, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Sccretary of State for India, and to his passing the professional and lingual examinations required under Regulation Regulation.

TWENLOW, Major E. D'O., R.E., one hundred and ten days, private affairs, in extension.

affairs, in extension.

Gotdon, Apothecary B., Subordinate Medical Department, three months, medical certificate, in extension.

DRUITT, Mr. G., judge and sessions judge of Kanara, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from July 27.

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., district superintendent of police, Kathiawar, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India sixty-three days' extraordinary leave, without pay, in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

# MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 20.)

HILL, Lieut. J. P., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate

for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 4.

Humfrey, Major B. G., wing officer 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Major G. Carter, retired, from the 15th inst.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that

TANCRED, Lieut. T. A., R.A., has been posted to 5-1 North Irish Division. WINGFIELD, Lieut. W. C., R.A., has been transferred from B-2 to 5-1

North Irish Division. FORESTIER-WALKER, Lieut. G. T., R.A., has been transferred from 5-1 North Irish Division to B-2, and will remain attached to the

former battery.

BryILLE, Lieut. C. F., Gloucestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is directed to rejoin the 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment

at Ahmednagar.

HENNELL, Major R., general list, 2nd in command 5th Bombay Light Infantry, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on June 7.

FURLOUGHS.

BEVILLE, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England, on private affairs, in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

FERRY—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. (now Captain) H. A. Ferry, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is extended to Feb. 7, 1887.

CAPTAIN D. MACPHERSON, Military Accounts Department, has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley as Pay Examiner, Madras.

## INDIA OFFICE.

## SEPTEMBER 9.

# ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C.

Bengal Estab.--C. J. S. Baker, R. H. Greaves (Cov.), D. G. Barkley (Cov.), H. Johnstone, L. St. J. Broderick.

# EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. P. D. Vanrenen, S.C., six months; Maj. G. F. Churchill, S.C., two months; Hon. Capt. P. Carr, Commt. Dept., six months; Col. H. Rowband, Inf., six months.

Indian Marine.—Mr. James Balbi, engineer, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Monies, six months' s.c.; J. C. Williams, one month's s.c.; C. H. Croudace, one month's furlough; H. G. Boyce, three months' furlough; R. L. D. Gompertz, two months' furlough; J. S. R. Innes, three months' s.c.; H. M. Harcourt, four months' s.c.;

A. S. Judge, two months's.c.

Madras Fetab.—G. F. Napean Smith, four months's.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. H. Cumming, three months's.c.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. T. Thackeray, C.B., V.C., R.E., Surg.-Maj. J. C. G. Carmichael, Capt. L. J. H. Grey, S.C., Lieut. A. C. Batten, S.C., Lieut. C. D. Scott, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Maj. R. Stokoe, Inf., Lieut. J. S. F. Mackenzie, Bde.-Surg. B. T. Suffrein, Lieut. G. A. Carruthers, S.C., Surg.-Maj. L. C. Nanney, Maj.-Gen. W. A. Gib, S.C., C.B.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. B. Abbott, S.C., Lieut. W. B. Piers, S.C., Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Reed, J. C. Vertannes, O. T. Barrow (Cov.), W. Young, C. F. Chadburn, H. C. Barstow (Cov.), D. T. Roberts (Cov.), J. W. Tawney (Cov.), J. Kennedy (Cov.), J. C. Douglas, J. G. Cordery (Cov.), W. T. Anstruther, Bender Estable C. E. Charles Estable C

Bumbay Estab .- G. F. Sheppard.

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7. OUTWARD.

- /								
Ship.	Ship. To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez,	Arrives Bombay.		
	1886.	Plymo'th			j	1886.		
Euphrates		9 Sept. Q'stown.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct.		
Serapis	22 Sept.	24 Sept. Q'stown.	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	21 Oct.		
Crocodile	6 Oct.	8 Oct. Q'stown.	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.		
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.		
Euphrates	24 Nov.	— Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.		
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.		
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan		
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.		
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.		
Serapis	23 Feb.	-	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.		

# HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Suoz.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th
Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis Euphrates Serapis	13 Nov. 26 Nov. 1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan.	27 Oct. 10 Nov. 24 Nov. 7 Dec. 12 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	29 Oct. 12 Nov. 26 Nov. 9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	2 Nov. 16 Nov. 30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	†886. 11 Nov. 25 Nov. 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan. 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

# HOME. BIRTHS.

LAYARD-Sept. 8, at 7, Palace-gardens-terrace, W., the wife of George

Somers Layard, Esq., Barrister at-law, of a daughter.

Lydekker—Sept. 6, at The Cottage, Harpenden, Herts, the wife of Captain Arthur Lydekker, of a son.

Meller—Sept. 3, at The Limes, Rushmere, Ipswich, the wife of Captain Meller, of a son.

Stewart—Aug. 15, at Giltar House, Tenby, the wife of Colonel J. M. Stewart, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Bengal, of a son.

# MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—Ross—Sept. 7, at St. Mary's Church, Worlingworth, Suffolk, Edward Lee French, A.D.S., Punjab Police, to Wilna, eldest daughter of David Ross, C.I.E., Indian State Railways.

NORTON—SMITH—Sept. 7, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Grantley Campbell Norton, only son of the late Hon. Charles Francis Norton, and late Colonel in the Ottoman Service, and formerly Major of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Elizabeth Mina, daughter of John Barnard Smith, Esq., of Lavender Sweep, Clapham-common.

Veysey—Marsh-Dunn—Sept. 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W., the Rev James Vesey, Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devon, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Richard Marsh Marsh-Dunn, Esq., of Carlton Lodge, Teignmouth, J.P. for Devon.

## DEATHS.

Bonus—At London, Frances Mary, the wife of Colonel Bonus, R.E. Digweed—Sept. 7, at 60, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, Clara Esther, wife of J. S. Digweed, and second daughter of the late James Mill,

wife of J. S. Digweed, and second daughter of the Love of the India House.

HENDERSON—Aug. 23, at Epsom, Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, Bengal Army, aged 60.

Lindsay—Sept. 3, at 23, Alderbrook-road, Clapham-common, S.W., Alexander Lindsay, in his 66th year.

Willoughby—Aug. 31, suddenly, at Jersey, Frederic, eldest son of the late Frederic Willoughby, of Peckham, Surrey.

# INDIAN.

# BIRTHS.

Anderson-Aug. 10, at Sibsaugor, the wife of J. D. Anderson, B.C.S.,

Angelo—Aug. 14, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain J. W. E. Angele, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, of a daughter.

BEAMAN—Aug. 18, at Mount Abu, the wife of F. C. O. Beaman, Esq., Bombay C.S., of a son.

Bombay C.S., of a son.
CRAWFORD—Aug. 5, at The Grange, Slave Ireland, Colombo, the wife of H. L. Crawford, Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.
CRAWFORD—Aug. 10, at Mymensing, the wife of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, I.M.S., of a daughter.
DE BROE—Aug. 12, at Jeelum, the wife of Victor Edgar de Broe Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.
FOLEY—Aug. 14, at Assam, the wife of Dr. Charles N. Foley, of a daughter.

daughter.

daughter.

Gore—July 30, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of Major C. W. Gore, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of a son.

Hammick—Aug. 11, the wife of Stephen Hammick, C.S., of a son.

HAUGHTON—Aug. 13, at Goalunda, the wife of W. R. Haughton, Resident Engineer, E.B.S. Railway, of a daughter.

Kelleher—Aug. 10, at Sylhet, the wife of J. Kelleher, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter (stillborn).

Laurie, Aug. 14, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of Lewis K. Laurie, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

Powmes—Aug. 10, at Lucknow, the wife of J. Pownes, Esq., of a son.

SHEMAIN-Aug. 15, at Kurrachee, the wife of G. R. Shemain, P.W.D., of a son.

TUPPER—Aug. 11, at Simla, the wife of C. L. Tupper, C.S., of a son. YOUNG—Aug. 13, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Graham Young, of

# MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—SIMPSON—Sept. 1, at Christ Church, Simla, Captain Alfred Balfour, Highland Light Infantry, A.D.C., to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, to Frances, eldest daughter of Surgeon-General B. Simpson, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. CLINE—MacLeon—July 28, at Lucknow, Charles E. Cline, O. and R. Railway, to Florence E. J. MacLeod, daughter of the late Mr. D. MacLeod, of the Government of India Foreign Office.
CRIPPS—BURTON—May 27, at Dorunda, Bengal, Lieut. A. W. Cripps, 20th Punjab Infantry, to Jane Sarah Hand Burton, eldest daughter of J. H. E. Burton, Esq., Dorunda.
DOBBS—FLEISCHER—Aug. 17, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Alexander Hugh Dobbs, 32nd Regiment M.I., youngest son of the late Arthur Dobbs Esq., of Dublin, to Florence Clementina Fleischer, youngest daughter of M. Fleischer, Esq., Telegraph Department (retired).
GASPER—SHIRCORE—July 31, at Allahabad, A. M. Gasper, Pleader,

GASPER—SHIRCORE—July 31, at Allahabad, A. M. Gasper, Pleader; High Court, N.W.P., to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Shir-

Hamilton—Harris—Aug. 9, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, N.W.P., Captain Edward Owen Fisher Hamilton, 2nd Battalion The Queen's, to Isabel, third daughter of Colonel P. H. F. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps.

MONIES—AMMAN—Aug. 10, at Dinapore, Alfred Monies, to Lilly Minnie, daughter of the late William T. R. Amman.

STEVENSON—HARVEY—Aug. 13, at Calcutta, A. J. Stevenson to Florence M. B. Harvey, daughter of the late J. R. Harvey.

# DEATHS.

BEVILLE—Aug. 9, at Murree, Punjab, of typhoid fever, Adeline Emily, wife of Lieut. C. S. Beville, Gloucestershire Regiment.

DIXON—Aug. 16, at Madras, Mr. J. W. B. Dixon, of Trichore, Overseer,

Cochin Government, aged 36.

DONALDSON—Aug. 19, at Barrackpore, P. Donaldson, of the Sugar Works, Cossipore, and late of Dundee, aged 30.

Works, Cossipore, and late of Dundee, aged 30.

Johnston—Aug. 16, at Abu, Francis Robert, youngest son of the Rev.

C. F. H. Johnston, aged 17 months.

Lyons—Aug. 9, at Naga Hills, T. Lyons, late of the 10th Royal

Hussars, Senior Inspector, Assam Frontier Police, aged 28.

Pearce—Aug. 6, at Coonoor, Nilgris, Euphemia, wife of R. W. Pearce,
of the East Indian Railway, Howrah, aged 51.

Sandes—Aug. 7, at Trimuleherry, Deccan, P. St. Catherine, twin
daughter of Captain C. Sandes, A.P.D., aged 9 months.

Stuart—Aug. 16, at Poona, John Wiltshire, son of the late Conductor
J. Stuart, Ordnance Department, aged 32.

Wright—Aug. 5, at Colombo, Ceylon, from the effects of a carriage
accident, William Dumaresq Wright, Ceylon Civil Service, aged 53.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. S. DE U. LUCAS, R.A., has been permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. C. MORICE, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the alministrative medical charge of the Quetta district, vice Brigade-Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, ordered to Egypt.

The services of the undernamed Medical Officers have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Cuief for employment in Burma:—Surgeon Major G. C. Roy, M.D.; Surgeon R. D. Murray, M.B.; Surgeon G. M. Nixen, and Surgeon

A REVISION of the Artillery commands in Burma has been sanctioned. The command of the whole of the Artillery in Burma will be a Class A Command; the Artillery in Lower Burma a Class C Command; an additional Lieutenant-Colonel and an Adjutant being allowed so long as the troops are considered to be on active service.

THE Government of India has decided to remove a battery of Artillery from Campbellmore to Rawul Pindee, to make room for as an escort for the two batteries remaining there. The Infantry detachment will be furnished from one of the regiments at Rawul Pindee; both movements will be carried out after the

MAJOR B. E. Gowan, second in command of the Fourth Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, will probably get the command of the 26th Punjab Infantry in Burma. He is said to be a first-rate frontier officer, but had not the good fortune to serve in Afghanistan during the war, as his regiment was employed in keeping the Tonk border quiet. On one particular occasion, while so engaged, he behaved with great gallantry in attacking and defeating with heavy loss a force of Powindahs who had gathered for a raid on British territory.

Consequent on additional troops being sent to Burma for the cold season, three new Brigade Commands have been sanctioned. The following will be the Brigadiers and Staff: Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier-General Stewart, Q.M.G., Madras Army. Brigade-Major to be selected by the Madras Government from the British and the Company of the British of the Company of the British of the British of the Company of the British Major to be selected by the Madras Government from the British Service; D.A.Q.M.G., Major Chamberlain, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief. 1st Infantry Brigade; Brigader-General East, Commanding Saugor district. Brigade-Major, Captain Ternan, 41th Assam Light Infantry; D.A.Q.M.G., Captain Spragge, Gwalior district. 2nd Infantry Brigade, Colonel Lockhart. Brigade-Major, Major Jeffreys, Allahabad; D.A.Q.M.G., to be selected by the Bombay Government from the Indian Service. This last officer will be sent to Burma ahead of the troops, in This last officer will be sent to Burma ahead of the troops, in order to superintend their debarkation. Major Symons, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras, is nominated Commandant of the Mounted Infantry, with Lieut. Burrows, 14th Madras Infantry, as Staff Officer. Appointments to the Brigade Commands and Staff will have effect from the date of cmbarka-

The Bombay Gazette says:—It would seem that the time is ripe for effecting certain changes in the district and brigade commands in Upper India and so redistributing the Staff as to facilitate more rapid mobilisation than is at present possible. A glance at the Bengal Army List will show that some change is now called for. At Ferozepore and Jullundur, which are only 3rd class "station commands," there are now, consequent upon the raising of the 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry, troops equal in numerical strength to a brigade. Thus at Ferozepore there are two batteries of artillery, a British infantry regiment, and a two batteries of artillery, a British infantry regiment, and a regiment of native cavalry and native infantry. At Jullundur

the strength is similar, with the exception of there being only one battery. As compared with these stations, we found 2nd class brigade commands at Sialkot, Mooltan, and Agra. There are many troops at Ferozopore or Jullundur as at any of these stations, and it would seem desirable to strike a balance in the character of the commands. This could be done without extra cost, for if the Rohilkund and Saugor District commands be taken in we find five brigades costing Rs. 6,400 per mensem. These could be recast into 1st class commands, and Ferozepore and Tallandar priced also that status thus significant second less than the second less than Jullundur raised also to that status, thus giving seven 1st class station commands to colonels on the staff at Rs. 800 each or Rs. 5,600 in all. We do not know how far the changes will extend; but with the possibility of more Sikh regimen's being raised as soon as financial considerations permit, it is obvious that some modifications must be made in the distribution of the commands and the staff.

THERE will, during the next few months, says the *Pioneer*, be a great "run" in pronotion among the seniors of the Royal (Indian) Engineers. Major-General Mullius retires immediately, (Indian) Engineers. Major-General Mullius retires immediately, and thus gives a step to Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Inspector General of Irrigation, whose post will shortly fall vacant. General Hutchinson will be placed on the retired list next month after five years' unemployed service; but as there are already three Lieutenant-Generals (being one in excess of establishment), Lieutenant-General Fraser may be promoted General, and the lower step be absorbed. General Fraser will himself be placed on the retired list next Webrary after five years' unemployed. on the retired list next l'ebruary after five years' unemployed service; and, as Lieutenant-General Merriman prefers £1,000 a service; and, as Lieutenant-General Merriman prefers £1,000 a vear pension to waiting on £1 12s. 6d. per day for his Colonel's allowance, General Fraser's retirement will promote Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast to full General, thus putting him, with less than thirty-three years' service, over the heads of some 30 Lieutenant-Generals in the Army. These two steps will promote Major-General W. W. Goodfellow to Lieutenant-General, and he will have to vacate his appointment as Scoretary to the Bombay P.W.D., which vacancy may go to Colonel John LeMesurier. Among the Colonels, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Secretary to the Madras P.W.D., vacates his appointment on the 9th proximo under the 55 years' rule, and retires from the service; his successor may be Colonel Hastead, Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Madras. Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., vacates his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department next February after five years' tenure; and, as we recently stated, Colonel F. S. Stanton, Director-General of Railways, goes on furlough in December, his post falling vacant on the same date as Colonel Traver's. Thus there will be some his please to he falled furlough in December, his post falling vacant on the same date as Colonel Trevor's. Thus there will be some big places to be filled up before next spring.

# NATIVE PRESS.

HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM. - The Jame-Jamshed says that it has been stated that the Hindoo community are shortly going to conbeen stated that the Hindoo community are shortly going to convene a public meeting by way of protesting against the movement of preventing infant marriages among their community by a legislative enactment. This news is scareely surprising. It is highly objectionable to ask Government to put their finger in the social pie. Every one is willing to see the practice of infant marriages and enforced widowhood abolished from among a community, but nobody was better suited to remove the evil than the community which suffered from it. The paper has long since been protesting against the inordinate zeal of some of these ardent reformers. Such an evil should be allowed to die its natural death under the ever-growing influence of education and civilisation, whereas an unnatural death sought to be caused by the intervention of Government would lead to an unnecessary the intervention of Government would lead to an unnecessary panic in the community. It cannot be that the Government would ever think of passing such an enactment in the face of such a strong current of opposition in the community, and it will, therefore, be a waste of time and energy on the part of those who wish to effect the reform to continue to clamour and ask Government to interfere in the matter. The best means of introducing the reform was to constantly agitate the subject in the public Press and by means of public lectures.

THE Prajabandhu would appear to rather desire a Russian occupation of India, and the following utterance is peculiar even in these days of peculiarities in the Native Press. The paper says:—"If Russ'a takes possession of India, the English will suffer. But what harm will be done in India? The English will suffer. But what harm will be done in India? suffer. But what harm will be done in India? The English have given India peace, established railways, telegraphs, roads, courts of justice, and post-offices. They have created in this country what did not before exist. We fell down, and we shall never forget that the English raised us up. But if the Russians assume the sovereignty of this country, we are not likely to suffer. Rather we may expect to gain. Then the worthy sons of India will get suitable appointments. The Russians are not so avaricious as the English are. The railways, telegraphs, and post-offices will not be destroyed. So, on the whole, we don't think that on the occupation of India by the Russians the people of India will suffer so much as England, except that there may be a short period of anarchy."

# Miscellaneous.

The Calcutta papers are evidently alarmed at the possibility of that town being abandoned by the Government of India in favour of some more salubrious capital, and unburden themselves of a good deal of hysterical nonsense on the subject. The Indian Daily News seems to be especially distressed at the prospect of Simla being recognised as the official capital of India. It declines, until it has it on more assured authority, to believe that the Finance Committee could have made any such recommendation, and devotes the greater portion of a column to saying so. "Such recommendation," it says, "would stand, on the face of them, discredited and condemned. It would be rather the more sensible plan to let the Viceroy and his Council, like the Secretary of Seate and his Council, live and work in London, and send them out occasionally in the cold season as the globetrotters come. They would be quite as much en evidence, and of as much real use, there as at Simla; while if located in London they would at least have no claim to salaries calculated on the Indian scale."

The Pioneer is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which the Hon. F. Ferbes-Adam dealt with the silver question in his address to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and points out that while he did not so much as mention the ominous fact of the recent arrival of considerable consignments of Australian silver in the London market, he did refer to the "series of papers" on the subject of silver issued by the Finance Department. The Pioneer adds:—"If after ten long years' experience he or we, or anyone else, still believe that the authorities in England are to be moved by 'less publicity,' and that the authorities in India should be content to wait till the subject was submitted to the research of a commission,' we can only remind them of the experience of that classic rustic who took up his post on the banks of a river, and was content, before crossing, to wait till the stream had run by. No publicity, no commission: that, we take it, will be pretty generally admitted. Meanwhile will Mr. Forbes-Adam inform us why the rupee fell in 1870 from 1s. 9J. to 1s. 6d., and in 1885 again from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d., albeit at either time the Government here was as silent and discreet on the subject of silver as even Mr. Forbes Adam, or even Sir William Vernon Harcourt himself could have desired?"

Colonel Lockhart had many strange experiences during his adventurous journey in the regions about the Hindu Kush; and when the story of these comes to be told it will be seen how severely the endurance and courage of the members of the mission and their escort were tested. His ride from Chitral to India was in itself one of the "best on record," and showed how quickly the worst country can be traversed by a travelier bent on reaching his journey's end, and above all petty considerations of personal comfort and ease. Colonel Lockhart left Mastuj in Chitral on July 7th, and reached Murree on the 24th of the same month. The distance covered was 520 miles, the average for each day being just over thirty miles. Four high passes (Chamarkand, Hatupir, Kamri, and Traghal), some under snow, were crossed; and many swollen streams forded or passed over by means of rope-bridges, the ponies swimming across as best they could. Colonel Lockhart rode one pony the whole distance from Mastuj to Gilgit; thence onwards he had to trust to chance ponies being picked up at villages on the route; when these were not available a stage had to be done on foot. Three and sometimes four ordinary marches were done in a day; the only shelter at night was a blanket stuck up as a tente d'abri; while the only food was such as the villagers could rurnish. Some of the wildest and most inhospitable country in Central Asia was passed through, the traveller's only companions being a Kashmiri and a Chitrali servant. One has come to regard Chitral as a place so far distant that it can only be spoken of in a vague kind of way—even Gilgit is "out of the world;" and yet our latest explorer took but seventeen days to cover the distance from Mastuj to Murree. The petty Khanates which lie under the shadow of the Rindu Kush cannot be so far removed from our political influence after all.

The prospectus of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association has just been issued, together with the programme of matches to be shot off next December. The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught are the patrons; the Commander-in-Chief is the president; while in the list of vice-presidents are the three Lieutenant-Governors and a number of Native noblemen. The council comprises the members who served on the Northern India Rifle Association; and Captain Chanter, of the Simla Volunteers, is the secretary. For the benefit of intending competitors in the matches, we may state that the new Association medals will have on the obverse the device of a royal tiger with "N. I. R. A., 1861-86," and on the reverse a laurel wreath with the words, "Bengal Presidency Rifle Association," thus showing the connection between the old and the new associations. There will be thirty-three matches in all, and very liberal prizes are offered, the total value being several thousand rupees. The entrance fees are made very low indeed in order that non-commissioned officers and

soldiers both in British and Native regiments may be encouraged to enter; and it is believed that a very large number of competitors will come forward, and that a marked impetus will thus be given to the acquirement of marksmanship in the Indian Army.

THERE will, the Pioneer understands, be no English official on the Council of Regency which is to conduct the administration of the Gwalior State, the arrangement being similar to that which obtained during the late Maharajah's minority in 1884. This will best be understood by a reference to article 8 of the Treaty of that year, which contains the following clause: "It is further provided that during such minority the persons entrusted with the administration of the government shall act upon the advice of the British Resident in all matters whereon such advice shall be offered, and no change shall be made in the persons entrusted with the administration without the consent of the British Resident acting under the orders of the Governor-General." This arrangement ensures a check upon mal-administration and intrigue, at the same time that interference in the State affairs is reduced to a minimum.

THE MADRAS SEPOY.—The Madras sepoy, who has been pretty loudly condemned of late in Burma, was well spoken of in all previous wars. Even of late years in Afghanistan he rendered good service, and during the Mutiny of 1857 proved not only that he was faithful, but possessed good fighting qualities. Has the new organisation anything to do with present complaints of his deterioration? In the second Burmese war Madras regiments had usually in addition to a commanding officer, a major, six captains, ten lieutenants and six ensigns. Although possibly all these may not have generally been present with the corps, every regiment on foreign service had usually fifteen or sixteen British officers, from the commanding officer who had been perhaps a quarter of a century with it, a major and down to the lads recently joined from England. All looked upon the regiment as their home, knew and respected their men, and wereobeyed, feared and loved by the sepoys. All this is changed now. A regiment is officered from the Staff Corps, and may possibly go into action with British officers who have not been a year with the men. There are now usually only seven or eight officers with a sepoy regiment, compared with sixteen or eighteen thirty years ago. The sepoys usually followed where they were led, in the old days; and complaints such as have frequently been heard since the fall of Minhla were almost unknown, in the previous Burmese wars.

E. B. Sladen has been created a Baronet is an event which has for many months past been anticipated; and the only matter for surprise is that the honour was not conferred upon him at the close of the Burma Expedition. No officer in Her Majestys service had greater claim upon the Government for reward; not for his services with the Burma Expedition alone, but for others rendered during a long and honourable connection with that country. When the recent expedition was decided upon, Colonel Sladen was at once sent for and appointed Chief Political Officer, and the prominent part he took on the occasion of the capture of King Theebaw must ever stand prominently forward in the history of our army. Colonel Sladen was in the Burmese war of 1852-53, and at the relief of Pegu, for which he received the medal with clasp. He was engaged in the expeditions against the rebel hill tribes of the Yoonzalic district, Martaban provinces, 1856-57, where he was dangerously wounded; and for his services there he received the thanks of the Supreme Government. In 1858 Colonel Sladen was in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the capture of Lucknow, capture of Sultanpore, passage of Goomtee affair, and capture of guns at Davvadpore, for which he received the medal and clasp. Colonel Sladen obtained his first commission on 14th April, 1849, was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed to the Madras Staff Corps on 18th February 1861; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on 14th April, 1875, and ceased to be employed on 1st April of the present year, when he proceeded to Europe under the provisions of G.O.G. 296 of 1883. On the occasion of the occuption of Mandalay, on 2nd December 1sst, Colonel Sla

The report of the trade and navigation of Burma for 1885-6 covers a year of war and disturbance and of commercial and political uncertainty. Yet the tokens of these adverse conditions, though they are to be seen on many pages in the report, seem in no case to be serious. Notwithstanding the troubles of the year there was an increase of nearly eleven per cent. in the trade of the province over the previous year. The private trade in merchandise with foreign countries shows an increase of more than thirteen and-a-half per cent, the more satisfactory item in the import trade being cotton goods, in which there was an increase of nearly twenty-six lakhs of rupees value. In the exports the increase was over twenty-eight per cent, mainly in rice, which, at an aggregate value of about five crores and a-half, exceeded the previous year's export by over a crore and a-half. As an indication of "the disturbed state of the country," the reporter points

t) the 360 guns and 205 revolvers imported in 1000-0 as against 331 guns and 97 revolvers in the previous year. But the gunpowder imports appear also to have fallen off, an incident which thereporters ay scalls for no comment, not finding in it, we may supto the 360 guns and 205 revolvers imported in 1885-6 as against pose, another indication of the disturbed state of the country. The failures at Rangoon at the beginning of last year have left their mark upon the hardware trade, the overstocking of 1884 having been followed by an import of these goods smaller than any on record for many years. The report throws its little ray of light upon the drink question by vouchsafing the information that "whiskey is taking the place of the superior brands of brandy, and most of the latter spirit now passed into consumption is imported in cask, is of inferior quality, and is sold at very low prices." If the prosperity of a community is in ratio with the quantity of champagne that it drinks, Burma must have felt the res angusta domi in late years, for while in 1882-3 the country imported over four thousand gallons of champagne the imports of that sparkling beverage last year came to only 1,765 gallons. But we must not make too much of this as an indication of the commercial condition of Burma. It is of more importance to note that there was a large increase in the value of the machinery and millwork imported, in the tonnage of shipping in Burmese ports. As a matter of local interest, and as a proof of the increasing measure in which India is supplying the East with textile manufactures, it is worth noting that during the last eight years the local consumption of twist and yarn manufactured in Indian mills have increased 62:39 per cent., while the imports from all sources of the foreign-made article have gone down from 5,319,481lbs. in 1878-79 to 4,425,494lbs in 1885-86, or 16:21 per cent. The teak exports to Bombay for the year amounted to over 66,000 tons, twice as much as five years ago, Bombay taking just half the exports of this commodity.

# SILENCE IS-GOLDEN (?)

(At the last annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay, the Chairman, Mr. Forbes-Adam, spoke as follows:—"The Finance Department have lately seen fit to issue a series of papers which must have gone far to discredit silver and weaken the disposition of holders in Europe. For a week or two silver has led the decline, whereas it previously followed on exchange. For my part, I think the Government of India would have acted more prudently had they, in endeavouring to influence the opinions of the Home authorities, given less publicity to their arguments and been authorities, given less publicity to their arguments, and been content to wait till the subject was submitted to the research of a Commission.")

> Silver's down past all quotation, (Say, have you heard?)
> Then in silence lies salvation, (Hush! not a word!)
> All the world is watching, guessing,
> (Say, have you heard?)
> Let us aid with silent blessing, (Hush! not a word!) Merchants buying forward, frightened; (Say, have you heard?) Buyers eager; bank rate tightened! (Hush! not a word!) Every one alarmed discussing, (Say, have you heard?" Let them; why should we be fussing? (Hush! not a word!) If we move, or speak, or mutter, (Say, have you heard?) Silver's smashed; and hence our utter (Hush! not a word!)
> Millions added to our Budget,
> (Say, have you heard?)
> Never mind, will try and judge it, (Hush! not a word!) (Hush! not a word!)
>
> Very curious, on my honour,
> (Say, have you heard?)
>
> Mind you whisper to O'Conor
> "Hush! not a word!"
>
> House on fire? Don't concern us;
> (Say, Lave you heard?)
>
> Let's sit still; perhaps 'twont burn us;
> (Hush! not a word!) Cram the whole Finance Department (Say, have you heard 1)
> In a fire tight compartment (Hush! not a word!) What the dickens are they after? (Say, have you heard?)
> Tottering wall, and falling rafter?
> (Hush! Not a word!) Better die than risk endeavour; (Say, have you heard?)
> Be our epitaph for ever,
> "Hush! Not a word?"—Pioneer

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS

HOME.—Sept. 4, Falls of Earn, Calcutta; Hesperides, Calcutta; Lord Dufferin, Calcutta.—5, Belfast, Calcutta.—6, Talookdar, Calcutta. BOMBAY.—Sept. 6, County of Salop (s), Cardiff; Bryn Glas (s), Newport.

# DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 5, Castleford (s), Kurrachee.—6, I CALCUTTA.—Sept. 4, Port Darwin (s), London. -6, Berkshire, Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

S.S. Rohilla, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Read and child, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey, Miss Sellon, Mrs. Hallam, Mr. T. O Brien, Mrs. Jervon, Capt. G. C. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. T. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn and two children, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. H. Read, Mr. J. W. Hall, Mr. M. S. Grieve, Mrs. Murray and two infants, Mrs. Crimmins, Miss Saunders, Mr. J. Morgan. Prom Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Jarrett and child, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhunigeebhoy, Major J. A. Little, Mr. H. Hastings, Colonel H. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Monk, Mr. Mackenzie, Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. French, Archbishop Goethals, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. R. Innes, Mrs. C. H. Hill, Messrs. C. and H. C. Sheridan, Mr. R. O. Wales, Major Darwin, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. Branden, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. Rooper, Surgeon Major W. E. Johnson, Mr. Leslie Saunders, Surgeon-General R. Webb, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. W. Corman, Mr. S. A. Bhedwar, Mrs. Mansel, Hon. Justice Tyrrell. From Venice: Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Wathen, Mr. C. Haseubalg, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. R. T. Greer, Mr. Farran and two children, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Wathen, Mr. C. Haseubalg, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. R. T. Greer, Mr. Faulding, Mr. Cordery, Mr. Gadgil.

For Port Said: Capt. Nettleship, Mr. W. L. Friend, Capt. E. Gaussen, Mr. T. C. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. H. D. Marshall, Mr. Hunnybunn.
S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Colonel Laird, Mr. Heyden and child, Mrs. Meares and infant, Mr. M. Zaeslin, Mrs. John Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Prée and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Herbst, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. Glover, Mrs. H. P. Picot, Lieut. Russell, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. H. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. H. R. Ward, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Surgeon-Major McNally, Mr. H. J. Pratt, Major Wilson, Mr. C. E. Pierse, Mr. G. LeMaistre, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Mr. S. W. Jarvis, Mr. F. A. Assmann, Mr. C. Gouldbourn, Dr. A. J. MacLaughlin, Mr. J. A. Kinnison, Major Collingwood.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer, Major H. J. Hughes-Hallett.

J. Hughes-Hallett.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Major Wintle.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, Miss Pierson, Mrs. and Miss Hugh-Rowlands, Mr. Gilbert Hawtrey, Mr. W. O. David. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum, child and infant, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. W. Bryant, Mr. C. J. Budge, Mr. J. Shaw, Miss Dowson, Mr. J. B. Keith. From Brindisi: Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bulteel, Capt. A. B. Blackburn. From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

For Malta: Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Forster.

For Port Said: Miss Driver.

For Aden: Miss Heyland.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. James White, Mrs. W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady Faker, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. F. W. M. Holliday, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Carne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. T. C. Leyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. G. L.

Searight, Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mrs. Wilson, Miser Grey, Mr. R. Ewing, Mrs. Tollemache and niece, Mrs. Story, Mr. E. R. Smeetham, Mr. and Mrs. John and family, Mr. A. Leith, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cummaskey, Mrs. Emerson, Dr. and Miss Tyler, Mrs. Couldrey, child and infant. From Brindss: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Sulivan, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. Karpiles, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Mulrany, Mr. B. R. Russell, Surgeon H. Greany, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dalby, Mr. W. Westland, Mr. Ludlam, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. T. J. Dis. From Suez: Mr. Greigg. From Venics: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern, Mr. C. H., Mrs. and Miss Spitta.

For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Williner White, Mr. F. H. Collingridge, Mrs. Maxwell Hyslop.

Maxwell Hyslop.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law, Rev. John Watson. From Venice: Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring and two sone, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mr. A. H. and

S.s. Ballaarat, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Oct. 14; from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. J. M. Montague, Mr. O. T. Barron, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moran and infant, Rev. A. Ramsey, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Dun, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Mr. Leckie, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Kough, Miss Martin, Mr. Potter, Mr. Midwood. From Brindisi: Mr. Kennedy, Lieut. Colonel G. E. Erskine, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. N. M. Horsford, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Mrs. Cleghorn, Capt. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. R. D. Keith, Mr. C. Andreae, General W. A. Jib, C.B., Capt. Malet, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Rev. A. Britten, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Loch, Surgeon-Major Raye, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Macnaghten, Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. Barker, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. Addane, Miss Briscoe, Mr. John Cator, Mr. John Gosling, Miss Monk and sister, Mr. A. Izat, Miss Henvey, Mr. E. St. G. Naye, Miss Brownrigg, Mr. J. W. Vanderzie, Mr. Jones, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. H. McCormack, Colonel Trevor, Major E. R. Elles, Mr. H. C. Barston, Mr. W. T. Hall, Mr. F. A. Dashwood. From Venice Colonel Walter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burkitt, Mr. Elliot, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gallois, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Henslowe, Miss Forbes, Mr. F. Hartman, Mr. G. B. Stacey. G. B. Stacey.

G. B. Stacey.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Saunders, two ladies, two infants and nurse, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Mrs. Birch and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Denham Parker, Mrs. Dewar and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Pegler and two children, Mrs. Schalch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Mr. Alfred Kingsnorth, Miss Florence Perman, Mr. B. Stansbury, Mr. Dunlep, Mrs. B. H. Carew, Mr. R. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Mrs. Osmond, Miss Osmond, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Kisch and two infants, Mr. Macleod, Miss Whiffin, Mrs. A. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Duncan, jun., Miss Duncan, Miss Varburton, Mr. Wilbor, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Mr. Apcar, Mr. G. and Miss Field. From Venice: Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Capt. O. Koebel and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Miss Ruiny, Mrs. Currie and infant, Mrs. and Miss Prestage. From Brindisi: Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Raye. From Sucz: Mr. Tamwaco.

From Suez: Mr. Tamwaco.
For Colombo: Mrs. Frazar, Mrs. R. S. Fraser, Mr. Huntley Thring,
Mrs. Turner, Miss Miller, Misses Baker. From Brindisi: Mr. W. L. Strachan.

For Madras: From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Berry.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Lawada, to sail Sept. 11.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. J. R. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Yardley and two children, Miss
Vardley, Mr. R. Bates, Mr. G. Goss, Mr. H. Farrell, Mrs. Kendall, Mr.
A. Koeltlitz, Mr. M. Sellars, Mr. T. Costello, Mr. J. Burgess.
For Malta: Rev. J. Scoles.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail Sept. 16.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss M. K. Hunt, Major General J. W. Jones, Rev. W. Powell, Mr. Thos. Borham, Mr. W. W. Bedcock. For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children, Major Sir Charles Larcom, R.A., Lady Larcom and child, Professor W. M. Hunneybunn, Mr. G. W. T. Prowse.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie, Mr. Arthur Playfair, Mr. A. J. Bolton, Mr. Charles Robertson, Miss Lukis, Mrs. L. Johns in and three children, Mr. E. Larce, Mr. Trees.

Mr. E. Jones, Mrs. Tagg.
For Suez: Mrs. Noel H. Beyts and child.

For Colombo: Mr. Evans, Miss Rogers, Mr. P. S. Finch, Miss M. C. Mackenzie, Mr. J. A. Silver.

For Port Said: Dr. and Mrs. Mackinnon.

# Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, passed Gibraltar, Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. H. Skeen and infant, Miss G. Greason, Mr. J. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huybertsz and child, Mr. J. Taitt, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. W. Hendy, Mr. W. Iliffe, Mr. C. Emerson.

For Madras: Mr. T. H. Andreac, Mr. J. W. McGregor, Mrs. James Johnston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ogden.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Slater, Mr. E. Joup, Mr. and Mrs. James Ogden, Miss M. J. Curran, Mrs. Hoff and two children, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Spalding, Mr. J. Malley.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, arrived at London, Sept. 7.

From Colombo: Mr. G. M. Ballardie and two children, Mr. H. R. Trafford, Mr. A. M. Forbes.

From Madras: Rev. H. R. Gaze and Mrs. Gaze and two children, Colonel Logan, Mr. J. M. H. Venour, Mrs. Venour, Miss Venour and three children, Mrs. Sidden, Miss Sidden, Miss A. Sidden, nurse and

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Sept. 11.

For Port Said: Mr. Rowney, Mr. B. Bradley.

For Colombo: Mrs. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. H. P. Esde-White, Mrs. Jacot and child, Mr. G. O. Kekewich, Mr. E. M. Leaf.

For Madras: Mrs. Paesler and two children, Mr. R. C. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz and child, Capt. B. Gompertz, Mr. E. E. Masson.

For Calcutta: Mrs. H. Sabow and child, Mr. J. McDougall, Mr. G. H. Forbes-Errington, Mr. H. E. T. Turner, Mr. W. Morrison, Mrs. E. Oliver, Mr. R. B. Sim, Mr. R. Knott.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Sept. 18. For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries, Mr. H. V. S. Baker, C.E., and Mrs. Baker.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Sept. 25.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter, Rev. and Mrs. Hobart and child.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY: per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. S. F. Cole, Aug. 17. From London: Colonel H. B. Jacobs, Mr. H. Pigott, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. S. H. Jacobs, Lady Seton and two infants, Capt. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, two children and infant, Mr. Avasker, Mr. H. S. Abbott.

From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Jopp, General Sir T. Hudson, r. W. E. Purser, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Huttenbach, Lieut.-Colonel Woodhouse.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and infant.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. Crewe, Sept. 5.

From Bombay: Mr. Fidd, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Stevens and infant, Capt. Welchman, Capt. Fry, Capt. Randall, Mr. Goldsmid, Colonel Douglas, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. May.

From Suez: Mr. F. Martin.

From Port Said: Miss Grierson, Miss Cabbott.

From Malta: Mr. J. E. Meredith, Mr. Thornton, Miss Allen, Mr. Archer, Mr. G. R. Hogg, Mr. A. J. Hogg.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, left Bombay, Aug. 24

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. A. H. James, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Trevor, Miss Andrews, Dr. Twynam, Miss Twynam, Mr. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Manchester, Mrs. and Miss Leach, Mrs. Bliss and two children, Mrs. Wood, Colonel T. Bell, Mr. J. H. Fraser, Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Forster and two children, Mr.

A. S. Jameson, Mr. Baylor.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart, Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon, Colonel and Mrs. Riddell, Miss Riddell, Mr. P. Wheeler Rev. A. G. Jones, Mr. T. H. Aplin.

Per P. and O. s.s. Rosetta, Captain Brady, from London, Sept. 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Solly Flood, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and four children, Mr. E. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hogge, Colonel Channer, V.C., Mr. J. Harkness, Mr. W. Barrett, Mr. G. J. Ward, Mr. A. de S. Laicher, Mr. A. E. Chapman, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Milsom, Capt. A. H. Randolph, Capt. Challoner.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thyspites

Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites.

Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. A. Lyall, Mr. T. W. Dewduey, Miss Lily Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. A. W. Lindsay, Mr. Martin, Mr. Alex. White, Misses Edith and Vincent Jones, Miss Ince, Mr. A. McGuigan, Mr. T. Dale Hart.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingli and infant, Mr. G. E. Robinson, Mr. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Hely Hutchinson, child and infant, Miss Muscat, Capt. R. M. Hyslop, Mr. Curtis, Capt. Fanshawe, R.A., Major and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. H. Wells Cole, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hawkins, Mr. J. F. James.

For Madras: Mrs. Fox and three Misses Fox.

For Port Said: Lieut. W. G. Baker, Capt. J. S. Newall, Rev. G. Smith, Colonel R. J. J. Stewart.

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Brescoe, sailing on Aug. 31. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and infant. For Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Grant.

Per s.s. Rome, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Sept. 7. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Le P. Pugh, Colonel G. P. Rowcroft, Captain Pitt, R.E., and Mrs. Carey.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	1	1
TOWNSHOLDS INTERPREDENCE.		Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to —
DOMEDAY Androb 14	Oriental Govt. Security 50 110 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 Prem. Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100
BOMBAY. — August 14. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700 Treacher and Co all 1,070 Thacker and Co all 185	Jeeri Ghat (Cachar) — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cent Rs. 971 to -	LAND COMPANIES.	Kaugra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 105 to -	Colaba Co 121 660	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to — Kurseong and Darjiling 250 90 to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to —	Mazagon 700 825	Do. contributory 200 80 to — Kurseong and Terai — — to —
Four per Cent. Fort Trust Bond 92 to -	CAT CITITION A Assessed CO	Kuttal (Čachar) 100 198 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 26 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 101½ to —	CALCUTTA.—August 20.	Loopale (Darjiling) 100 60 to — Loobale 100 118 to 12)
Cooria Spinning Bonds to -	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 14 to 41 of 1870 (1885) 90 8 to 100 0	Lower Assam £71 23 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
BANKS.	41 of 1878-79 (1895) 103 2 to 103 4	Majagram (Cachar) 100 10 to —   Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to —   Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	41 of 1879 (Coupon) — to —	Do. contributory 90 8 to — Moran (Assam) — to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 727 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 850	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1865 (1895)Rs. Paid off —	Mothola (Assam) 100 60 to — Do. contributory 90 50 to —
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 580 Exchange Banks.	6 of 1866 (1886) 100 0 to 6 of 1867 (1887) 102 0 to 16 of 1870 (1889) 108 8 to	Mungledye (Assam) — — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Agra Bunk all 6 pr.ct 130 Hong Kong & Shaughai	6 of 1872 (1891) 99 0 to 99 4	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — — to —
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr.ct 114	5 of 1878 (1908) 99 0 to 99 4 to 99 8	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 120 to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to —   Phœnix (Cachar) 85   32 to 33
Akbar 1,400 16 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr.ct 450	Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttareah (Sylhet) 100 60 to —
Apollo 1,100 175 269	Agra Savings 100 120 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Ass.m) — to — Sapakati 100 110 to —
Bellary 400 nil 493 Bombay Cotton all 0 185	Alliance of Simla 100 140 to 142 Bank of Bengal 500 8421 to	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	Do. of Upper India 100 135 to Delhi and London £25 170 to	Singbulli and Murmah 100 82 to —   Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61
Colaba 125 0 615 Chollera Ginning 1,880 70 140	Himalaya 100 115 to — Mussoorie 100 105 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100
East India all 16 1,387 Fort 1,000 130 2,000	National of In lia £121 110 to — Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62
French 8,500 150 670 Harvey & Sabapathy — — Khangaum	Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291 Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to —
Mercantile	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Manmar M all 45 220	Alipore Coal 100 120 to	LONDON. — Sept. 11.
New Berar	ASIBLE JUG IN DIQUIDENOIS.	— Sopi. II.
Sabapathy (Bellary) — — — — — — — — 500	Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150 Barnagore Jute £10 65 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 70 1,225 Sind 500 30 640	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,400 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface 78,61. 3}	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 861 to 87 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 991 to 1001
Yelkart 500 25 670	Do. D ferred B. Shares £1 31 to -	4 Do. October 10, 1888 — to — 4 India Enfaced Paper 65½ to 66½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.  Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bengal Silk Co 100 80 to —	41 Do. do. 1885 — to — 41 Do. do. 1893 691 to 701
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17‡ p.ct 700	Bomeah Cotton Mills 415 250 to — Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 45 to — Budye-Budge Jute Mills 80 41 to 42	4 Do. 1886-8 106 to 108
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 181 113	Burrakur Coal 100 150 to 155 Calcutta Hydraulic 100 100 to —	4½ Mauritius, 1881 102 to 104   6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Calcutta Steam Co 85 99 to 100	4 Do 102 to 104
Bhownuggur Mills 1.000 30 3	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 110 to	4) Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106
Bombay United 100 20 975	Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to -	Al Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106 RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Bombay United 100 20 975 Central India 500 35 760 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 635	Chitpore Hydraulic Press	4) Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 — to —
Hombay United 100 20 973   Central India 500 35 760   Coorla Mills 1,000 20 635   D. Spinning all — 57   Dhun Mills	Chitpore Hydraulic Press   100   60 to —	4\  Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106
Hombay United	Chitpore Hydraulic Press   100	4½ Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106   RAILWAY DEBENTURES.   Price,   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100
Hombay United	Chitpore Hydraulic Press	4½ Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106   RAILWAY DEBENTURES.   Price.   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100   100 to 122   Great Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. 100   107 to 109   Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100   107 to 109   South Indian, 4½ per cent 100   116 to 118   RAILWAYS.   Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½   7½ to 8
Hombay United	Chitpore Hydraulic Press	4½ Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106   RAILWAY DEBENTURES.   PERPETUAL DEBENTURES. STOCKS. Paid   Price,   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100   to -2.
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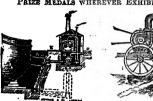
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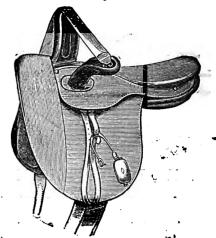
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# OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

# [BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 31st August; from Allahabad to the 29th August; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 28th August.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla on tour on the 30th of October.

THE Commander-in-Chief's cold weather tour embraces all the chief stations of North India.

THE question of the North-West Frontier defences is just now prominently to the fore at Simla, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab being in frequent conference with the military authorities for the settlement of various questions of importance.

A LONG correspondence has been published between the Bombay Government, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Bar, regarding the administration of civil justice in the Bombay High Court.

It is understood that Sir M. E. Grant Duff will probably remain in office until the arrival of his successor. According to previous arrangements he would have left India on the 19th October, while the Hon. Robert Bourke was not to have sailed from England until early in November. In this case Mr. Sullivan, as Senior Member of Council, would, by the provisions of the Charter Act, have officiated for some weeks as Governor of Madras—a scandal throwing all other Madras scandals into the shade.

THE order of the Secretary of State in the Crole case has been received by the Government of India. Mr. Crole is reinstated with loss of pay but not of service, and the Madras Government is centured for removing him.

MR CROLE has been appointed District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar.

THE authorities are considering the advisability of transferring the Forest Department from the control of the Home to that of the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

THE death-rate in Bengal jails last year was 59.2 per thousand against 49.7 in 1884.

The question of the transfer of the Forest Department from the control of the Home Department to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Department is now understood to be under the consideration of the authorities at Simla.

The net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first four months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 38,01,000, as compared with Rs. 37,54,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Judges of the High Court have written to the local Government stating that, in their opinion, the proposed abolition of the Small Causes Courts at Surat, Poona, and Ahmedabad should not be carried into effect.

THE Judges of the High Court have, on a petition presented to them by candidates for the Pleaders' examination, resolved to hold the examinations for High Court and District pleaders separately.

THE HON. MR. W. W. HUNTER leaves Bombay on the 14th of next month on two months' privilege leave to England. Though on leave, Mr. Hunter is practically

going home on service, his business being to arrange about the publication of the five remaining volumes of the new edition of the Gazeteer. Three volumes will be brought out in November, and the last, including the Index, which will itself make some 300 pages, in February or March.

Sin Lepel Griffin, after leaving Gwalior, takes two mouths' leave from the end of the month to Simla.

In order to secure greater efficiency in the upper grades of the Police Department, the Government of India has approved of Assistant Superintendents of Police being put through a course of instruction in drill and military exercises.

POLICE officers will in future, therefore, when local governments so desire it, be attached for instruction under the orders of the officer commanding the station to any infantry regiment, British or Native, which may be located at the station in which they are serving.

A REPORT which is declared to be totally unfounded is being circulated to the effect that the Maharajah of Jodhpore has invited the editor of a Madras Native paper to fill the place of the late Mr. Hewson. As a matter of fact, the Maharajah has applied to Sir Edward Bradford to select an officer to succeed him in the State.

H.H. THE NIZAM has sanctioned the proposal to substitute Hindustani for Persian in all communications between the several departments of the Hyderabad Government

DURING the month of May 15,690,206 pounds of cotton, valued at Rs. 34,86,264, was exported from Bombay.

MR J. B. LYALL, British Resident, and Mr. Seshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, lately paid a visit of inspection to the Kolar Gold Mines.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE and the other members of the Chitra Mission have reported their arrival at Srinagar, whence they are going to Simla.

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR having decided to make a thorough land settlement within his territories, the Government of India have placed at his Highness's disposal the services of Mr. Andrew Wingate, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service, who has for several years been engaged in settlement work in the Udaipur State. This selection has been made at the Maharaja's wish, and the settlement of the Kashmir land revenue cannot fail to be most popular among the people themselves, whose hard fate in the matter of heavy and arbitrary assessments has been only too long notorious.

JAM ALI, the rebellious son of the Jam of Lis Bayla, who was being followed by his father and Sir Oliver St. John through the country south of Quetta, has not been captured. He has decamped from Wad with Shakar Khan, the Chief who gave him asylum, and has made off to the Kharan desert, where pursuit is hopeless.

In spite of the extent of the inundations at Mandalay the loss of life has been small compared to what it might have been. It is thought that at the outside twenty-five persons have lost their lives. Nor has any widespread distress been caused, and the gratuitous relief offered by the Local Government has not yet been taken advantage of to any great extent.

According to a version of a story of Lieut. Macartuey's death that has reached an Allahabad paper from Burma, the mortal wound was inflicted not by the enemy, but accidentally by one of the men of the regiment whilst the brave officer was leading an attack on the rebels.

THE Menbo District is still very disturbed, and dacoit gangs are reported from the Nyingyan and Yemethen districts, though the situation there is better than previously stated. From Bhamo reports are generally satisfactory. The claimant of the Tsawbwaship of Momuk has sur-

rendered, and is under detention at Katha. The troops at Tammu are healthier, cholera having entirely ceased. The 3rd Gurkhas have been halted at Pagan to reinforce the southern garrisons. Cholera has again broken out in this regiment.

Some disquieting rumours have been current regarding the survey party in Upper Burma under Captain Hobday's command. Captain Hobday was safe and well at Mandalay so late as the 20th inst.; his reported capture by facoits is therefore a myth.

News, dated last April, has been received of Mr. Carey from Lob Nor. His course from Leh was first of all southeastwards into Western Thibet and then due north to Khotan, whence he made the Tarim River. After an excursion northwards to the neighbourhood of the Baba Kul Lake, he returned to the Tarim River, and followed its course south-eastwards to Lob Nor. The next news of the traveller should come from Pekin, as he must have entered Northern China some weeks ago.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY has returned to Calcutta from his shooting trip in Eastern Bengal, having shot five tigers and one leopard in ten days.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to seven percent. The Bank of Bengal rate—six percent.—remained unchanged.

# Notes of the Week.

Madras has not, as many thought, centralised in itself all official scandals. Bombay is now agitated, and the agitation takes the shape of vehement editorials, letters, and paragraphs against its own Government and its own Chamber of Commerce. The latter having sent a memorial to the former complaining of "the excessive delay and expense attending the administration of civil justice in the Bombay High Court," the local Bench, Bar, and Press have taken up arms against what appears to be a veritable sea of trouble. It may be that it is not altogether within the functions of a Chamber of Commerce to instruct the Government on the qualification of Judges, and the professional etiquette to be observed by Barristers, but Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations in India have for years past been allowed to take strange liberties, and have been encouraged rather than otherwise to go beyond the sphere of what might be thought their legitimate functions.

Bur whatever be the cause or the objection, the fact now remains that the Bumbay Chamber of Commerce has commented somewhat strongly on the Bench and Bar of Bombay, and the Bench and Bar of Bombay have replied not less strongly. The quarrel is not a very pretty one as it stands, and it is to be regretted that it has taken the form it has. Had there been a little more tact and a little less display of the cacaethes scribendi on all sides, the present scandal, for scandal it is, would not have occurred.

It is, of course, very easy to raise an outery that the independence of the Bench has been threatened, and the honour of the Bar called into question, because it is said that the Judges get too many holidays, and the Barristers too many refreshers; but if it be true that the former have 209 holidays in the year, and the latter have laid down rules for their own remuneration which operate very oppressively towards suitors, there would seem to be some grounds for the complaints urged. Even a Bombay paper which takes the side of the legal gentlemen confesses that "the volume of this stormy correspondence cannot conceal the fact that the Bar is made for the public, not the public for the Bar."

THE angry feelings which have been let loose in Madras concerning the personal squabbles and scandals in that

Presidency do not seem to have been allayed by the publication of the Secretary of State's decision upon what is known as the Crole-Sullivan Case. The *Pioncer* is very strong upon the subject, but it must be remembered that that journal has all along been the staunch advocate upon one side of the question only. If our information be correct, there are (as is generally the case) "faults on both sides."

THE scare about the greased cartridges which helped to fan, if it did not give flame, to the Bengal Mutiny of 1857 cannot yet have been forgotten. It has been succeeded now by a scare concerning the adulteration of qhee, a matter upon which a correspondent who knows India well addressed a letter to this journal some weeks ago. The Hindus in lower Bengal appear to be greatly agitated about the reports regarding the adulteration which is said to be carried on by their own fellow-countrymen, but it is to be hoped that the prompt action which, according to the Times telegram this morning, has been taken by the local Government at Calcutta will have a reassuring effect, and that neither Hindus nor Mahommedans will accept the belief that the British Government in India will allow their favourite ghee to be adulterated with the fat of cow or pig. But this one incident shows how slender is the thread with which we still hold sway over the feelings of the excitable and superstitious Oriental.

To day is the anniversary of two events which can hardly yet be considered ancient history in England—the anniversary of the battle of the Alma and the anniversary of the capture of Delhi. The Mahommedan was our ally in the former, our foe in the latter. We hold Delhi now, and have lopes that we have won over the good feelings of the majority of the Mahommedans of India to our rule—but we have almost lost all hold on the Mahommedans of Turkey. It is believed at Constantinople that England can no longer be relied upon as the friend of the Sultan, and so a Russo-Turkish alliance is openly spoken of. It is even said that England will not object to see the Russians masters of Constantinople. And yet to prevent that "dream" of Sclavonic ambition, England this day thirty-two years ago sent the flower of her army to fight or die on the heights of the Alma. The question prompted at the English graves by that little river now is, "Have these dead died in vain?" And there is no answer to be given, but the silence of—shame!

The arrangement sanctioned in the matter of the Inspector-Generalship of Artillery in India involves some changes at army head-quarters. Hitherto the staff establishment has consisted of an Inspector-General with his staff officer, ranking as a Brigade-Major, and a Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A., with an Assistant. In future there will be the Inspector-General and an Assistant Adjutant-General only, the latter being a Lieutenant-Colonel on Rs. 600 staff pay. During the cold weather a staff officer will be attached to the Inspector-General to accompany him on tour in place of a permanent Brigade-Major. There is no reasonable doubt that the overgrown staff of the Artillery at head-quarters admitted of these rejuctions.

The Bombay Bar and the Government.—The question raised by the Chamber of Commerce about the barristers and their fees must not be allowed to drop. The beauties of British justice are almost nullified by the wasteful expenditure attending it. There may be a few instances on record of justice being perverted owing to pecuniary disability of the right party, but there are numbers of instances in which the litigants have given up half way their cases for want of means. Even the successful litigant has in some cases to rue the day when he went to seek the protection of the law. In addition to the "long bills" of the solicitors the "convenience of the barristers" has a good deal to do with this state of affairs. During the share mania of 1864-65, the work of the High Court vakeels increased to such an extent that the fee of Rs. 3 for serving a notice was enhanced to Rs. 20, and the notice servers demanded Rs. 5 in place of the usual fee of 8 annas. Of course the work of the barristers increased in similar proportion. Barristers were feed to attend joint stock companies' meetings, they were invited to act as liquidators to tottering concerns, while a small number were engaged in keeping their own heads above water on their own account. Under these unsatisfactory conditions the system of employing two barristers came into vogue. The same conditions do not exist now.—Kaisar-i-Hind.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12. The tenders for the loan of 120 lakhs which the Government is raising for the purpose of constructing docks at Calcutta and Bombay were opened on Friday. A sum amounting to over five times the required amount was tendered, and the loan was issued at an average rate of Rs. 97 11a., the minimum rate accepted being Rs. 97 8a., and the total amount to be received by the Government being Rs. 1,17,23,035. Although, for the first time, the practice was adopted of receiving tenders at Bombay as well as at Calcutta, nearly the whole amount appears to have been allotted at Calcutta. The result is considered very favourable,

and a proof that, notwithstanding the silver difficulty, the credit

of India still stands high.

The news of the appointment of a Currency Commission has been received with general satisfaction, and a hope is expressed on all sides that its labours may throw some light upon, and suggest a remedy for, the silver difficulty. The selection of members meets with universal approval, and especial gratification is felt that the direct representation of the Indian Government has been secured by the nomination of Mr. Barbour, secretary to the Indian Financial Department. For some days prior to Friday the Indian Financial Department. For some days prior to Friday, and apparently in consequence of the appointment of this Commission, there was a marked and steady improvement in the exchange, which rose by nearly a penny. On Friday a retrograde movement set in, however, and continued yesterday; but there is -an impression that this is only temporary, and that a further rise

may be expected.

The Finance Committee is now engaged in holding a local inquiry at Bombay. The Chamber of Commerce of that city has published a letter which it addressed to the Committee last June making various proposals for the effecting of economies. making various proposals for the effecting of economies. It begins by calling attention to the enormous amount of superfluous work required from the officials in preparing utterly useless returns and statistics. It then describes the salaries of the Civil Service as extravagantly high, and suggests a revision of all salaries, particularly of those above Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and a larger employment of Natives. It advocates the substitution of Lieutenant-Governors for Governors in Madras and Bombay, and the abolition of the Executive Councils and Commanders in Chief of those Presidencies, pointing out that a large saving would thus be effected without any loss of efficiency. It protests would thus be effected without any loss of efficiency. It protests against the annual migrations of the Government to Mahableshwar and Poonah, and suggests that one of the Governor's two residencies at Bombay should be sold. It asserts that large reductions are possible in the High Court, the Mint, the Public Works, and other departments, and it strongly objects to the payment of £70,000 yearly to the Admiralty for the services of the six old obsolete ships on duty, which could be performed by the Indian Marine at half the cost.

A large meeting of various sections of the Hindoo community, was held at Bombay last Sunday for the purpose of protesting against any legislative interference with the custom of infant marriage, the Honourable Rao Sahib Vishnanarayan Mandlik presiding. The meeting seems to have been boisterous, and towards the end absolutely uproarious, as a number of reformers was a number of reformers. were present, and neither party was disposed to listen to the speakers of the opposite side. It was eventually resolved to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy stating that the Hindoos, with the exception of a small minority, had no sympathy with the agitation against the existing marriage customs, and were not prepared to invoke legislative interference with an institution which they still cherished as being of social and religious impor-tance. The result of the meeting, however, made it evident that a considerable section of the Hindoo community of Bombay was tance. in favour of reform.

Ludy Dufferin will preside at a meeting of the Indian Female Medical Aid Association, to be held at Simla on the 29th inst. In this connection it is announced that proposals for the award of the Queen's and Viceroy's medals have been accepted by almost all the Indian associations and colleges. The conditions will be published shortly. The flindoo high priest of Baidaynath has changed his gift of medals into two scholarships, to be held by high caste women. A general meeting of the association will be

held at C loutta in January.

The Vicercy will leave Simla on the 28th of October for Bhawulpore, where he is to stay three days. He will then go to Lahore, and, after a visit of three or four days, will proceed by way of Baroda to Bombay and Poonah, arriving in Calcutta about

the 14th of December.

The Begum of Bhopal has announced her intention of following the example of Holkar and Scindiah, by abolishing the transit duties through her territories from the 1st of October. All the important States of Central India have now adopted this enlightened policy

The Rajah of Sikkim has been informed that he has abrogated

his treaty with India, by permitting Tibetan troops to enter his country. Meanwhile the Tibetans appear to continue in occupation of the eastern portion of Sikkim, and the Rajah is powerless to expel them.

The Indian trade and navigation returns for the first four

The Indian trade and navigation returns for the first four months of the financial year show the following results:—Imports, excluding Government stores and treasure, Rs. 18,62,08,883, against Rs. 16,24,45,250 in the corresponding section of last year, and Rs. 17,13,75,786 in 1884; exports Rs. 30,80,61,231, against Rs. 28,01,26,947 and Rs. 29,78,75,978 respectively; gross amount of import duty collected, Rs. 81,68,418, against Rs. 70,12,635 and Rs. 78,16.875; gross amount of export duty Rs. 22,23,781, against Rs. 24,22,651 and Rs. 19,34,117.

CALGUTTA, SEPT. 19.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Indian Government, suggesting as a remedy for the silver difficulty that an import duty should be imposed on gold. The Chamber says that India is herself largely responsible for that Chamber says that India is herself largely responsible for that very appreciation of gold which is causing heavy loss to the country. Although gold is not required for the purposes of the currency, yet India, during the decade ending 1883-84, imported that metal to the value of nearly £24,000,000, or about 10 per cent. of the total quantity of gold produced in the period. There is, the Chamber says, a tendency on the part of the Native capitalists to buy gold for the purpose of hoarding, which is likely to increase with the depreciation of silver. They see that gold is a good investment, having advanced steadily in value, while the purchasing power of silver is decreasing. Therefore they are promoted to convert silver into gold, and to await they are prompted to convert silver into gold, and to await events. The Chamber thinks that when once the people of India realise the fact that the future of silver is very uncertain, there may be a rush for gold in India difficult for the world to meet. If India only begins to absorb gold at the same rate as Egypt has been doing during the last seven years, £60,000 worth will be required to supply her annual wants. Gold is a luxury in India, and therefore an article which might be appropriately taxed, and the Chamber submits that India should not be encouraged in doing what has the effect of depreciating her currency and impoverishing her Government.

It would seem that the Government is already so far acting on this suggestion as to have instituted an inquiry, through the district officers, regarding the extent to which gold is taking the place of silver in the manufacture of native ornaments.

Mr. Barbour, Secretary of the Financial Department, will leave India in October to join the Currency Commission. He will be succeeded by Mr. Westland, as soon as the latter can be spared for the Finance Committee.

It is understood that the Indian Government has sent a long reply to the letter of the Treasury on the silver question. The despatch will doubtless be laid before the Commission as an authoritative exposition of the views of Lord Dufferin and his advisers

The Native community throughout Bengal has been greatly excited by the discovery that extensive adulteration is carried on in the manufacture of ghee, or clarified butter, an article in daily use in every native household. The intensity of the popular feeling on the subject is accounted for by the fact that the adulteration is effected either with beef and mutton fat, the eating of which is a deadly sin in the eyes of the Hindoos, or with lard, which the Mahommedans consider unclean food. Both Hindoos and Mahommedans have called on the Government to protect them by legislation, and have urged the necessity for immediate action, so that the measure might come into force before the Doorga Pooja and Mohurrum, the great festivals of the two religious, both of which are now close at hand. Accordingly a provided the Poorsal Landschild. festivals of the two religious, both of which are now close at hand. Accordingly a special meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held last Friday, the Lieutenant-Governor coming up from Darjeeling to attend it. The Advocate-General introduced a short Bill, giving the Calcutta Corporation power to inspect and seize impure ghee, and to punish all persons selling it. The Standing Orders having been suspended, the Bill passed through the earlier stages, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report on it in a week. The speeches of the Native members showed clearly how deeply Native feeling was stirred. They insisted that the measure should be extended so as to include the entire province, and not be confined to Calcutta. stirred. They insisted that the measure should be extended so as to include the entire province, and not be confined to Calcutta. Possibly this may be done. The Hon. Joy Program Lull said that a panic had seized upon the whole people. The Hon. Bun Behary Kapur said that as ghee formed the most essential element in the sacrifice known as Homa, the discovery of its a full teration had caused a deadlock in all important religious ceremonies. The Bill will pass through the remaining stages on

The heavy floods in eastern and central Bengal have been causing much anxiety during the last week. Especial alarm was felt regarding the great Laltakuri embankment, the breaching of which about a year ago flooded the entire districts of Moorshed-abad and Nuddea. This embankment, which is some 80 miles long, has been strengthened, and is being carefully watched. But according to telegrams received last night the river had reached the greatest height on record, six inches higher than that of last year, and some slips had occurred at different points.



SEPT. 12.

Telegrams received from up country, however, state that the Ganges is falling; so if the embankment stands two or three days

longer the danger will probably be past for this year.

The reports from the eastern districts, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperab, tell of continuous rain and extensive floods, by which the crops are much damaged and the railway and telegraph services are frequently interrupted. In Behar there has also been an extensive rainfall, which will seriously injure the indigo

A somewhat awkward incident occurred in Bombay last week. It appears that the German gunboat Mowe lately arrived at that port to be repaired, and while in dock her crew were accommodated on board the hulk Auckland, which was lent to them. While on the hulk the surgeon of the Mowe died suddenly and the coroner of Bombay, with a jury, went on board for the purpose of holding an inquest. The German captain said he would be obliged if a post mortem were made, and a certificate granted; but he declined to allow an inquest. The coroner thereupon refused to grant a certificate; and without a certificate the body could not be buried. Some delay was caused owing to the absence of all the buried. Some delay was caused owing to the absence of all the members of the Government at Pconah, but eventually a telegram was received from the Governor, ordering that the body should be given a proper burial at once. Accordingly a post mortem examination was held and a certificate granted without the formality of an inquest, and the body was buried. The coroner seems to have shown an excess of zeal, while the fact that no one was left in Bombay with authority to settle the difficuly affords one more instance of the grave inconveniences attending

the removal of the entire Government staff from the capitals.

The scheme for redressing the grievances of the Telegraph department lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State has been generally condemned by the department and the Press, and it is so inadequate and impracticable that the Indian Government has been obliged to refer it here again and to recover the the has been obliged to refer it home again, and to press for the acceptance of its original scheme in its entirety. It does not meet the real grievance—namely, the block in promotion caused by the want of inducements for the seniors to retire. What is wanted is not more pay for any one grade, but a flow of promo-tion, by making it worth while for the senior men to retire on

pensions.

# THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

CHANIAB, SEPT. 6.

When I sent to the Times my telegram of July 20, which was afterwards contradicted by a London journal, the conditions of the demarcation was as follows: -Pillars had been erected as far as Dukchi, forty miles from the Oxus. From Dukchi to the Oxus the direction of the frontier had been agreed upon, but the question remained open as to where it was to meet the Oxus, for the Russian Commissioner claimed Islam, twelve miles above Chamiab, as the ferry of Khoja-Saleh. Thus, as stated by me, about eight square miles of cultivated land and a revenue of a few hundred pounds remained in dispute.

It is understood that the Russian Commissioner now wishes to reopen the sottlement between Dukchi and the Oxus, and claims a point four miles higher up than Islam. The question is to be decided by the two Cabinets. In the meantime, the Joint Commission is dissolved, and the British Commission will return to

India on the 15th inst. by way of Cabul.

Cold weather has suddenly set in. The temperature in the tents fell on the 3rd inst. from 120 degrees to 46 degrees, and the weather has since remained cold.

# BURMA.

MANDALAY, SEPT. 6.

A military post has been established at Wundwin, completing the chain of posts between Mandalay and Myingyan. Several skirmishes have recently occurred at Nebrurdaw, near Natogye, in which thirty insurgents were killed and twenty-three were taken prisoners.

At Seegor Captain Jackson, of the King's (Liverpool Regiment) with two guns and a small force of men of his regiment and Sepoys, recently had a skirmish with Boshway's force. The enemy was separated from our men by an impassable creek. The Burmese loss is estimated at eighty, while our casualties included only three Sepoys wounded.

Captain Barret, of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, has had a skirmish at Sautaing with some Shans and carried a small stockade.

Captain Barret was slightly wounded.

The upper and lower Chindwin districts, comprising a tract 500 miles long by 150 wide, have been placed under the charge of Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner, who has done very good work in pacifying the district. He has succeeded in enlisting the services of a large number of Burmese officers. Captain Raikes recently ascer ded the Chindwin for 280 miles above Kendat. The country was found to be rich and abounding in valuable mineral deposite. The principal force of insurgents in the Chindwin district is under Prince Shewgyobyee, who holds a strong stockaded

position with some 3,000 men.

There is a good deal of sickness at Mandalay. No change has occurred in the depth of the water in the inundated district.

General Macpherson assumed the supreme command of the troops in Burma on the 9th. He will arrive at Mandalay on the For the coming campaign he will have one Major-General and seven Brigadiers under his orders. Seventeen steamers and 34 flats have been chartered from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company to carry reinforcements from Rangoon. The Flotilla Company are giving much satisfaction to the military authorities by

their arrangements. On the arrival of reinforcements vigorous offensive measures will be taken.

On the 6th, Major Aitken, R.A., defeated 200 insurgents at Hlanabin, the enemy's loss being six killed and four prisoners. One Madras Lancer was severely wounded. Boshway is reported to be in considerable strength near Mimbu, and is stated to be preparing strong stockaded positions there.

Mr. Adamson, Deputy Commissioner, has been transferred from Mandalay to Bhamo.

Mr. Bridges, late Secretary to the Government in the Agricultural Department, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay.

There is a good deal of cholera at Mandalay.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

General Macpherson arrived in Rangoon on Thursday, and was to start for Prome with Sir C. Bernard on the same evening. The original plan of sending a column from Assam via Manipore to co-operate with General Macpherson's force is now abandoned, and only a survey party will be sent in that direction. It is generally felt that this decision is greatly to be regretted, as such a column could be detached without difficulty, and would be likely to have an excellent effect. Possibly the matter may yet. be reconsidered.

PROME, SEPT. 15. Yesterday a small column sent from Thayetmyo to reconnoitre Boshway's position was attacked by him in the jungle, some miles to the north of Thayetmyo. Bushway's force was ambushed. After firing two volleys the enemy retired without loss. On our side Major Auchinleck, of the Scots Fusiliers, and a police officer was a police of the second of the seco a police officer were severely wounded, and there were other casualtics.

General MacPhers:n stayed at Yenangang last night.

Owing to the fact that the Government of India and the French Consul-General have been unable to agree as to the termsof settl ment, all French claims against the late Burmese-Government have been referred to London.

RANGOON, SEPT. 17.

Major Auchinleck has died of his wounds, received in therecent skirmish with Boshway's force.

Sir C. Bernard, who is unwell, has left Rangoon for a week's cruise at sea.

Reinforcements are daily leaving for Upper Burma.

SEPT. 18.

General Macpherson arrived in Mandalay yesterday, on which occasion a considerable military display was made. On landing the General proceeded to the palace, entering by the eastern gate, and was received at the grand entrance by all the officers in Mandalay.

Brigadier-General Anderson telegraphs that the Kycmindini Prince and Buda Raza have moved their forces from Ningyan towards Yemethen, where repeated attacks have been made on our posts. The death of the Myentzein Prince seems to be beyond doubt; several of his followers have come into Mandalay, and they declare that they saw his dead body. It is reported that the Myentzein Prince's two sisters are about to surrender themselves to the authorities at Mandalay.

Boh-Shwaydah, an important insurgent leader in the Toung-dwingyee district, has made overtures for a surrender.

A system of municipal government has been introduced in. Mundalay and its suburbs; and honorary offices, which exempt the holders from taxation, have been conferred on a large-number of Burmans. This is a judicious step, and will probably produce excellent results in Mandalay.

It has been announced, since the recent discussion in Parliament, that the Commissioners enjoy plenary powers of revision and superintendence over the criminal courts in their divisions. Owing to various restrictions this change is of little practical value. A special judicial officer for criminal cases appears to be required in Upper Burma. The numerous other duties of the Commissioners prevent them at present from giving the necessary time to judicial work.

The river is rising at Mandalay.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday Mr. Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of the indigenous tribes in Burma. He said that its object was to provide for the ejection or exclusion from the villages occupied by the Karens and indigenous tribes of Burmans, Shans, Chinese, and other strangers, who, by settling there, caused much inconvenience and constant breaches of the peace. The persons ejected would be entitled to compensation.

The embarkation of troops for Burma is now proceeding at

Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

# AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

Peports from Cabul have reached India that the Ameer is making great preparations to receive Sir West Ridgeway with proter halours.

# BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

Captain Broadbent, R.E., will be sent next winter to report on the defences of Pishin and the Khojak Pass.

[RIUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
RANGOON, SEPT. 17. RANGOON, SEPT. 17.

Intelligence from Mandalay reports that cholera is decreasing there, but the epidemic is raging throughout the district between Myingyan and Ningyan. Many deaths have occurred among the troops. At one place, held by twenty-five men of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, eight cases and six deaths occurred in twenty-four hours. The Deputy Surgeon-General and nine surgeons have arrived in Upper Burma within the last six weeks, and eight of these, including the Deputy Surgeon-General, are suffering from fever.

Brigadier-General Griffiths, in command at Bhamo, and Major Cooke, Deputy Commissioner of that place, have been recalled, owing to the failure of their expedition against Kachyen Tsabwa. Captain Adamson, formerly Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay,

Captain Adamson, formerly Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay,

will succeed Major Cooke.

# ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

(Indian Planters' Gazette.)

The early departure of Sir Rivers Thompson naturally recalls the condition of affairs in Ind's on his accession to the Bengal Guddee. Sir Ashley Eden had left the shores of India amid a perfect blaze of European and Native social fireworks, and before he reached the Sandheads the comfortable news was communicated to him that he had been appointed to a seat in the India Council.

"Ripon the Good" was just launching his famous Local Self-Government Bill, and the first strains of praise and oriental metaphor were beginning to rise from the Native Press:—

"The breezy call of incense breathing morn."

A new political morn, the herald star of which was "trembling into day" in the shape of "Lokil Sluf." There was peace within and around the borders of India, and Sir (then Mr.) Rivers Thompson extered Belvedere as quietly as any elderly Indian gentleman would move into a new residence. No doubt he had his own mental reflections as he took up his abode in the favourite residence of Warren Has.ings and looked across the grounds and moved through the rooms in which the greatest of all the moved through the rooms, in which the greatest of all the Governors-General spent some of the best years of his life. Sir Rivers Thompson entered on his duties with the experience of thirty years of Indian life behind him, and no one knew better

thirty years of Indian life behind him, and no one knew better than he that what little good he might be able to accomplish in the few years of his tenure of office could be effected only by steady application to the immediate everyday duties of his office. No one knew better than he the futility of brand new schemes for the regeneration, politically and socially, of our Aryan brethers. The thirty years of his Indian sojourn had taught him that regenera ion must have very lowly beginnings, that, to be permanent, it must reach deep down to the people themselves, and that it must take several generations to accomplish such a herinning. it must take several generations to accomplish such a beginning. Ready and anxious to aid every good cause, Sir Rivers Thompson has throughout the whole tenure of his office been distinguished for that knowledge, m deration and wisdom which go a long way to constitute a statesman of the first rank. The Rent Bill nightmare had sat on the stomachs of Bengal zemindars for years and with that manly independence which has all along marked the public life of Sir Rivers Thompson, he defended and materially aided the Government of India in passing the measure which became law so recently. It was, however, during the Ilbert Bill controversy that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor conferred on the entire European community of India obligations which it is hoped they will not willingly forget. Suffering from long ill-health when the Viceroy and his Council reached Calcutta in the December of 1883, S.r. Rivers Thompson had undergone a severe operation, and for some time his life hung trembling in the balance. Nevertheless, when the discussion on the bill came up in Council Sir Rivers Thompson was in his place day after day; wasted to a shadow, and so weak as scarcely to be able to walk alone. The plucky old Indian came prepared to make a fighting speech of some hours in duration, a task which is sometimes beyond the strength even of the most robust. The speeches he did make were marked by that clear insight, independence and modesty which have formed some of the marked features of his life.

Though the memory of things Indian is evanescent enough this generation of Anglo-Indians is not likely to forget the great personal sacrifice which Sir Rivers Thompson made to defend their rights against the harmonious-text-book-gemini Ripon and Ilbert.

In his dealings with the Calcutta Municipality, one of the most bumptious and asinine-headed in India, Sir Rivers Thompson held firmly that necessary sanitary improvements must be carried out, if not by the Municipality, then by Government at the city's expense. In his attitude towards the city fathers, the fathers of expense. In his attitude towards the city fathers, the fathers of the city of dismal and diversified stinks, Sir Rivers Thompson had the sympathy and support of the entire European community. No man has in recent years been more foully abused and bespattered with dirt by the Native Press than Sir Rivers Thompson. When he ascended the Guddee of Bengal the graduates and undergraduates of missionaries and Government Colleges, who form the gentle flock of young r aring lions of the Native Press, thought they had got hold of a "goody-goody" religious fanatic who would be pliable as wax between the palms of Oriental hyperbole and metaphor. Instead of a soft nut to crack they found a bullet between their teeth, and expectorated and vituperated nyperbole and metaphor. Instead of a soft nut to crack they found a bullet between their teeth, and expectorated and vituperated copiously. Sir Rivers Thompson, when he lays down office, more than any previous ruler of Bengal, will carry with him to his retirement the respect, esteem and admiration of his countrymen in India; and the wish which will follow him to England from the hearts of the domiciled community in India is, that the closing years of his life may be peaceful and happy, and that the ripe wisdom and experience of Sir Rivers Thompson may not be loss.

# OFFICIAL SALARIES IN INDIA. (Times of India Correspondent.)

It may be asked, (1) whether Indian salaries much exceed. English salaries for similar work: (2) whether Indian official salaries much exceed Indian private salaries for similar work. (3) whether the depreciation of Indian official salaries of late years is real, and has affected recruiting. The first question is complicated by a consideration of the compulsory needs of Indian service. It is not essential that an Indian servant should keep more horses than he requires for his work. He cannot, on the other hand, do with ut some. He can order no "cab" for eight annas to transport him to office, but he must keep his own transport. Between him and a change of air, periodically essential to his physical efficiency, his somethousands of miles, and his emcluments must enable him to cross the Gulf. The midging of that Gulf by steam only increases the temptation to cross it. It is, again, idle to ignore social instincts, or to argue that the employer of labour need not consider the standard of comfort. He must consider what the labourer will consider. Hence even inevitable matrimony involves its compul-(3) whether the depreciation of Indian official salaries of late scandard of countries. The inevitable matrimony involves its compulsory expenditure. Pare and pare away as you please the compulsory expenditure of the Indian civilian, and a residue will still remain which cannot be eliminated as an addition to the cost in India of the same article in the Euglish market. Fix the percentageof addition, and compare the Indian wage with the London wage. Whitaker's Almanack will supply enough figures and the result of a fair inquiry will dissipate the fallacy that the Indian service, even compared with the British public service, is generally overpaid. To correct the result arrived at another inquiry must be made. India requires and gets a higher standard of physical and educational efficiency than the paid public service in England, supplemented as it is by volu tary labour, secures. If any critic would inquire into the value of the Indian service as a mere financial speculation, let him select any member of it, and examine his position at school or college when he left England. Let him follow up the careers of a dozen of the civilian's colleagues in the Sixth Form or at the college scholar's table, strike leagues in the Sixth Form or at the college scholar's table, strike an average in their present wages, and compare them with the wage of the Indian civilian. I know some at least who have pursued this method with the result that they have found the conclusion that the public service in India is, from a money point of view, no longer a decent investment for a boy who can reach the top of a public school in England, or sit at the scholar's table at his college. Nor does a comparison of official salaries in India with those of private salaries shake my mistrust of the gilding with which the pins of reduced official salaries are cunningly prepared. An Accountant-General, whose civil budget estimate alone contains receipt of eleven mi lions, and an expenditure of nine millions sterling that must be checked throughout a whole province, receives its 2,750 a month. Could a manager of the Bank of Bengal be secured for that wage? The Commissioner of a whole division receives about the same. The Commissioner of a whole division receives about the same. Would the Dewau of Baroda be content with lcs? A High Court Judge receives Rs. 3,750, would even a prominent barrister count this a prize? Out of a service of 160 civilians, employed in an area of about 198,000 square miles, more than half receive less than £1,000 a year. Yet many of them have served Government for over fifteen years and cannot, though they would, resign the service. Business men in Bombay can judge whether a wage of £1,000 a year for compuls ry service past middle life is excessive, when the requisite qualifications and the necessary costs of the office are considered. The Commissioner of a whole division receives about the same. office are considered.

But the strongest and least contraverted of all arguments is the depreciation of the service in the last twenty years. It is not merely that the ru, ee has fallen, but that promotion is 80 per cent, slower than it was twenty years ago, whilst salaries are Tittle changed. There are men in the service who will finish their service before they rise to a 1 e-manent salary of £1,000 a year. Deferred promotion means delayed retirement, no savings, and general discontent. But I must not linger on this view of the marter. The critic who lightly declaims against the extravagance of official salaries, does not take the trouble to listen to the refutation. A reply to his challenge provokes personalities, and I must confess, that of all offensive small talk the monetary affairs of my neighbour disgust me most. Official wages are, however, a matter of public interest. Granted that the public are only barely satisfied with the quality of labour they now employ. A reduction of wages, inevitably involving a reduction of efficiency, is a serious matter to the employer. A friend of mine asked several of the leading schoolmasters in England whether they had noticed any depreciation in the public market for labour of the value of the Indian Civil Service. The answer was in the affirmative, and the explanation was given that the "prospects are bad." His experience may be refuted by others; all that I desire is to express the belief that the quack nostrum or that "a general reduction of official salaries will cure India's ailment." requires anaylsis by the application of the tests which I have pointed out. If these salaries can be reduced without loss of "inciency not a day should be lost in relieving the public of an unnecessary burden. But argument, and not declamation, is necessary. It is true that official life in India is in some respects more comfortable and less dangerous than it was, but it is not true that it is less expensive or more attractive. A revision of the salaries of higher appointments is perhaps possible, but many are sceptical as to whether much economy can be effected. In any case, the full facts are not before the public, and nothing short of a public commission of inquiry can produce the material upon which a final judgment can be expressed. Much is made of th

# THE AGE LIMITS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. (Pioneer.)

As regards the age question, one has only to read the minute of the late Viceroy to be satisfied that sufficient materials for forming a sound opinion on the subject do not at present exist. In order to make out a case for raising the age to 21 or 22, it has to be shown that the men obtained at present are distinctly inferior to those obtained in former days, and that the inferiority is the result of the lower age. The inferiority may be in natural abilities, or in imperfect education, or in physique. Now the fact of this inferiority has not as yet been establish d. A certain number of young Civilians have died or have been invalided, and others have proved indifferent officers. But such cases were known under the old system, and the general verdict of Provincial Government seems to be that there is not any very marked difference between the old and the young Civilians. Lird Ripon, however, was characteristically not content with this appeal to facts. He founded his advocacy of a change on general considerations, and formulated these considerations so as to support the crammers had not, as it was hoped, been defeated. Aud, secondly, that the higher age gave India a more highly educated man. His first point must be admitted, but it is not very important. The "crammer" is simply the special tutor, and the special tutor will beat the university or the public school over any course and under any conditions if the prize is such as to make it worth his while to run pupils for it. The dislike to crammers on the part of the schoolmaster is intelligible. But why the Indian Government or the India Office should seek to encourage the latter at the expense of the former passes comprehension. The second contention that the higher limit of age secures a better education is of much more weight. It looks as if it must be true, since it merely involves the proposition. It is said by English educational authorities that the lower age gives India the pick of the public schools to a degree unknown under the former system. Indeed i

raw material is more important than the polish. Another argument in favour of the lower linit of age is that the young Civilian gets to his work while he is still fresh and pliable. Bring a formed man out to India, and it is very questionable whether he will take to the country and his new life. In the case of a youth of twenty the odds are in favour of his quickly adapting himself to his surroundings. Lord Ripon would probably rejoin that this rapid assimilation is the very thing which is not wanted in Indian administrators. Throughout their career they should represent the latest phase of English radicalism, and be as detached as possible from Indian habits of thought. Whether this view will recommend itself to students of the question we know not. Certainly it has not hitherto been accepted as a principle of Indian administration. To know the country and to rule it in the light of this intimate knowledge have hitherto been the cardinal merits of Indian rulers. This policy can well stand an appeal to its results: and we hope it will be maintained in spite of any reconstructive changes which the Indian Services may undergo.

# BURMESE AND BRITISH RULE.

(Rangoon Gazette).

Ten lakhs of rupees is not a very large sum to spend on Civil Public Works in such a country as Upper Burma, but it is as much as could reasonably be expected in the first year of our occupation, and while the military and police expenditure is still so heavy. Even the expenditure of ten lakhs, however, marks a new era in the history of the country. None of the Native kings would ever have thought of putting money into circulation in this way. Their ideas of spending money all ran in the groove of increased luxury in their own palace, and every pice which could be raised over and above the actual cost of maintaining themselves on the throne went in selfish indulgence or in senseless extravagance of some kind. With ten lakhs at command a Burmese king would have increased the number of ladies in the palace, or would have loaded the existing ones even more profusely with jewels. If he were of a less amorous disposition be would have increased the number of jewelled betel-boxes and spittoons in the palace; would have added to the number of his guards, or would have invested in useless cotton mills and other machinery if he had the trading instincts of old King Min Done.

Min Done.

If he were courting popularity, or if he had somewhat more generous feelings than autocratic monarchs generally have, he might have started some great holiday and rejoicing for the people with boat-races, poays and such like things in abundance. But though this would have been a less selfish form of expenditurathan jewelled spittoons and golden cradles it is just as unproductive of any real and permanent good to the people. The more intelligent Burmese must surely think of these things sometimes, and if they do they cannot fail to note the difference. Under Burmese rule lakhs had been squandered in filling the palace with utterly useless, though expensive, lumber, which did no good to anyone. "Rooms were filled with gew-gaws and toys that no one ever looked at, and the heaps of unset rubies and sapphires were equally unproductive: while the royal babies slept no better in their golden cradles than they would have done in the humblest wooden ones. Yet, while untold wealth was thus utterly, uselessy buried in the palace, there was neither road nor railway in the country, and no means of communication whatever except those provided by Nature. In all the districts remote from the Irrawaddy the people were as hopelessly shut off from any market for any surplus grain they might grow as if they had inhabited an unknown island in some remote sea. Even the irrigation works, which had been made in former times to reclaim land for cultivation, had apparently been neglected by the later kings; and Mr. Gordon tells us that large tracts of land have actually been thrown out of cultivation.

It is surely a significant sign, and we wish the Burmese could only be brought to see its significance, of the wholly different

It is surely a significant sign, and we wish the Burmese could only be brought to see its significance, of the wholly different character of British rule, that immediately after the annexation of the country expenditure is at once turned into such channels as irrigation, roads, and railways. Sir Charles Bernard does not even wait for surplus revenue to accumulate but at once clears out the litter of expensive rubbish, jewelled spittoons, golden cradles, and unproductive machinery, which had accumulated in the palace, and begs for ten lakhs from the Indian Government to be spent in the ways which will tend most certainly to the increased prosperity and wealth of the people of Upper Burma. It would of course be quite useless to argue with the dacoits and other such gentry, who pose as the champions of a patriotic preference for Native rule; but it is surely not too much to ask that the more intelligent and better educated Burmese gentle-

It would of course be quite useless to argue with the dacoits and other such gentry, who pose as the champions of a patriotic preference for Native rule; but it is surely not too much to ask that the more intelligent and better educated Burmere gentlemon, and the Vernacular Press, should sometimes show up the contrast between the two systems of rule in such points as these. It does not need any very intimate acquaintance with political economy to see the difference which will be made, even in a very few years, if the surplus revenue is steadily turned, year after year, into such channels as rigation works, roads and railways, instead of being squandered in more ostentation, or locked up in the store-rooms of the Pa'ace. In the latter case it was dead, as

was the hoard which European peasants of former generations used to hide in an old stocking; and even as a hoard it was only valuable to the reigning monarch, being of no use even in this way to the people at large. Invested in public works it begins to benefit the people at large at once; firstly, by affording occupation to great numbers; and, secondly, by either giving them more and better land to cultivate, or by enabling them to exchange their surplus produce for the productions of other countries. We have said nothing about the British Government's much larger expenditure on maintaining and administering justice than any of the Burmese kings ever thought necessary. We have not touched on the vast difference to, the people between a Government which pays for all work done, and one which demands gratuitous labour. These things are so obvious that every one who wishes can see them. The difference between an expenditure of ten lakhs on public works and a similar outlay on jewelled spittoons and golden cradles is not so likely to strike people who have not specially studied political economy; but, the difference once pointed out, every candid person must admit that, judged by the test of consideration for the welfare of the people, the British Government is far ahead of that which it has superseded. With the disciples of Buddha, this should have the greatest weight. It is most inconsistent for a people whose creed lays such stress on works for the benefit of one's fellow-creatures, to side with a Government which did nothing for the people, against one which makes their welfare and prosperity its first care.

# MILITARY DEPARTMENTAL CENTRALISATION. (Bombay Gazette.)

It is a source of gratification even to the non-military element, It is a source of gratification even to the non-military element, though in a less degree than to the Army in general, to know that at last the Government of India and Sir Frederick Roberts are considering the best way to modify the excessive centralisation in the administration of the Army and the large departments connected therewith. Centralisation when carried to the degree that now exists not only entails on the head office of reference far more work than it can possibly do efficiently, but it strangles the sense of responsibility and self-reliance in those whose actions and suggestions are under reference. The main question which and suggestions are under reference. The main question which a scheme of decentralisation will involve will be that of the a scheme of decentralisation will involve will be that of the powers of expenditure of certain departmental officers and general officers, without being subject to voluminous correspondence with examiners, controllers, &c., in the Finance Department. The petty and irritating objection statements with which our departments are so painfully familiar may, we hope, soon be abolished, as ninety-nine times out of a hundred they mean, "You say you have incurred an expenditure of these few rupees or annas, but we have incurred an expenditure of these few rupees or annas, but we have the trust you have the trust we have a proof the second the second the second that the cannot trust you unless you produce this voucher, that voucher," &c. This frequently happens when the expenditure is incurred under the orders of superior authority, and when the expending officer is in such a position that there can be no doubt that the money was not unnecessarily spent. The red-tapeism which surrounds the Military Finance Department in the Examining offices is the Military Finance Department in the Examining offices is almost past belief, and the enormous staff of clerks who are kept up to discover mare's nests (as most frequently they turn out to be) in the accounts of commanding and departmental officers would form a small army, though of very bad material. Frequently the absurdity of the objections which are raised by the Examiners is such that one can but charitably suppose that they do not as a rule scrutinise what is brought before them to sign. The following instance is a fair example, and must not by any means be taken as more extraordinary than many of the objections. A liberal and paternal Government, knowing that soldiers wives and children after a long residence in India are soldiers wives and children after a long residence in India are likely to suffer very much from cold on nearing England in the winter months, and knowing, too, that they are not able to provide themselves with warm clothing, sanctions the issue at Bombay of certain warm article of apparel, among other things, Bombay of certain warm article of apparel, among other things, warm stockings to the women. A certain cheeseparing Examiner objected to this issue by the Commissariat Officer in Bombay on the grounds that socks were much cheaper than tockings, and that therefore socks should have been issued. Of course the objection was overruled. It is said that the reply of the Commissariat Officer to the Examiner was somewhat as follows:—"That he was surprised at the objection, as he understood the examiner was a married man, and that he should have known that the fair sex were not in the habit of wearing socks." Numberless instances of this kind might be quoted, many if possible more absurd. Now, to a certain extent, the decentralisation scheme which is in contemplation would not require such expenditure by a Commissariat Officer to be examined. A certain issue is authorised, and it de-Officer to be examined. A certain issue is authorised, and it departmental officers are given credit for honesty and doing the partmental officers are given credit for honesty and doing the best for the Government they serve, no such examination is necessary. If such examinations are necessary then our officers are not fit for the positions they toold. This indeed appears at present to be the prevailing principle—that from General Officers Commanding Divisions, through the various grades of commanding and departmental officers down to the junior Sut-Assis: nt Commissary-Generals, no one can have the slightest common

sense or honesty of purpose. It is this fatal principle which we hope ere long to see broken through and cast aside, as it strikes at the very roots of efficiency and self-reliance.

When war breaks out, Military Commanders must have the

When war breaks out, Military Commanders must have the direct control and ordering of a most enormous expenditure. Is the present system, adopted in time of peace, the best way totrain a man to understand and regulate the expenditure of very large sums in time of war? Most certainly not. But a General Officer can surely be trusted to honestly regulate expenditure without undue extravagance and waste during time of peace if he is to be trusted in time of war with very much larger powers of spending. The many heads of expenditure for military purposes may be divided into three branches: Original expenditure, within budget limits; current expenditure, which is approximately estimated for; and extraordinary expenditure. Now if the very smallest change or transfer of however small a sum from one head to the other takes place such is the financial control that it must be referred to the Government of India. Those high-officials who are supposed to keep the machinery of the Army going have really no independent authority. There-officials are the Commander-in-Chief, Commissary-General-in-Chief, Director-General of Ordnance in India, Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, and the Inspector-General of Military Works. Now, it would appear to the uninitiated that each of these very high officials, whose experience must be great, whose previous career must have been distinguished to have obtained the post, would be able to regulate and be responsible for the expenditure of his particular department, and that there would be no need for examination of accounts after having been once approved by the head of the department. Butnot. The financial control and minute criticism of expenditure is such that the accounts of each of these great departments are scrutinised and commented upon and objected to by numerous comparatively junior officers, who rejoice in the titles of Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Pay Examiner, Examiner of Commissariat-Accounts, Examiner of Medical Accounts, &c., and these individuals are quite ready to tak

That the Government should be burdened with the responsibility of every trifling question connected with expenditure into the Military Department is absurd, because the Government of India proper cannot see one-hundredth part of the references, and so the decisions are come to and orders sent forth by that portion of the Government represented by some very junior officers in the Military Secretariat, whose experience and knowledge of what is just and proper expenditure it is impossible to compare with that of the officers of high rank whom we have mentioned. We understand that with reference to the expenditure by Departmental officers, and the control to be exercised over it by General officers, the military authorities hold somewhat the following views. That the audit by Examiners should be withdrawn from certain classes of expenditure, and that there should be local account offices. That the General's order should be sufficient for certain current departmental expenditure, and there should be no audit other than that of the Controller. The system of vouchers is to be simplified; and, lastly, objection statements for small sums are to be done away with, and no objection statement is to be framed unless there is a departure from regulations. Small sums vouched for by responsible officers are not to be subjected to criticism. If these ideas ever bear fruit (from a military point of view alone), there will be an immense gain, expenditure will not be increased, an enormous amount of correspondence will be done away with, and a perpetual source of irritation and annoyance to regimental and departmental officers will be withdrawn. In other words, a system of trust and responsibility for economical expenditure will pervade the service.

# BENGAL.

GOPAL CHUNDRA DUTT has been committed to take his trial. at the next Calcutta Sessions on charges of forgery and cheating the late Rajah Maunsing of Rs. 5,000.

SIR COMER PETHERAM, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Beverley-will remain in Calcutta as the vacation Judges through the long a vacation, which begins on the 13th September. Justices Wilson, Norris, Trevelyan, and Macpherson, are about to proceed to Europe.

THE Darjeeling paper is responsible for the statement that an influential wood contractor is now under arrest at Darjeeling, on charges of treasonable correspondence with the fugitive Nepaulese princes, sons of Jung Bahadur, now at Nepal. About forty compromising letters are said to have been found on the man. He is also charged with enlisting soldiers to serve against the present dynasty in Nepal—attempting to war in fact with a friendly State. The case has not yet been settled.

THE second and third of the Commissariat cases have terminated at Calcutta, judgment in both being reserved. The fourth case on the list was struck off, owing to the absence of the

plaintiff. An opinion prevails that Government is not acting with either fairness or self-respect in taking refuge in the plea of limitation and want of jurisdiction. The Ad ocate-General's opinion would place Government above the law, for he contends that what Government does is a matter of public policy, and is therefore privilege. It should therefore, he argues, be allowed to make its own terms when availing itself of the support of private has it is felt that Government should make its terms. enterprise, but it is felt that Government should make its terms beforehand, and that to allow it to force its terms afterwards upon contractors is to take advantage of their helples position. The least that could be done when suits are brought would be to go into the evidence and decide the claims upon their merits.

Tun Indian Daily News is informed of the discovery of a large seam of coal at a place close to Mudhapore Station owned by the Raja of Punch Kote. The seam commences at a distance of not more than 134 yards from the surface, and, what is of the utmost importance, it is in the neighbourhood of a railway station.

The floods in Champaran, Tirhoot, and Darbhanga will, says a Calcutta paper, no doubt be productive of good results to the opium cultivation. Large tracts of country lying on either side of the Sikrana, Bagmutti, Pur Ganduck, and the many smaller streams which intersect those northern districts have been submerged, and the bhadai crop is utterly destroyed. These flooded tracts will, however, yield a richer poppy crop, and the ryots, eager to recoup themselves for their loss, will resort largely to the opium calcive they have done opium cultivation, as under similar circumstances they have done in other years.

# MADRAS.

LORD KINDERLEY, in his despatch of 29th July, acknowledges receipt of three letters from the Madras Government regarding the suspension of Mr. Crole, and a reference on the subject from the Government of India, says he agrees with the Madras Government that Mr. Crole conducted himself inconsiderately and in a manner by no means becoming in his official position, yet he is unable to look upon his conduct in the very serious light in which the Government viewed it. He agrees with the Government of India that it was difficult for the public to distinguish ment of India that it was difficult for the public to distinguish between proprietorship in the Riching's Estate of Mr. Sullivan, junior, and his father. It is shown that the latter had a substantial interest in the estate, and that Mr. Crole was fully justified in bringing the actual facts to the knowledge of the Government. His fault was, and a serious fault, that he used intemperate language, and made insinuations against Mr. Sullivan which were not warranted by the facts. He introduced certain imaginary grievances of his own which had nothing to do with the case. Although, therefore, Mr. Crole merited punishment Lord Kim berley cannot think him to have been so far to biame as to deserve an expension for an entire were transfer. deserve so severe a penalty as suspension for an entire year. Lord Kimberley was of opinion that the punishment which he will have undergone at the date of receipt of the dispatch will meet the requirements of the case, and thinks that the suspension should then cease. Mr. Crole should also be saved from losing during his suspension his time for persion. It would not be for the interests of the public service that Mr. Crole should be employed as soon as there is a fitting opportunity in an office cor-responding with his present rank and emolument.

THE Madras Mail says:—The Viceroy proposes to pay Mysore a visit in November or December, on his way from Ilyderabad to Calcutta; and he will probably think it well worth his while to visit the scene of mining activity in Kolar. That activity is intimately connected with the silver question which is causing his Government profound anxiety. The world's great causing his Government profound anxioty. The world's great want is the metal which is being brought to light at Kolar; and, on public grounds, Lord Dufferin will give his moral support to all enterprises in this country for increasing the world's stock of that metal. It is a suggestive fact that the pioneer mine at Kolar is at the present moment wielding for riches quarte than Kolar is at the present moment yielding far richer quartz than any mine now being worked in any other part of the world. The prospects of the field have greatly improved in the last six months, and from what he sees on the surface, and below ground, the Viceroy may be led to believe that India will very soon take high rank as a gold-producing country.

PRINCE DUSARAJ URS JEMADAR, 3rd Madras Lancers, a relative of the Maharajah of Mysore, having volunteered for service in Upper Burma, the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned his request. He joins the 1st Madras Lancers at Bangalore under orders for Burma

THE Speciator says that Colonel Bengough, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mysore Division, has received information that he has received information that he has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore force. From the great as istance he rendered to General Prendergast during the Burma expedition, Colonel Rengough showed how well he can command a brigade. In him the Bangalore division loses one of its ablest and most zealous staff officers, whose sole ambition is the welfare of the soldier.

Mr. KRISHNA MURTI, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, and great-grandson of the famous Dewan Purulaya, who was a popular candidate for the Dewanship of Mysore on the death of Runga Charlu in 1883, is to be appointed civil and sessions judge of Mysore. The appointment gives great satisfaction to the natives

of the province, with whom Krishna Murti is still a favourite for the Dewanship, which will again be vacant in February, 1888, by the expiry of the office of the present incumbent, Mr. Sheshadri lyer, the Madrassee representative.

# BOMBAY.

THE Times of India hears that a public meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay will shortly be held for an expression of opinion against any legislative enactments being deemed neces-sary in the case of infant marriages among their commuity.

A NEW company has been started in Bombay called the "Indian Railways Feeder Lines Company, Limited," with a capital of one lakh of rupees, for the purpose of constructing feeder lines to the large trunk lines wherever the present road traffic gives a prospect of present and future increased profit. The lines will be on the two-feet six-inch gauge, which, it is asserted, can be laid down at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per mile, including rolling-stock, according to the nature of the ground. The first experiment is to be tried with a line about five miles in length from the Nassik road Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Nassik city, where there is at pre-sent a considerable amount of traffic. Should this line be succcssful, the capital of the Company will be increased and other lines be undertaken.

The agitation for reform in the Bench and Bar of Bombay would have been much more popularly supported, says the *Times of India*, had it been conducted in a more dignified manner. There is undoubtedly ample room for reform, but we cannot think that the Government of Bombay have any right whatever to discuss the merits and demerits of the High Court with a body like the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The High Court is the most useful and most important institution in India, and its usefulness must be marred if Government are permitted without general censure to treat it without due respect and in a way that can only be described as "high and mighty." The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, In a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, is an irresponsible body that may discuss any possible subject, from the effects of sun-spots on the price of grain to the moral and material advantages of short length piece-goods. The Committee had a perfect right to address Government on the subject of the High Court as on any other subject, but Government out of simple respect for the Supreme Tribunal of Justice should have contented themselves with forwarding the Chamber's memorial to the Judges, with a request that the Judges would be good enough to accede to it through the Government.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

# MASOLLAM.\*

One stormy night a young man, wandering in the rocky and pathless fastnesses of Lebanon, got belated, and lost his way. It would have fared ill with him had not a Druse Chieftain taken pity on the stranger whom destiny had thus thrown in his path; so he gave him food and shelter from the rain and wind. years elapsed, and it chanced that the same youth once again repaired to scenes which had become endeared by the friendships he had found on the occasion when his life had been saved; but at this time there was war in the land, and the Druses, getting the worst of the combat, were well-nigh exterminated. getting the worst of the combat, were well-nigh exterminated. This circumstance afforded the traveller—who, being a Christian, was left unmolested—to repay the debt of gratitude. So in the midst of the fray he and a friend, with whom he was accompanied, dashed into the thick of the fight, and seizing two desolate children belonging to the house of the friendly Druse he dragged them forth, and, taking them by the hand, hid the terrified pair in a secret cave till the carnage, which had made their mothers willow and her offspring or phans, had come to an their mother a widow and her offspring orphans, had come to an end. After a while, creeping forth, the little band betook themselves to the regions of Damascus—safe and sound. Years rolled away, and the young couple were taken to Paris to receive an education befitting their position as the adopted children of their deliverer. deliverer.

Let us leave them in the midst of the shadow of obscurity which for so lengthened a period they were surrounded, and direct our attention to the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Greet our attention to the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons, where on one eventful evening there sat a lady—by far the leveliest of all those present—who came from nobody knew where, and who as time went on, and no gentleman appeared to disturb her absorbed and intense contemplation of what was going on beneath, gradually excited the curiosity of her eager companions in a very marked degree. Attention had been first called to her partly by her having secured the best seat, to the exclusion of certain ladies, each of whom thought the political position of her husband gave her a right to it, partly by the size and lustre of two diamonds in her ears, and the richby the size and lustre of two diamonds in her ears, and the richness and perfect taste of her costume, and, lastly, by the extraordinary depth and brilliancy of her large eyes as she turned

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Masollam: A Problem of the Period." A Novel. By Laurence Oliphant. William Blackwood and Sons. 1886.



them for an instant on some new-comer, revealing as she did so a face so beautiful that it was evident she must be a stranger, or with such advantages she could not have failed to take society The Gallery was on the tiptoe of curiosity, and many and manifold were the whispers amongst the surrounding ladies as to the history of the unknown visitant. But a commotion soon turned their thoughts elsewhere, for a critical division was about to take place, and the House was in that frenzy of excitement which is the invariable accompaniment of such occasions. The possessor of the diamonds, catching the enthusiasm by which she was sur-rounded, turned for explanation to a member of Parliament, who had strolled upstairs to chat with his friends? Reginald Clareville was so dazzled by the brilliancy of the gaze which accompanied the inquiry that he felt himself slightly colouring as he proceeded to afford the fair stranger the information he was so well able to give, and she on her part was no less will-ing to receive. And so he rattled away till the divison bell warned him that he must perform the most important of his legislative functions. But his interest had been aroused, and after voting he returned in company with his friend, Sebastian Hartwright, to look after the unprotected semale who had excited such curiosity in his mind. If, however, this feeling was, in the first instance, strongly felt, imagine his astonishment when in the course of conversation he forced from her an unwilling confession. sion that she had come not so much to witness the debate as to display an interest in two of the legislators—to wit, Sebastian Hartwright and Reginald Clareville! The former, being at the time in conversation with Lady Clareville, had not heard the strange avowal, but the latter, impervious as he had hitherto been to attack from the feminine armoury, became conscious that this unknown stranger was throwing a spell over him which he was at a loss to describe. Still he made a vigorous effort of will to resent the enticements of the enchantress, and muttering to himself that she was an adventuress, with sham diamonds, he proceeded to give the conversation a more repellent and chilling turn. But the Gallery was emptying rapidly, and there was no time for a war of words. So, handing the mysterious stranger into her brougham, he asked if he might be permitted to know the name of a lade with when he had no account to the name of a lade with when he had no account to the name of a lade with when he had no account to the name of a lade with when he had no account to the name of a lade with when he had no account to the name of a lade with when he had not account to the name of a lade with when he had not account to the name of a lade with when he had not account to the name of a lade with when he had not account to the name of a lade with when he had not account to the name of a lade with when he had not account to the name of a lade with the name of the name the name of a lady with whom he had passed so agreeable a -quartre d'heure. The carriage dashed off and left him standing bewildered, astonished, and unhinged, staring at a card bearing the plain superscription "Amina Masollam." Who was riche? How did she know the name alike of himself and his friend Sebastian Hartwright? Puzzling questions; aye, and bewildering is the romance which the author has presented to his readers that the history of the unknown stranger may be unravelled. We will not say more than that as the scene opens in Lebanon so it closes amongst the Druses, and add that the denouement is so utterly unexpected that not one in a

the denouement is so utterly unexpected that have the thousand will ever guess the plot.

What is to be the criticism of this most strange novel? As far as interest is concerned there is no lack of that needful accompaniment to a work of fiction, and it is no exaggeration that needful to assert that there is scarcely a chapter which is void of situation"—many of them most dramatic, all of them most romantic. Yet it must be avowed that, dealing as the tale ≺" situation " largely does with occult mysticisms and hidden secrets of the unknown world, there is such an air of mystery through its pages that the mind gets bewildered, and the reader yearns for the plain unsophisticated scenes of everyday life. As an effort of imagination Mr. Laurence Oliphant's work stands forth absolutely un procached and unapproachable, but we doubt whether it will add materially to that talented writer's reputation. But it will be read with interest, and when once commenced it is not easy to lay it aside; and, after all, this is the aim and object of a work of the hour.

HESTER'S VENTURE.\*

The deus ex machina of this story is one Herr Müllner (Anglice Milner), who, having risen from the ranks, has purchased a great-deal of property in the immediate neighbourhood of a West-country village. Being a man of enterprise, he turns the village into a watering-place, and translates his somewhat original views on the welfare of the people into bricks and mortar by erecting a theatre, with the special object of furnishing the lower classes with rational amusement, and thus keeping them out of the grog shops. Of course his every endeavour for the good of the place is opposed by one of the impracticable local boards so common in the West country (alas, not only there!) and which Kingsley has so admirably depicted in his "Two Years Ago."

Müllner has no son, and much of the story resolves itself into speculations what he will do with his wealth: the ultimate dis-

posal of which is left to be inferred rather than stated.

The villain is, as so often happens, a member of the profession so uncharitably termed the "Devil's Own." He had in earlier life been engaged in City business, and had procured the commission of a forgery and a theft, which, for the time, "set him up." The latter offence cast an undeserved slur on the character of the manager. This is none other than the father of the

\* "Hester's Venture." By the author of "The Atelier du Lys," "In the Olden Time," "On the Edge of the Storm," &c. New Edition. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.

hero, who is a literary man and artistic connoisseur of some

The ladies are numerous. First in order comes the heroine, Hester Torrington, whose grandmother (with whom she lives) is the most charming character in the book. Hester, driven from home by the unkindness of the wife of her half-brother, makes her "venture" by leaving home for London, and, as is means rarely the case with heroines in recent novels, resolves to depend for subsistence on the work of her own hands, being, though of good family, in reduced circumstances. The inevitable foil is an actress, Olivia Vane, to whom Hester had shown kindness when ill during a country engagement, and in whose stepfather's house in London she resides. Both these characters, that of the impulsive Olivia especially, are well and consistently drawn, while a touch of comedy is imparted by the airs of the stepfather, himself a worn-out actor, who is never tired of recounting his early dramatic successes.

A chance interview which took place between Hester and Berg, the villain of the piece, overheard by Olivia's aunt, rouses the jealousy of Olivia, whom Berg had been courting, and brings about a denouement, just as Hester was, from family considera-tions, about to leave London. The means and manner of this occurrence the reader must learn from the book itself.

We can unreservedly commend this volume, both as being interesting, and as one which may safely be placed in anybody's hands. The characters, too, are consistent. It would be wrong not to select as particularly good, besides those above referred to, the actively-benevolent Müllner, and Hester's no less actively disagreeable half-brother, John Torrington. The interest, too, is well sustained to the close of a story which will not fail to command many readers.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. have in their press for the coming publishing season a number of works of more than ordinary interest, especially to readers who take pleasure in the study of Indian topics of policy, history, or adventure. Amongst these books will be "Journals in Hyderabad and Kashmir," by Sir Billiam topics of policy, instory, or adventure. Amongst these books will be "Journals in Hyderabad and Kashmir," by Sir Richard Temple, edited by Captain R. C. Temple, with maps, chromo lithographs, and other illustrations from sketches by the author, who handles pencil and brush with no less facility and grace than he does the pen. Captain Lionel Trotter, who long ago won literary fame by his history of the British Empire in India, contributes, in two volumes, the "History of India under Victoria from 1836 to 1880." Professor Sidney Owen brings out a new edition of his book "India on the Eve of the British Conquest"; a new and enlarged edition of Colonel W. F. B. Laurie's "Sketches of some Distinguished Anglo-Indians" will also appear with "The Defence of Kahun—a Forgotten Episode of the First Afghan War," by C. R. Williams, and a "Memoir of Captain Dalton, H.E.I.C.S., Defender of Trichinopoly 1752-3," by Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S., author of the "Life and Times of General Sir Edward Cecil." One of the most interesting of the forthcoming books will be that from the clever pen of Captain C. B. Norman, "Colonial France: Its History, Administration, and Commerce."

"The Army and Navy Calendar." Being a compendium of general information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia and Volunteers, containing maps, tabulated statements, abstracts, &c., compiled from authentic sources. (W. H. Allen and Co.) This work of reference, made up to the close of the official year, is an annual compilation of the orgatest practical use to all conis an annual compilation of the greatest practical use to all connected with or interested in the services—Naval and Military, Militia and Volunteers. It is replete with information, selected and arranged with care and intelligence, and is a compendium which ought to command an extensive sale, for it is also a marvel in cheapness in price.

MR. CHARLES DU VAL'S book, "With a Show through Southern Africa," has secured a large popularity both at home and abroad. There will be a new issue of the cheap popular edition shortly by Messrs. Dean and Sons, former editions having been completely sold out. Mr. G. A. Sala, in "Echoes of the Week" (Illustrated London News), says: "En revanche, a brightly interesting, graphic, and humorous book is Mr. Charles Du Val's."

Books for Review.—"The Buchholz Family." (George Bell and Co.); "Incidents of Indian Life." By Rev. J. Cave Brown. (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Making of the Irish Nation." By J. A. Partridge. (T. Fisher Unwin.) (George Bell

WE had thought that missionaries of the type of Brothers Barrel and Ringletaube had been exterminated by Sydney Smith, and that the destruction of a Hindu was no longer regarded as equivalent to the creation of a Christian. It seems we were in equivalent to the creation of a Christian. It seems we were in error. According to the correspondent of a Bombay paper there is at Bangalore a mission known as Miss Anstey's Mission. A short time ago a convert to this mission was seized with a sudden access of zeal. He got hold of a Brahmin boy, brought him within the precincts of the mission house, and there shaved his skull and destroyed the Brahminical thread. It is to be hoped that the authorities will let Miss Anstey, or whoever the superintendent of the mission may be, know that conversion by the edge of the razor is as obsolete as conversion at the point of the edge of the razor is as obsolete as conversion at the point of the snord.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

# THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

THERE has been a repetition of the ancient fable; the mountain has been in labour and, as of old, the result is a ridiculous mouse. The Governor-General of India in Council writing from Simla has, under pressure of the India Office, furnished a statement showing "so far as possible" the extra annual cost upon the taxpayers of India in consequence of the annual migration of Government to that station. The time required to bring forth the information which, like the nurse's baby in Marryat's novel, is "a very little one," appears to have been the ordinary. period of nine months. In May, 1884, Lord Kimberley sent a despatch to Lord Ripon in Council informing him that an application had been made in the House of Commons for "a Return showing the annual dates since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858, of the migration of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla and the dates of its return to Calcutta; and the extra annual cost imposed upon the taxpayers of India in consequence of this annual migration of Government." The despatch stated that there was not information in the India Office to admit of the preparation of such a Return with accuracy, "including, as it should, the extra charge arising in all departments, whether military, postal, telegraph, or otherwise," and that, therefore, it was decided not to accede to the application of the House until it was ascertained how far it was in the power of the Government of India to compile such a statement. Lord Kimberley then shows considerable anxiety lest the cost of the information might be excessive, for the despatch concludes

I am of opinion that, if the complete compilation would involve a great deal of labour and expense, the statement of cost should be limited to the last few years. The dates of quitting Calcutta for Simla, and of the return to Calcutta, should be entered for the whole pericd. I shall be glad to learn how for the request can be met without undue cost

This concern about the cost of a Return which was supposed to deal with an extraordinary and excessive expenditure, involving many lakhs of rupees and extending over a long series of years, may provoke a smile from those who have been a little behind the scenes at Simla or Calcutta since the Government migration became a matter of course. Lord Kimberley's despatch of May does not appear to have drawn any reply, so a reminder was sent by him on 21st August, 1884, which drew forth a letter fromthe Governor-General in Council, but not until the 3rd February, 1885, when Lord Dufferin had succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy. This letter forwards two statements, showing the expenditure incurred in 181-82 and 1882-83,. and promises similar statements for the three years previously. The hint that the information asked for need not go back too far is taken and acted upon.

The preparation of these returns with accuracy has rendered necessary a reference to the vouchers for the charges of the various years, and the preparation of returns for earlier years would involve considerable trouble and expense. We have therefore limited the preparation of statements of cost to the last five years

To let the dead past bury its dead is a philosophical as well as a poetical advice, and we have no desire toact the part of Old Mortality-although we might do so-—in bringing again to light certain frail financial records of earlier years. The accounts of the past five years seem to have met the demand which had been made nine months previously, and with these (which were only given. to the public last Friday) the taxpayers of India must rest contented. The dates of the movements of the Government of India between Calcutta and Simla from the first migration are, no doubt, accurately recorded in the Return, but this was not the information for which the soul of the taxpayer really thirsted. The longing was for an account of the expenditure, and this has only been partially gratified; but the information, so far as it goes, is to the effect that the net annual expenditure may be taken as about four and a-half lakhs in 1879-80; five and a-half in 1830-81; five in 1881-82; five and a-half in 1882-83, and five and a-quarter in 1883-84. These amounts are arrived at after a reduction from the gross amounts in the following manner:

A considerable portion of the expenditure is paid directly or indirectly, through the officers receiving travelling allowance, to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, or to the East India Railway. A careful inquiry has shown that under the conditions on which these railways are worked about three-fourths of the amounts so paid is returned to Government, and three-fourths of the amounts paid to the Railway Companies should accordingly be deducted from the gross expenditure to arrive at the real net expenditure.

Indeed, if the revenue derived by the Railways from private traffic due to the location of the Government of India at Simla during the lot months could be calculated, and taken into account, the net expense to the State would be still further reduced, if it did not disappear altogether.

After reading this the Indian taxpayer should not only be satisfied but gratified. To show that the much-abused "Annual Migration" expenditure is an actual gain to him is a stroke of financial genius, to say nothing of financial humour.



# Official Gazette.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

# --0--CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 21.)

WHITWELL-The services of Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell are per-

manently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

CAYLEY—The services of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cayley, ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmic surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANDERS, Surgeon-Major R. C., M.D., who was appointed substantively pro tempore ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmic surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Richardson, Surgeon Major J., M.B., deputy sanitary commissioner,
2nd Circle, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as sanitary

commissioner for those provinces, substantively pro tempore, vice Deputy Surgeon-General C. Planck.

ROBERTS—The services of Captain C. J. Roberts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating cantonment magis-

MAXWELL—The services of Lieutenant R. M. Maxwell, 6th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as commandant Frontier Police Battalion, Garo Hills.

The following appointments are made in the Local Corps in Rajputana, from the date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant - Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd in command Deoli Irregular Force :-

Bell, Lieutenant J. A., officiating 2nd in command, Merwara Batta-lion, to officiate as 2nd in command of the Deoli Irregular Force. vice Lieut.-Colonel Greenfield.

COLLINS, Captain G. A., wing officer and adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, to officiate as second in command of the Merwara Battalion, vice Lieutenant J. A. Bell.

DAWSON, Lieutenant C. H., officiating wing officer Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, vice Cap tain G. A. Collins.

tain G. A. Collins.

Colvin, Lieuteuant J. R. C., Staff Corps, squadron officer 9th Bengal Cayalry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the third class, on probation, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, from the date of joining.

BULLOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel R., deputy commissioner of the third class in the Hydrabad Assigned District, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the second class from June 22, during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. C. Menzies.

absence on furlough of Colonel H. C. Menzies.

PIEROY, Mr. W. T., assistant comptroller-general, proceeded on leave on medical certificate on July 12.

KISCH—HUTTON—Mr. H. M. Kisch, B.C.S., Postmaster-General, Bengal, having been granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days, and Mr. E. Hutton having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Kisch made over and Mr. Hutton received charge of the said appointment on Aug. 14.

# MILITARY.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty'sapproval:

DEGGETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Aug. 16.
Thomas, Lieut. Colonel E. H., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in

the army from Aug. 16.

MacDougall, Lieut.-Colonel J., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Aug. 20.

Davison, Lieut. K. S., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from

Aug. 19.

COSTELLO, Surgeon-Major C. P., Medical Department, to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., C.B., promoted, dated June 30.

dated June 30.

Davidson, Sub-Conductor A., Ordnance Department, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from Jan 21.

Grant, Surgeon-Major A. G., M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 18, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.
RICKARDS, Mr. F. T., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed: RICKARDS, Mr. F. T., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from Aug. 1.

LANE, Mr. J. M., superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, from July 20.

WARDEN, Captain F., H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.), for six months, from May 13.

Minter, Captain J. S., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class (m.c.),

for 182 days.

Rowcroff, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), to Aug. 10, 1887.

Gellie, Lieut.-Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.), for two months, by the Secretary of State for India.

# BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

The Commander-In-Ollie in Annual Proposition appointments:—
GREER, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to be station staff officer, vice Captain G. P. Hatch, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated July 24.
GRIMSTON, Lieut, S. B., 2nd Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, vice Strickland, appointed to the Burma Commission.

The Commission of the Regiment wing officer on probation, 1st Bengal

MURRAY, Lieut. H. B., officiating wing officer on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

Weller, Captain A. T., wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing commander 4th Bengal Infantry, vice Hailes, wounded.

PRESSET Limit A

PRESSEY, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Beaver, deceased.

Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., officiating wing officer on probation, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice

Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Pressey.

WYNCH, Lieut. F. J. H., 10th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice-Herbert, transferred to the 22nd Punjab Infantry.

MUSPRATT, Lieut. F. C., 19th Punjab Infantry, West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated July 26.

RICHARDS, Lieut. E. W., 39th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment 1st Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Perkins, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

PEARSON—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel H. P. Pearson, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, will be placed on half pay on Sept. 7, on completion of four years' service as regimental lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

KINGSLEY—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on Aug. 29, on completion of four years' service as regimental lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on orafter that date.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following osting :-

THORNTON, Deputy General J. H., C.B., M.B., to the administrative medical charge of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Dale, M.B., tour expired.

RADCLIFF, Major F. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jubbulpore to Egypt, and join No. 2 Battalion, lat Brigade, South Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

BRYAN, Lieut. T. W. G., Royal Artillery, 2nd subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is directed to proceed from Dera Ismail Khau to Upper Burmah, for duty with No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, GREER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. Greer, Border Regiment, recently promoted from the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The officer named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

MILLAR, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

At a special examination held at Simla on July 6 the officers named

At a special examination held at Simla on July 6 the officers named below were declared to have attained the undermentioned standards in Pushtu:

NORMAN, Lieut. W. W., Bengal S.C., Higher Standard.
RUNDALL, Captain F. M., Bengal S.C., Lower Standard.
PEEL, Captain F., R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Division,
Military Works, to the Barrackpore Division.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are con-

STEWART—Allahabad division order dated July 10, appointing Lieut.

Colonel N. R. Stewart, assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as as-

sistant quartermaster-general, vice Colonel Strong, proceeded to army headquarters to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general.

Ternan—Eastern Frontier district order, dated July 5, appointing Captain A. G. B. Ternan, wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general of the district, vice

Colonel Evans, on leave.

Ballward No. 7 (Heavy) Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division Royal Artillery, dated June 2, is extended to Nov. 15.

FURLOUGHS.

MORTIMER, Hony. Lieut. G., for one year, on medical certificate, from June 18.

DAVIDSON—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. and Adjutant H. Davidson, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, dated April 19, is extended to Oct. 31.

HART, Major J., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to New Zealand for fifteen months, on private affairs.

DEANE, Captain C. A., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to England for six months, on prepart private affairs.

six months, on urgent private affairs.

Tidy, Lieut. G., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to England, for

TIDY, Lieut. G., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
VYVYAN, J. D., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.
MACTER, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 15th Bengal Cavalry), to Murree and Kashmir, on medical certificate, from July 16 to Oct. 13, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Rawal Pindi Division.
WOODYATT, Lieut. F. G., Cheshire Regiment (wing officer on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry), to Poona for six months, from Aug. 3, to study the native languages, in extension of the privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Meerut Division.
JACKSON, Lieut. C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, in extension of the leave granted him.

granted him.

granted him.

WILLIS, Lieut. Colonel J. L. N., 16th Bengal Cavalry, to remain at hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, from July 15 to Oct. 13, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave granted him.

SARTORIUS, Colonel R. W., C.M.G., V.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from Aug. 12 to Oct. 15.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. E. H., 19th Bengal Lancers, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 15, in extension of the leave granted him.

VANSITART, Lieut. E., 4th Sikh Infantry, to remain at Mussoorie, on

VANSITART, Lieut E., 4th Sikh Infantry, to remain at Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs, from July 30 to Sept. 30, iu extension of sixty days' privilege leave granted to him by the general officer commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

REID, Lieut. C. C. to remain at Muree, on m.c., from July 15 to Sept.

1, in extension of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

Calthrop, Surgeon-Major C. W., in medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Kangra, on private affairs, from Aug. 2 to Oct. 31.

Conry, Surgeon W., in medical charge 18th Bengal Lancers, to Bombay,

on private affairs, from March 28 to April 7.

# PUNJAB.

# (Punjab Gazette, Aug. 19.)

MURRAY, Mr. E. B., assistant conservator, Montgomery division, is granted three months' privilege leave from July 31.

The following reversions are ordered from Aug. 1, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. W. Shakespear, deputy corserator, 3rd grade

LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to revert to deputy conservator, 4th grade.

Tevert to deputy conservator, 4th grade.

SMITH, Mr. L. G., officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to revert to assistant conservator, 1st grade.

COPELAND, Mr. J., officiating assistant conservator, 1st grade, to revert to assistant conservator, 2nd grade.

DIACE, Mr. A. H., officiating district judge, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Aug. 12.

GARBETT, Captain C. H. V., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Sialkot, from the above date,

officiate as cantonment magistrate of Shalkot, from the above class, vice Captain Dennys.

Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de Butts, assistant commissioner, Sirsa, is appointed to perform the duties of deputy commissioner, Hissar, temporarily from Aug. 14, vice Mr. M. W. Fenton, officiating deputy commissioner, proceeding on leave.

Bean, Mr. J. D. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jullundur, during the absence of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand.

# NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

# (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 21.)

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 21.)

Harrison, Major W. P., officiating deputy commissioner, Rae Bareli, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. C. Chapman, deputy commissioner.

Bowring, Lieut. G., 17th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Fyzabad until further orders.

Davis, Mr. J. S. C., assistant magistrate, Fatehpur (on privilege leave), to officiate as magistrate and collector of Cawnpore during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

Anderson, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from leave, to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, of Allahabad during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major A. Cameron.

Lame—The services of Lieut. G. Lamb, 1st Leinster Regiment, officiating cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from the date of his making over charge to Lieut. G. Bowring.

Evans, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Etawah division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred temporarily to the charge of the Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr. W. P. Richardson, executive engineer, on privilege leave.

# CENTRAL PROVINCES.

# ( Central Provinces Gazette, August 21.)

REID—The following extract from Station Order, dated July 31st, issued by Lieut.-Colonel F. Knowles, commanding Saugor, appointing Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to the charge of the Lock Hospital, Saugor, is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

REID—Owing to the transfer of Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien, Medical Staff, to the Bombay Presidency, Mhow, Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, will assume charge of the Lock Hospital, Saugor.

Saugor

DUNNE, Mr. T. H., surveyor, 4th grade, is appointed to act as assistant settlement officer from the 1st proximo, and is posted to the Jubbulpore district.

Jacob, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., having reported his return from the three months privilege leave granted him, assumed charge of the office of inspector of schools, Southern Circle, on the 19th current.

# BRITISH BURMA.

# (British Burma Gazette, August 14.)

The following appointments are made in the Police Department:—Donson, Mr. J., to be assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, A List.

ROGERS, Mr. R., to be assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, A List.

MILLER, Mr. A. A. St. C., to be assistant of superintendent of police,

2nd class, A List.

The following transfers are ordered:

Molly, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, officiating district superintendent of police, 5th grade, from Kyaukpyu to the charge of the police of the Akyab district.

MILLER, Mr. A. A. St. C., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, from Hanthawaddy to the charge of the police of the Sittang subdivision of the Shwarvin district.

division of the Shwegyin district.

Fraser, Mr. J. S. D., officiating assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for Lower Burma.

APLIN—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. T. H. Aplin, deputy conservator of forests, from Aug. 17.

MURRAY, Mr. J. C., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the charge of the Shwegun forest sub-division to the charge of the South Tenasserim division, Tenasserim forest circle.

PALMER—Leave on private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. C. W. Palmer, deputy conservator of forests, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

TILLY—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. H. L. Tilly,

assistant commissioner, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Yandoon sub-division of the Thongwa district in addition to his other duties.

THE appointment of Superintendent of British Army Schools in India is about to be amalgamated with that of Garrison Instructor. Major Dunn, who has held the former post for many years, will retire on the 31st October next with the honorary rank of Lieutent Colonel.



# MADRAS.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

# BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

# CIVIL.

(Fert St. George Gazette, Aug. 20.)

AILSWORTH, Mr. M., M.B. and C.M., is confirmed in the grade of assis-

tant surgeon on the Madras medical establishment.

IRVINE—GIBSON—Messrs. G. D. Irvine and E. Gibson, of the Covenanted Civil Service, have been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

The undermentioned Registration Officers are appointed to be special magistrates of the 2rd class:

magistrates of the 2rd class:—

Morris, Mr. J. J., port officer, Masulipatam, to be port officer, Vizagapatam, vice Mr. Jarvis, deceased.

FLETCHER, Mr. J. H., acting port officer, Vizagapatam, to be port officer Masulipatam, vice Mr. Morris, transferred.

EALES.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. J. Eales as consular agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Madras Presidency.

Madras Presidency.

Nucent, Rev. C. P. C., to act as chaplain of Vellore.

Scorr, Mr. C., local fund engineer, to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam, in place of Surgeon-Major Thomas, who has left the station.

St. John, Mr. C. W. B., to be a 4th grade inspector in the Salt and Ablest Department from July 1

Abkari Department, from July 1.

WARD, Sub-Conductor R. W., sub engineer, 3rd grade, will officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, Bellary Division, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Fraser, R.E., or until relieved by Mr. A. H. Garrett, executive engineer.

The following promotions are made: —
WALCH, Mr. G. T., to be superintending engineer, 2nd class, from June

18, temporary rank.
BURTON, Colonel W. H., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from June 18, sub pro tem.
CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 3rd class,

from June 18, temporary rank.

from June 18, temporary rank.

McGrath, Mr. A., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted privilege leave for two months.

ALLEN, Mr. C., account, sub pro tem., Central Office, is appointed 2nd grade assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, and posted to the charge of the Distillery of Suramangalam from the expiry of the ten days' leave granted to him.

WARD, Mr. H. W., Forest Ranger, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, to act as sub-assistant conservator, 2nd grade, while in charge of the office of district forest officer. Kurnool.

district forest officer, Kurnool.

WHEELEH—The Officiating Commissary-General has granted privilege leave of absence to Sub-Conductor G. Wheeler for sixty days from Aug. 14.

# MILITARY.

WROUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel W. N., Staff Corps, to be superintendant Army Schools.

SHERWOOD, Captain T. C., to be assistant superintendent Army Schools from July 1, vice Colonel C. J. Jennings, retired.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowances

from the date specified:

from the date specified:—
DAVIES, Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, dated Aug. 15.

Weaver, Sub-Conductor (sub pro tem.) R., to be sub-conductor with permanent substantive rank, vice Sub-Conductor Carey, remanded to regimental duty, dated March 24.

Mucklow—Gillespie—Conductor (sub pro tem.) R. Mucklow, to be conductor, with permanent substantive rank, and Sub-Conductor (sub pro tem.) W. Gillespie, to be sub conductor with permanent substantive rank, vice Conductor Twohing, deceased, dated March 25.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily

at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—
SYMONS, Major W. P., South Wales Borderers, assistant adjutant-

general for musketry.

Burnows, Lieut. G. V.. Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Madras Infantry.

LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., Staff Corps. FURLOUGHS.

DAVIS, Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—
UNDERWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel T. O., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.
HOOPER, Lieut.-Colonel W. W., 1st Madras Lancers (m.c.), for one year.
ADAMS, Surgeon C., M.B. (m.c.), for one year.
BOULDERSON, Lieut. H. A. B., Staff Corps, two months (m.c.), in extension,

tension.

BEAUMONT, Mr. W., deputy superintendent, No. IV. Party, Madras Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for one year and thirteen days, from Nov. 1 next.

# (Readquarters, Ootacamund, August 20.)

The following transfers, as a temporary measure, are ordered:—
VANS-AGNEW, Lieut. J., officiating squadron officer 3rd Light Cavalry, will proceed to Bangalore for the purpose of being examined in the professional examination.

FENTON—The appointment of Captain A. B. Fenton, to be squadron commander, 4th (Prince of Wales's Own) Light Cavalry, will have effect from March 1, the date of his passing the qualifying examination.

tion.

BURROWS—Intimation having been received from Army Headquarters in India that Captain E. A. Burrows, P Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been appointed adjutant, Royal Artillery, Saugor district, that officer is directed to proceed to Jubbulpore, to take up the duties of his appointment.

Moleon—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain R. G. McLeod, just promoted to that rank, from N Battery to 1st Brigade, has been posted to P Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery.

Artillery.

Fonds, Lieut. L., Q Battery, 1st Brigade, is appointed to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery. Eastern District.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following alterations

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following alterations amongst Royal Artillery officers are notified:—
BROADFOOT, Major A, M. Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to I Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, vice Major Lloyd, appointed to the staff.
RICH, Major C. C., just promoted to that rank from E Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has heen posted to No. 6. Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division Royal Artillery, vice F. M. Robinson, retired.

AWFORD, Captain E. E. M., 1st Madras Lancers, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to rejoin his regiment without delay for service in Buima

Burma.

CLOUGH—BENSON—Captain A. H. B. Clough and Lieut. T. C. Benson,
2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, are directed to rejoin their
battalion, under orders for Burma. The former officer will proceed
to Kamptee and the latter will accompany the details from Wellington, who are declared medically fit to rejoin their battalion.

ENSOR, Lieut. J. H., 12th Lancers, doing duty at the depôt, Wellington will reign his regiment.

ton, will rejoin his regiment.

Buchanan, Lieut. K. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, and a direct probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation.

Dobbie, Lieut. W. H., wing officer 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Captain J. W. Parker, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

The undermentioned officers will be attached to the regiments noted

The undermentioned omcers will be attached to the regiments noted opposite their names until further orders:—

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F., wing officer 4th Pioneers, to 1st Pioneers.

BERNARD, Lieut. E. H., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., 32nd Madras Infantry to 12th Madras Infantry.

KELLIE, Lieut. A. H., wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, to 17th

Kellie, Lieut. A. H., wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, to 17th Madras Infantry.

Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., wing officer 11th Madras Infantry (now doing duty 8th Madras Infantry), to 17th Madras Infantry.

Thomas, Lieut. F. H. S., wing officer (on probation) 15th Madras Infantry (now doing duty 28th Madras Infantry), to 17th Madras Infantry.

Lowny, Lieut. W. H., wing officer (on probation) 10th Madras Infantry, to 23id Light Infantry.

Mason, Lieut. H. E. M., wing officer 20th Madras Infantry, to 25th Madras Infantry.

Madras Infantry.
GREENAWAY, Captain T., wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry, to 30th.

Madras Infantry.

Johnson, Lieut. T. S., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem, 31st
Light Infantry, to 30th Madras Infantry.

Hamilton, Lieut. C. M., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, doing
duty at the depôt, Wellington, will join the wing of his battalion at

Madras
SYMONS—FENTON—BURROWS—Major W. B. Symons, assistant adjutantgeneral for musketry, Captain A. B. Fenton, 4th (P.W.O.) Light
Cavalry, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore
Force, and Lieut. G. V. Burrows, wing officer 14th Regiment
Madras Infantry, are directed to proceed to Burma, their services
having been placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief
in India for Staff employment there.

# BOMBAY.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

# BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

# MILITARY.

(Rombay Government Gazette, Aug. 26.)

HILL, Lieut. J. B., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed

a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from Aug. 14.

The undermentioned officers, transferred from the Bengal Medical
Staff, are brought on the strength of the British troops in the Bombay
command from the dates of their arrival in this Presidency, as shown

command from the dates of their arrival in this Presidency, as shown against their names:—
O'Brien, Surgeon-Major T. M., Aug. 9.
FORD, Surgeon R. W., Aug. 10.
CREAGH, Surgeon G. W. B., Aug. 5.
RUSSELL, Surgeon A. F., M.B., July 29.
JONES, Surgeon F. W. C., M.B., Aug. 16.
SHARPIN, Venerable Archdeacon F. L., M.A.. is granted special leave

for six months, on very urgent private affairs, from Oct. 1.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is please to make the following appointments

Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

fantry.

BROOME, Lieut. R. D., wing officer and officiating adjutant 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Preston, seconded on appointment to the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

HATERELL, Lieut. W. G., officiating wing officer 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

McCausland—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Major M. F. McCausland, E Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, is to be promoted to lieutenant-colonel on half pay on Aug. 27, that officer is directed to proceed to England at once. Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, all bandmasters of the British service returning to England for retirement, &c., must be sent home by troopship early in the season so as to admit of their successors being sent out to India by one of the troopships in the season.

FURLOUGHS.

LACY, Major W. C. J., East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Poona and Bangalore, from Sept. 29 to Dec. 1, on private affairs.

STEELE, Captain L. L., to Poona, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 1, on private

Powis, Major H. H., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, from Sept. 5 to Jan. 29, 1887, on medical certificate.

# INDIA OFFICE.

## SEPTEMBER 17.

# ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Benyal Estab.—Maj. E. R. Eleut. Col. A. FitzGerald, Iuf., Surg.-Maj. Hugh Johnstone, Lieut. G. S. Goldsmid, S.C., Capt. F. D. Welchman, S.C., Surg. John O'Neill, M.D. Surg.-Maj. Joseph O'Brien, M.D., Lieut. S. M. Renny, R.A., Lieut. C. Wood, R.A., Maj. W. J. Engledue, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. W. Smart, R.E., Lieut. Col. W. W. Hooper, Cav., Surg. Chas. Adams.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. -- J. S. Wildeblood, Surg. J. O'Neill. Bombay Estab. -- G. Druitt, D. McCuppin.

# EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

# MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. D. O'C. Raye, one month.

Madras Fitab.—Maj. D. Heming, Inf., two months.

Bombay Estah.—Surg.-Maj. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., six months;
Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., six months; Surg.-Maj. R. Boustead, till 18 Feb. 1877.

Bengal Estab.—C. Hill, four months' furlough; C. A. Martin, one month's furlough; J. Lambert, three months' furlough; T. H. Biggs, two months' furlough; M. J. Monckton, four week's furlough and to return; J. C. Douglas, one week's extra special leave; J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), three months' s.c.; R. C. Williams, three months' s.c.; R. Ewing, six months' special leave, commuted to eight months' furlough.

furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. N. Atkiuson, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. J. Lord (Cov.), six months' s.c.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN.

# MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. V. Philpotts, R.E., Maj. F. J. Home, R.E., Col. S. J. Browne, S.C., Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., S.C., Maj. A. de C. Rennick, S.C., Surg.-Maj. P. Cullen, Lieut.-Col. T. Shepherd, S.C. Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. E. Atkinson, S.C., Capt. H. A. B. Boulderson, S.C., Lieut. J. H. Smith, S.C. Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hogg, Cav., Lieut.-Col. H. N. Reeves, S.C., Maj. C. M. Browne, Inf.

Bengal Estab.—R. S. Whiteway (Cov.), T. E. D. Innes, S. H. Hennessy, T. Drysdale, P. G. Melitus (Cov.), G. A. Grierson, E. L. Gramatyki, H. H. Gahan.

Madras Estab.—A. S. Russell.

Eombay Estab.—J. E. Down, E. V. Mackay, S. M. Fraser (Cov.).

THE Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have accepted a tender from the Peninsula and Oriental Company for the conreyance of the India and China mails during a period of ten years from Feb. 1, 1888. Under this new contract the mails are to be conveyed from Brindisi vid the Sucz Canal, instead of being forwarded overland from Alexandria to Sucz as heretofore, and that while the rate of speed will be higher than under the present system, the amount of subsidy will be considerably below that now paid.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

# ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 9, Paramatta (s), Bombay.—10, Crown of England.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 16, Nedjed, Cardiff. CALCUTTA.—Sept. 10, Camperdown, Cardiff.

# DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 11, St. Kilda, Calcutta; Rothesay (s), Bombay.—15, Algoma (s), Bombay; Peveril (s), Bombay.—16, Rohilla (s), Bombay. CALCUTTA.—Sept. 13, British Empire, London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

steamers:—

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain Pollock and two Misses Pollock, Miss M. Bland, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Colonel Laird, Mr. Heyden and child, Mrs. Meares and infant, Mr. M. Zaeslin, Mrs. John Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Cuuningham Hudson, Mrs. Cams, Mr. Sydney Roberts, Mrs. Digby. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Prange. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve, Mr. W. Logan, Colonel and Mrs. De Próe and maid, Capt. Roubell, Mr. Monteath, Mr. G. A. G. Shaw, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Herbst, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. Glover, Mrs. H. P. Picot, Lieut. Russell, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. H. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. H. R. Ward, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Surgeon-Major McNally, Mr. H. J. Pratt, Major Wilson, Mr. C. E. Pierse, Mr. G. LeMaistre, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Mr. S. W. Jarvis, Mr. F. A. Assmann, Mr. C. Gouldbourn, Dr. A. J. MacLaughlin, Mr. J. A. Kinnison, Major Collingwood, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Sim, Mr. J. Soares.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer, Mr. and

Gunarson, Mr. Sim, Mr. J. Soares.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer, Mr. and three Misses Kennedy, Mr. L. Barbera.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Major Wintle, Mr. and Mrs. Veal, Mr. A. Nicholoni.

Chandler, Major Wintle, Mr. and Mrs. Veal, Mr. A. Nicholoni.

S.s. Chusan, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Sept. 30; from Brindisi, Oct. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Surgeon-Major L. C. Manney, Miss Bolland, Miss M. Bolland, Miss Pierson, Mrs. and Miss Hugh-Rowlands, Mr. Gilbert Hawtrey, Mr. W. O. David. From Venice: Mr. R. Sewell. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Lonsdale.

For Calcutta: Mrs. G. Toynbee and infant, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hill and two infants, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum, child and infant, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Mrs. Windrum, child and infant, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. W. Bryant, Mr. C. J. Budge, Mr. J. Shaw, Miss Dowson, Mr. J. B. Keith, Mr. G. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock. From Brindisi: Mr. Harcourt, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bulteel, Capt. A. B. Blackburn. From Brindisi: Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Wigram.

For Malta: Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Forster, Miss Kerrick, Mrs. Geoghegan, Mr. Hutchins, Miss A. Stevens, Miss Wheatley, Miss Oates, Miss H. Smith.

For Aden: Miss Heyland.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. James White, Mrs W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady I aker, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. F. W. M. Holliday, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Carne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. T. C. Leyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. G. L. Searight, Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Grey, Mr. R. Ewing, Mrs. Tollemache and niece, Mrs. Story, Mr. E. R. Smeetham, Mr. and Mrs. John and family, Mr. A. Leith, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cummaskey, Mrs. Emerson, Dr. and Miss Tyler, Mrs. Couldrey, child and infant, Lieut. R. P. Warren, Mr. James Moore, Capt. Carew, Mrs. Rhodes Morgan. From Brindist: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Sulivan, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. Karpiles, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Mulrany, Mr. B. R. Russell, Surgeon H. Greany, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dalby, Mr. W. Westland, Mr. Ludlam, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. T. J. Dis, Mr. J. Horue. From Sucz. Mr. Greige, From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern, Mr. C. H., Mrs. and Miss Spitta, Mr. M. H. Ullah, Mr. J. C. Douglas.

For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Williner White, Mr. F. H. Collingridge, Mrs. Maxwell Hyslop, Mr. J. Robertson, Mrs. Parin and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Wynne.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law, Rev. John Wats

Evelyn and Lady Baring and two sons, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Hooker.

S.s. Ballaarat, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Oct. 14; from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. O. T.

Barron, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moran and infant, Rev. A Ramsey, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Dun, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Mr. Leckie, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Kough, Miss Martin, Mr. Potter, Mr. Midwood, Miss Blowers, Mr. B. T. Suffrein, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. H. H. A. Walsh. From Brindisi: Mr. Kennedy, Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Erskine, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. N. M. Horsford, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Mrs. Cleghorn, Capt. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. R. D. Keith, Mr. C. Andreae, General W. A. Gib, C.B., Capt. Malet, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Rev. A. Britten, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Loch, Surgeon - Major Raye, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Macnaghten, Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. Barker, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. Addane, Miss Briscoe, Mr. John Cator, Mr. John Gosling, Miss Monk and sister, Mr. A. Izat, Miss Henvey, Mr. E. St. G. Naye, Miss Brownrigg, Mr. J. W. Vanderzie, Mr. Jones, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. H. McCormack, Colonel Trevor, Major E. R. Elles, Mr. W. T. Hall, Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Mr. J. W. Fido, Mr. Mondy, Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. F. Place, Mr. McCracken, Mr. T. Anderson. From Venice: Colonel Walter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burkitk, Mr. Elliot, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gallois, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Forbes, Mr. F. Hartman, Mr. G. B. Stacey.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Saunders, two ladies, two infants and nurse, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Mrs. Birch and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Denham Parker, Mrs. Dewar and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Pegler and two children, Mrs. Schalch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. B. H. Carew, Mr. R. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Mrs. Osmond, Miss Osmond, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Kisch and two infants, Mr. Macleod, Miss Whiffin, Mrs. A. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Duncan, Jun., Miss Duncan, Miss Warburton, Mr. Wilbor, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Mr. Apcar, Mr. G. and Miss Field, Mr. H. Meyer, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr. F. M

For Colombo: Mrs. Frazar, Mrs. R. S. Fraser, Mr. Huntley Thring, Mrs. Turner, Miss Miller, Misses Baker, Mrs. Arthur and two children. From Brindisi: Mr. W. L. Strachan.

For Madras: From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Berry.

For Port Said: Mr. F. C. Hasleden, Mr. T. A. Cook.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 25.

For Kurrachee: Colonel Fred Humfrey, Mrs. Ward and two children, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. H. Grey, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Sanford, Mr. Robert Shepherd, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Grimshaw and four children, Miss M. H. Shuttleworth, Major and Mrs. Abbot, Miss Plummer.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Marsh, Mr. John Gemmel, Mr. Arthur O. Lord, Mr. Thomas Highs, Mr. G. F. Simpson, and Capt. G. F. Shepherd

Shepherd.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Tarraut, Dr. and Mrs. A. Tomes and two children, Mr. A. C. Elliot, Mr. R. E. Palmer, Miss M. Martin, Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed, Mr. Hector Mackenie, Capt. R. Henderson, Mr. J. Christie, Mrs. Birch, Miss March, Miss Bruce.

For Colombo: Mr. T. E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright and two children, Mr. Dawson, Mr. John Nicolls, Capt. W. Maturin, R.A., Mr. John Nicolls.

two children, Mr. Dawson, Mr. John Nicolis, Capt. W. Maturin, R.A., Mr. John Nicolis, Eor Madras: Miss Warrach, Miss Thomson, Misr Coy, Rev. and Mrs. H. Little, Miss Hudson, Mr. W. B. Riddoch, Rev. Charles Mason, Major and Mrs. R. Stokoe, Lieut. J. H. Smith, Rev. W. H. Soper, Rev. E. Woodward, Mr. H. C. Owen, Mrs. Baddeley, Mr. W. H. Moore. For Port Said: Mrs. Elwin Palmer.

For Malta: Mrs. Davies and two children, Miss Marsden, Mr. and

Mrs. G. King.

# Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Fer s.s. Clan Matheson, sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 12.

For Port Said: Mr. B. Bradley.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Smith, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. H. P. Esde-White, Mrs. A. Jacob, Miss Jacob and Miss A. Jacob, Mr. G. O. Kekewich, Mr. E. M. Leaf, Mr. J. A. Silver.

For Madras: Mr. W. A. Bradley, Mrs. Paesler and two children, Mr. R. C. Carey, Capt. B. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gompertz and child, Mr. T. Bennett, Mr. C. E. Masson.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sabour, Master Otto Sabour, Mr. J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forbes-Errington, Mr. H. E. T. Turner, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. F. Large, Mrs. E. Oliver, Mr. R. Knott, Mr. R. B. Sim.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, sailed Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Dr. G. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries, Mr. H. V. S. Baker, C.E., and Mrs. Baker.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Sept. 25.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter, Rev. and Mrs. Hobart and child.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, to sail Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. Manton, Mrs. Clayton Lane.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. Elliott, two children and nurse. For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Miss Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. and Mrs. Thomas.

For Madras: Mr. G. Holyrood Doveton and Mrs. Doveton.

For Calcutta: Mr. Arthur J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, Aug. 24.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, Aug. 24.
From London: Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. D. Picken, Mr. D.
Christie, Miss Propert, Mr. C. Naidoo, Mr. R. Roscoe, Capt. Bason,
Surgeon W. Crooke, Surgeon C. Walsh, Surgeon W. Squire.
From Malta: Mr. Hudson, five ladies and two gentlemen.
From Suez: Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams, Colonel Wilson, Mr. C.
E. Pitman, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Capt. Hext,
R.N., Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. T. Rawlins, Mr. Campbell Thompson,
Major Sir G. de Larpent, Mr. James Smith, Mr. James Duffus, Major
J. Hill, Mr. A. McK. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. W. G.
Bligh, Dr. E. De Souza, Colonel Gowar, Mr. H. Edward.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Paramatta, Capt. Anderson, Sept. 9. From Calcutta: Mrs. W. Osmond, Mrs. Prestage, Mr. M. F. Ager, Major and Mrs. Engledore and family, Mrs. Clarke and three children, Mrs. and Miss Downing.

From Madras: Colonel W. W. Hooper, Mr. Weinmann, Dr. C.

Adams. From Colombo: Mr. J. R. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Waring and infant. From Malta: Mr. Appleyard, Mrs. Harley, Mrs. Akcam and son, Mr. Amley, Colonel Morgan.

# .PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, left Bombay, Aug. 31. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and infant, Lieut.-Colonel M. F. H. McCausland, Mr. Carter.
For Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Grant, Mr. Goss, Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Capt.

Brooker.

For Venice: Mr. Kirkpatrick. For Suez: Mr. A. Haffter. For Aden: Mrs. Bai Awabai, Mr. A. B. Gardener.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Lawada, from London, Sept. 11. For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. J. R. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Moore. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Yardley and two children, Miss Yardley, Mr. R. Bates, Mr. G. Goss, Mr. H. Farrell, Mrs. Kendall, Mr. A. Koeltlitz, Mr. M. Sellars, Mr. T. Costello, Mr. J. Burgess. For Malta: Rev. J. Scoles.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, from Liverpool, Sept. 15. For Bombay: Mrs. Christie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gillon, two children and infant, Lieut. Colonel E. G. and Mrs. Battiscombe, Mr. and Mrs. Horbury and infant, Mr. J. M. Kerr, Mr. E. Welshman, Miss Budden, Mrs. Wilson, child and ayah.

Per P. and O. s.s. Robilla, Capt. Barratt, from London, Sept. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Fennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Tayler, Major Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Caldecott and child, Miss Caldecott, Mr. Casey, Miss Sellon, Mr. T. O Brien, Mrs. Jerdon, Capt. G. C. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. T. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn and two children, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. Mr. J. W. Hall, Mr. M. S. Grieve, Mrs. Murray and two infants, Mrs. Crimmins, Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. W. C. Sheridan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Miss D. Saunders, Capt. J. Hansen, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Richmond, Mr. J. T. Coles.

For Port Said: Capt. Nettleship, Mr. W. J. Compton, Mr. Kent, Mr. Per P. and O. s.s. Rohilla, Capt. Barratt, from London, Sept. 16.

Mr. J. T. Coles.
For Port Said: Capt. Nettleship, Mr. W. J. Compton, Mr. Kent, Mr.
H. H. Pinding, Mr. Easson, Rev. Mr. Hirst.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Friend,
Capt. E. Gaussen, Mr. T. C. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. H. D. Marshall, Mr.
Aquilura, Mr. H. T. West, Surgeon Lightfoot, Surgeon G. F. Dean,
Mr. R. Kenneth, Mr. Tood, Mr. Barbera, Mr. Bugeya, Mr. Xinerie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Shafter Hunt, Miss M. K. Hunt, Major-General J. W. Jones, Rev. W. Powell, Mr. Thos. Borham, Mr. W. W. Bedcock, Mrs. Selman.

Mrs. Selman.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and two children, Major Sir Charles Larcom, R.A., Lady Larcom and child, Professor W. M. Hunneybunn, Mr. G. W. T. Prowse.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Christie, Mr. Arthur Playfair, Mr. A. J. Bolton. Mr. Charles Robertson, Miss Lukis, Mrs. L. Johnson and three children, Mr. E. Jones, Mrs. Tagg, Mr. A. Herklots, Mr. J. H. Patterson, Mrs. Hodge.

Hodge.
For Suez: Mrs. Noel H. Beyts and child.
For Colombo: Mr. Evans, Miss Rogers, Mr. P. S. Finch, Miss M. C.

For Port Said: Dr. and Mrs. Mackinnon.



The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Rome, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Sept. 7. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Le P. Pugh, Colonel G. P. Rowcroft, Mrs. Carey, Mr. A. Howlett, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. Todd Naylor, Capt. and Mrs. Deane, Major O. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Desire, ..... For Venice: Mr. Letizen.

Per s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Sept. 14. For Marseilles: Mr. Hart and child, Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. E. I. Trevelyan, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Captain Pitt, R.E. For Brindisi: Mr. G. E. Parks, Mr. Justice Norris.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmonds, sailing on Sept. 24. For London: Mr. Mahomed Sudirudin Khan. For Brindisi: Colonel Chester, Miss Chester, Mr. Shirloy Tremearne.

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
Euphrates	1886.	_	_	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	188 <b>6.</b> 6 Oct
Serapis	22 Sept.	Q'stown. 24 Sept. Q'stown.	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	21 Oct
Crocodile	6 Oct.	8 Oct. Q'stown.	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov
Euphrates		— Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.		5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb
Euphrates		_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar
Serapis	23 Feb.	- 1	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar

# HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates	1886. 16 Oct. 30 Oct. 13 Nov. 26 Nov. 1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb. 19 Mar.	27 Oct. 10 Nov. 24 Nov. 7 Dec. 12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar.	29 Oct. 12 Nov. 26 Nov. 9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr.	2 Nov. 16 Nov. 30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr.	1886. 11 Nov. 25 Nov. 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan. 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

# HOME.

# BIRTHS.

CURTIS-Sept. 12, at 2, Perham-cresent, West Kensington, S.W., the wife of Sir Arthur Colin Curtis, Bart., of a son.

Drincqbier—Sept. 8, at the Red Lion Hotel, Ramsgate, the wife of

Adolphe Drincqbier, of a son.

Matrin.—Sept. 15, at Willoughby Cottage, Tottenham, the wife of
E. L. Martin, of a daughter.

TOPHAM.—Sept. 15, at Ifield, 16, Prince Arthur-road, Hampstead,
N.W., the wife of Frank W. W. Topham, Esq., of a daughter.

# MARRIAGES.

BATTEN—HALL—Sept. 8, at Freiburg, in Baden, Alan C. Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, third son of the late J. H. Batten, Esq., K.C.S., to Lilian Alfreda, third daughter of Major-General C. H. Hall, B.S.C.

BEECHEY—DALTON—Sept. 15, at St. George's, Hanover square, by license, T. Beechey, of Bournemouth, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Dalton, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., formerly of Cheltenham and Bournemouth.

and Bournemouth.

Comyns—Garrett—Sept. 15, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Comyns, youngest son of the late Alexander Comyns, of Ardcuanie, Kingstown, Ireland, to Ethel Harriet, eldest daughter of Major Newson D. Garrett, R.A.

PEACEY—CALLUND—Sept. 14, at St. Nicholas' Church, Rochester, the Rev. William John Peacey, second son of A. T. Peacey, of Holloway, to Annie Sophia, eldest daughter of T. Callund, of Rochester.

## DEATHS.

CARTER-Sept. 11, at Hunsdon, near Ross, Herefordshire, Lucy, wife of Captain Vernon B. D. Carter, only surviving daughter of the late Or Captain Vernon B. D. Carter, only surviving daugnter of the lat Wm. John Charlton, Esq. COMBES—At Alderman Stephen's Almshouses, Old Market-stree

Bristol, Margaret Coombes, relict of Hugh Coombes, and youngest daughter of Captain William Murray, of Bristol, in her 92nd year.

CURRIE—Sept. 13, at 14. Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, Major-Genera Robert Hamilton Currie, late 36th (Dorsetshire) Regiment, aged 87.

FAWCITT—Sept. 13, at Dunholm, Acton, W., Thomas Fawcitt, late of

FAWCITI—Sept. 13, at Dunholm, Acton, W., Thomas Fawcitz, are of H.M.'s Civil Service, aged 73.

Grant—Sept. 12, at The Grove, Blofield, Norfolk, Colonel Augustus Drummond Grant, late Commandant of the 17th M.N.I., aged 48.

RATHBONE—Sept. 9, drowned in Derwentwater, Edward L. W., fourth son of William Rathbone, M.P., of Green Bank, Liverpool, aged 27.

WEST—Sept. 5, at Walton on-Thames, William T. West, for many years in the P. and O. Co.'s Service, aged 61.

# INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BADDELY-Aug. 19, at Landour, the wife of Major P. Baddely, R.A.,

BAYLEY—Aug. 21, at Mysore, the wife of George Henry Bayley, Esq., C.E., Indian Public Works Department, of a son.
GOULDING—July 30, at Spring Dell, Murree, the wife of F. Goulding,

of a daughter. HILLIARD—Aug. 17, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. W. R. Hilliard, Royal Engineers, of a son. HUTCHINS—Aug. 19, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergeant Henry D. W.

Hutchins, Commissariat Department, of a son.

Mackay—Sept. 10, at Calcutta, the wife of James L. Mackay, of a

daughter.

daughter.

MAUDUIT—Sept. 9, at Secunderabad, the wife of Frank Rowley
Mauduit, Lieut. 3rd Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

MEADOWS—Aug. 17, at Dacca, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. J. W.
Meadows, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter, prematurely.

MILLS—Aug. 21, at Madras, the wife of J. Mills, V.S., 1st Class Army
Veterinary Department, of a daughter.

MONCREIFFE - Sept. 13, at Simla, the wife of T. G. Harry Moncreiffe,

of a son. MULLALY-Aug. 20, at Coonoor, Madras, the wife of Fredk. S. Mullaly,

Esq., of a so PRICE -Aug. 16, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Price, of a

Taylor.—Aug. 21, at Murree, the wife of Rev. J. Taylor, M.A., B.D., Chaplain of Rawal Pindi, Murree and out-stations, of a daughter.

WALLER—Aug. 14, at Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor F. Waller, H.R.S. Factory, of a son.

WILTSHIRE—Aug. 14, at Karwar, the wife of C. P. B. Wiltshire, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

# MARRIAGES.

Anderson—James—Aug. 20, at Almora, Rolland F. H. Anderson, 3rd Goorkhas, to Emma Willmore, daughter of Major L. H. S. James,

BALFOUR—SIMPSON—Sept. 1, at Christ Church, Simla, Captain Alfred Balfour, Highland Light Infantry, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, to Frances, eldest daughter of Surgeon General B. Simpson, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. GILBERT—RAYNER—Aug. 18, at Calcutta, Walter R. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., to Annie, daughter of the late G. Rayner, Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer. Accounted—Bliss—Aug. 10, at Christ Church, Simla, R. G. Mac-Donald, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to Beatrice Mary, only daughter of H. W. Bliss, Madras Civil Service. MACDONALD-

# DEATHS

Bell--Aug. 19, at Sultanpore, Oudh, H. W. Bell, late Adjutant of the 5th Oudh Frontier Police Cavalry and Oudh Police, aged 62.

CAMPBELL--Aug. 15, at Assam, N. Hamilton, the infant son of Surgeon R. N. Campbell, M.B.

Surgeon K. N. Campbell, M.B.

GEORGE—Aug. 3, at Glen Aber, Bambalapitya, Colombo, Claud Harry
Percival St. George, the dearly-loved and only son of Major H. H.

St. George, O.S.D., and Agnes St, George, aged 11 months.

HECHLE—Aug. 6, at 10, Middleton-row, Calcutta, James Hechle,
Solicitor, in his 58th year.

HILLIARD -Aug. 18, at Simla, R. William, infant son of Lieut. W. R.

Hilliard, R.E.

JOHNSON—Aug. 19, at Simla, William Johnson, late Assistant Registrar, N.W.P. High Court, aged 77. PRICE—Aug. 23, at Allahabad, Staff Sergeant B. Price, Ordnance

Department, aged 31.
WILLIAMS—Aug. 30. at Colombo, Agnes, wife of the Hon. George S.
Williams, Ceylon Civil Service.

ILSON—Aug. 22, at Simla, Florence Mary, infant daughter of Captain W. B. Wilson, D.A.A.G.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—The committee for the reception of the Colonial and Indian visitors have now concluded their work, so far as the organisation and carrying out of excursions and entertainments are concerned. The office will, however, remain open at No. 6, in the "Old London Street," until the close of the Exhibition, and the list of visitors can be consulted there on application to the secretary.



# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN V. C. TONNOCHY, 4th Sikh Infantry, and Lieutenant H. O'Donnell, 44th Bengal (Sylhet Light) Infantry, have been appointed to the command of the Punjab and Assam Police Battalions, which are now being raised for service in Burga.

Colonel Harris, Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, acts for Colonel Collett as Deputy Adjutant-General.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NORMAN has been brought on the permanent staff as Brigadier, vice Brigadier General Dandridge, promoted to major-general. Brigadier-General Le Mesurier will act for General East at Saugor, while General Wilkinson returns to the Presidency on the Duke of Connaught's arrival in India to assume command of the Rawul Pindi division.

COLONEL LOCKHART left Mastuj, in Chitral, on the 7th ultimo, COLONEL LOCKHART left Mastuj, in Chitral, on the 7th ultimo, on horseback, and reached Murree, a distance of 520 miles, on the 24th. The average for each day was just over thirty miles. Four high passes (Chamarkand, Hatupir, Kamri, and Trahal), some under snow, were crossed; and many swollen streams forded or passed over by means of rope-bridges, the ponies swimming across as best they could. The colonel rode one pony the whole distance from Mastui to Gilgit thanks onward he had to trust distance from Mastuj to Gilgit; thence onward he had to trust to chance ponies picked up at villages on the route, and when these were not available a stage had to be done on foot. Three. and sometimes four, ordinary marches were done in a day; the only shelter at night was a blanket stuck up as a tente d'abri; while the only food was such as the villagers could furnish. The colonel's only companions were a Cashmeree and a Chitrali

It has been notified in Orders that the Garrison Surgeoncy of Fort William has been abolished from the 1st of August.

THE Mackenzie pattern equipment for Native Cavalry has been found unsuitable.

Colonel Cox, 15th Madras Infantry, succeeds Colonel Griffith as Brigadier-General at Bhamo.

A MEDICAL board having pronounced Colonel Cherry, commanding the 1st Madras Lancers, to be physically untit for active service, he proceeds to England. Major Hope, second in command, is proceeding in command of the regiment to Burma.

THE following officers have been appointed to the command of military posts in Burma:—Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, 6th Punjab Infantry; Captain F. M. Rundall, 9th Bengal Infantry; Lieut. H. L. Custance, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; Lieut. S. Willcock, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment; and Lieut. P. A. N. St. T. Wood, 98th Rembay Infantry L. Wood, 28th Bombay Infantry.

The troops ordered to return from Burma in October are:

3-1 South Irish Division Royal Artillery, which will be stationed at Jutogh; the 2nd Madras Lancers to Bangalore; and the 3rd Madras Light Infantry. The destination of the remaining regiments from Madras now in Burma will depend on the state of affairs in that province at the end of the cold season; but it is considered desirable that as many as possible should be brought back then. The troops which will return at the end of the cold weather are: 7-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery; 9-1 Cinque Ports to the Murree hills; the Hazara Mountain Battery to Abbotabad; one company Bengal Sappers to Rurki or Pindi; the Liverpool Regiment to Fyzabad; the Royal Welsh to Lucknow; the Somerset Light Infantry to Belgaum; the Hampshite Regiment to Secunderabad; the 2nd Bengal Infantry to Dinapore; the 11th Bengal Infantry to Fyzabad; the 26th Punjab Infantry to Meerut; and No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery to Poona. It is hoped also that the 1st Bombay Lancers may be able to return to Poona at the end of the cold weather.

The long-expected Nordenfelt gun, which was subscribed for THE troops ordered to return from Burma in October are :-

THE long-expected Nordenfelt gun, which was subscribed for some months back, has arrived at Rangoon for the use of the Volunteers.

A MADRAS paper hears that certain changes in the appoint-A MADRAS paper hears that certain changes in the appointment of officers of the Adjutant-Generals Department will take place shortly. Lieutenant-Colonel Weston, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, has been ordered to proceed to Madras, to superintend the embarkation of troops ordered for Burma, and will, on completion of that duty, take up the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern District, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, who has been directed to proceed to Octave mund to essue a charge of the office of Assistant rom Eleutenant-Colonel Rankin, who has been directed to proceed to Octacamund, to assume charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant-General. Colonel Rankin will succeed Major Hope as Deputy Adjutant-General, on that officer proceeding to join his regiment for service in Burma. Major Clerk, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District, will then take up the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will make four tours this cold weather. Leaving Simla on 1st October he will journey through the hills to Dharmsalla, arriving there on the 21st, and halting two days. Dalhousie will be reached on the 20th, and Bakloh on 2nd November, a halt of two days being made at each place. This will enable Sir Frederick Roberts to inspect the new battalions of the 1st and 4th Gurkhas. Delhi will be the next halting-place on 7th November, then Agra on the 10th and 11th, Lucknow the

13th and 14th, and Cawnpore on the 16th. Direct mail train will then be taken to Bombay, where the Chief will arrive on the 19th, thus ending his first tour. After a short stay in Bombay the second tour will be begun northwards again, Umballa being reached on the 23rd, and a full five days' halt will be made there, where troops will be assembled and a rifle meeting in connection with the new Bengal Presidency Rifle Association will be in progress. Journeying further north, the Chief will make halts at Jullundur, Mian Mir, Ferozepore, eventually doubling back to Dehra, which will be reached on December 11th. After two days' stay there, route will be taken to Meerut where a long stay will be made, from December 15th to the 29th, to witness the exercises of the Divisional troops. This second tour will end at Calcutta on January 1. After twendy days' rest Sir F. Roberts will leave Calcutta on January 21st on his third tour, visiting and halting at Dinapore, Benares, then be taken to Bombay, where the Chief will arrive on the 19th, days' rest Sir F. Roberts will leave Calcutta on January 21st on his third tour, visiting and halting at Dinapore, Benares, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and thence going to Banda, Nowgong, Jhansi, Goona, Agra, Mhow, and ending the third tour at Bombay on February 27. The fourth tour will begin March 2nd and be along the north-west frontier, a halt being made at Umballa from March 5th to 12th, and another at Pindi from 14th to 21st, and a third at Peshawar from 22nd to 27th. Leaving Peshawur, the Chief will ride viâ Kolat to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, thence taking train by the new Sind-Sagar line to Dera Ghazi Khan, which he reaches on April 9th. Thereafter an inspection will be made of the new road through the Beri Valley to Peshin and Khwaja Amran, and the return journey undertaken viâ Quetta (April 23rd to 26th) and the Bolan. His Excellency will eventually arrive at Simla on April 30th. The four tours involve journeys amounting in all to about 10,500 miles.

At the same time, the work of the Inspector-General is to be altered and enlarged. Instead of being tied down to routine inspections, battery by battery, the greater part of his business on tour will be with batteries assembled in small camps of exer-cise, by which means it is designed to train the artillery in working together in masses, the want of practice in which came out as the weak spot of the force in the Delhi manœuvres. Colonel Minto Elliot, Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, will perform the duties of Inspector-General during the coming cold weather, with Major Lugard as his staff officer. Colonel Elliot intends retiring in the spring, and the new arrangement would then come permanently into force.

THE Secretary of State for India has allowed a lieutenant colonel on furlough to count as service for pension a period of one year and thirty-five days when employed on duty during furlough, but has intimated that, in future, officers going home under similar conditions, if under any of the old furlough rules, can only count any portion of their leave as pensionary service when the Government of India or the Government under which they may be serving shall, on their return from leave, make a specific recommendation to that effect.

THE Secretary of State has decided that officers who entered the army on probation as sub-lieutenants cannot reckon as service for pension any period prior to the date of their first permanent commission, and that no service out of India which was not pensionable under the rules of the British army can count for an Indian pension.

THE 3-1 South Irish Division Battery now in Burma has hitherto been borne on the Madras Establishment as a European Mountain Battery, but on return to India in October next it will be sent to Upper India. The difficulties in the way of providing mules and drivers in Madras are such as seriously to interfere with the efficiency of the battery, and hence its transfer to the Bengal Establishment.

THE Secretary of State for India thus writes regarding the Kirkee-made ammunition:—"I have perused with satisfaction the correspondence relating to the manufacture of ammunition at the Emall Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. The papers have been communicated to the Secretary of State for War, who considers it very satisfactory that so high a standard in the manufacture of small-arms ammunition is reached in India." Thus ends for the present a very disagreeable episode in the history of the manufacture of small-arms ammunition in India.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company have, to a certain extent, reduced their passage fare between England and India and vice versa, but the Secretary of State for India has decided to make no change in the amount of passage allowance granted to an officer when permitted to make his own arrangements for passage from England to India and vice rersa, as it appears that the 1st class accommodation to Bombay on this Company's that the 1st class accommodation to Embay on this Company's vesels is somewhat inferior, though experience has shown that in the steamers running to Calcutta and Madras it is fully equal to the requirements of the service. It is not therefore considered advisable that passage should be ordered by vessels to or from Bombay for commissioned officers when there is an alternative route. The 2nd and 3rd class rates include the Government allowance of beer, and the Company will convey free with each passenger the Government allowance of baggage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  BOMBAY. — August 31.  GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cont	Kemp & Co	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolunaree (Assam) 100 95 to — Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 95 to 47 Indian Terai
Co., limited	Delhi and London	Soom (Darjiling) 100
Mammar M.	Alipore Coal   .	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.    India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd
Bombay Saw Mills 1,000 190 Bombay Ice Co. (A.) 600 126 Bombay Burmah Trading Co.(B) 1,500 3,000 Indian Guarantee Suretyship 10 45 Kacachi Ice Co., Ld 100 220 Karachee Landing and Shipping 800	Bastern Cachar           100       30       to       31         East Indian, Assam, and Cachar       100       36       to          Endogram         10       100       to          Glelle (Darliling)         100       67       to          Good Hope Tea Co         100       150       to          Gowhatty (Assan)         100       8       to       9	Madras       1s. 6 1-16d       1s. 6d       1s. 5 15-16d.         Bombay       Colombo       Nom       Nom.

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept, 12 mos., Mar. 2, '86. Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Algie, W., Ruma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21. '85. Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., Mar. 6, '85. Ansted, C. F. Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86. Anstuther, W. S. Armstrong, J. S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Customs, 8mos., Apr. 4, '86. Armsdel, A. T., Ma. vov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85. Atkinson, J.N., Ma.Cov., Ma. Rev.&Gn., 12mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Arindel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, \*85.
Atkinson, J.N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev.&Gn., 12mos., Dec. 17, '85.
Buien Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24mos. Feb. 27, '85.
Baker, C. J. S., Assam P. W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Barker, E. J., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Jan. 30, '86.
Barkilly, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 22½ mos., April 2, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 22½ mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barstow, H. C., B. C. N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 10 mo., Apr. 3, '8 .
Barton, E. J., Benc. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mo., Mar. 19, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '83.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P. W. D., 36 mos., Apr. 14, '84.
Bensou, R. S., M. 'ov. M. d. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Bentinck, B. J., Punjab Comn. 12 mos., Feb. 26, '86.
Berry, F.C., C. I. E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpr., 18m., June2, '85
Bests, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegrapo Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '86.
Biggs, T. H., & All., Dept. 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Biggs, T. H., & All., Dept. 21 m. s., April 30, '85.
Birt, W. L., Madras, P. W. D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Birt, W. L., Madras, P. W. D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 2, '85.
Boyce, H. G., N. W. P., Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Bremner, A. W., C-lcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brereton. H., Rallway Dopt., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brereton. H., Rallway Dopt., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breroton. H., Rallway Dopt., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '86.
Bry. on, A. H., Com. Accts., 12 m. s., May 1, '85.
Bry. on, A. H., Com. Accts., 12 m. s., May 13, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt., R. A. Dopt. Smos., Mar. 1, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt., R. A. Dopt. Smos., Mar. 1, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., Selt. Comr., India 24m s., May 13, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., Selt. Co

Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., B.E., Rallway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Punj b P.W.D., 13 m s., May 1, '81.

Carey, A. D., Bo.Cov., SaltComr., India, 24m s., May 27 '85.

Chadburn, C. F., State Railway, 12 mos., Nov. 20, 85.

Church, C. F., State Railway, 12 mos., Nov. 20, 85.

Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.

Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.,

April 1, '86.

Cliff, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 3, '76

Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos. Feb. 3, '86.

Cobb., Surge m R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.

C. ghlan, R. N., Sind Custome, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '81.

Collingwood, C., Ben. Pitot, 12 mos., April 1, 1883.

Cordery, J.G., bin. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 6ms., Ap., '86.

Cowley, A. P. W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '86.

Cowper, G., India, P. W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.

Crawford, F. T., Bom. Ordnanes, 6 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Crawford, F. T., Bom. Ordnanes, 6 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Crosthwaite, C. H. T., Ben.Cov., Chief Com.Cent. rov.,

11 mos., Dec. 25 '85.

Croudace-, 'H., Henzal P. W.D., 13 mos., July 28, 85.

Crudachshark, A., Ma.Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,

Cumming, W. H., Bomb ty Survey, 9 mos., May 29, '83.

Cumming, W. H., Bomb ty Survey, 9 mos., May 29, '83.

Cumming, W. A. Bengal P. W.D., 54 mos. May 7, 1832.

Nov. 15, '85.

Itrling, W. A., Bengul P. W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1832.

ani 1l, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.", Judil., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '36.

De Crottes, A., Bunna P. W.D., 24 mos., May 1, 85.

the Lange, N., 9 mos.

Denne, H. T., Assam, P. W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86.

Dennys, E. A., P. W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Aug. 13, '85.

Dix m. J., Burma Police, 18 mos., June 4, '85.

Dolton, R. J., Puojab, P. W.D., 12 mos.

Doualdson, W., "urvoy of Inria, 12 mos., June 6, '33.

Douglas, J. C., Telegraph Dept., 5 mos., May 23, '86.

Douglas, R., Punjab P. W.D., 15 mos., May 23, '86.

Douglas, W. K., den. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.

Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. ', '85.

Uriberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., '8 mos., April 15, '83.

Drutt, G., B., '20v., Bo. Judi, 12 mos., July 27, '86.

D ysi ile, A. T., Hyder-bad Forosts, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.

Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judi., 18 mos., May 1, '85.

Dudgeor, P. J., Stat + Railways, 12 mos., May 1, '86.

Duncar, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.,

Dutholt, W., Ben. 1'ov., N. W.P. Judi., 9 ms., May 14, '86.

Buthy, J. W. Ben. 1'ov., N. W.P. Judi., 9 ms., May 14, '86.

Buthy, J. W. G. S. N. Par. Cov. Ren. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Mar. 15, '85.

Edgar. J. W., C.S. I., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos, Mar. 1, '86.

Egert n. Capt. F. W., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comn., 2 ims., Ap. 23, '86.

Egert n. R. W., \*\*state Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 15, '85.

Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.

Elilott, A., Berare Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86.

Eliphinstone, J., Ro. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 8, '85.

Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 101 mos., Apr. 7, '86.

Evans, 11. E. G., Mad., P. W.D., 31 mos., 'April 25, 1884.

Evals, H. F., Ben.Cov., N.W. P., Rov. & Gn., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.

Evans, L.G., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap.16, '86. Ewing, R., P.W.D., 6 nos. Ewing, R. C. D, Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 12 mos., Sapt. 11, 63.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.

Faushaw, H. A. W. Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.

Fanshawo, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 14mos. Nov. 21, '85.

Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 14mos. Apr. 22, '86.

Ferguson, H. I., State Railways. 12 mos. Apr. 23, '86.

Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W. F., Rev. & Gen., 8ms., May 1, '86.

Ffrench, Mullen J., 12 m. 98.

Fleming, A. S., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 8mos., Apr. 2, '86.

Floyd, W. C. L., India P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.

Forbes, L. R., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 8, '86.

Forthes, J. A., P. W. D., 22 mos., April 30, '86.

Freitas, J. A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.

Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Gahan, H. H., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 16, '86. Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Poli e, 18 mos., July 14, '85. Garthwaite, L., Mad. Eduel., 15 mos. George, A. &., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86. George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 29, '86. Gerard, A. S. India, P.W.D., 23 ms., Mar. 27 '85. Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85. Godwin, Austen H., AudamansComn., 6mos., June 24, '86. Gordon, E. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '86. Gr m4tzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 18 mos., May 3, '86. Grant, J. A., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., July 22, '86. Grotycs, R. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rv.&Gen.,6mos., July22, '86. Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86. Griffiths, W., Ben. Eduel., 16 ros. July 13, '86. Griegrand, J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rv.&Gen.,19ms., Apr. 30, '85. Grudy, B., Ma.Cov., Ma.Eduel., 12 mos.
Grundlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ma. Eduel., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hall C. E. Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev.&Gen.,25ms., Mar. 16, '86.

Grundlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Lev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, 785. Gupts, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ren. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos. Apr. 1, '86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Medical, 7 mos. Handcock, E. F., Madras, P.W.D., 3 mos., Apr. 28, '86. Handley, F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 24 '86. Hardcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 29, '86. Hardy, R.G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 2 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Harrison, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86. Harrison, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 23, '86. Hart. Davies, T. Bo. Lov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 29 m.s., Sept. 21, '85. Hartt, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 24, '83. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medi., 12 rns., Ap. 50, 86. Hawkins, J. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mos., Doc. S, '85. Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 9 mos., May 23, '86. Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 9 mos., May 23, '86. Haune, W. C., Madras Korests 18 months.

Heinig, J., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89. Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Jud., 10 mos., Apr. 17, '85. H. witt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P. W.D., 18 ms., Ap. 21, '86. Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P. W.D., 18 ms., July 20, '85. Higns, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85. Higns, A. E., Bom P. W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 15, '86. Hill, c., N. W.P., P. W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 15, '86. Higns, J. L. P., P. W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '85. Hosan, J. L. P., P. W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '85. Hosan, J. L. P., P. W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '86. Housden, W. P., N. W. Provs., 'W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86. Housden, W. P., N. W. Provs., 'W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86. Housden, W. P., N. W. Provs., P. W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '85. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cont. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., July 27, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cont. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., July 27, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cont. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., July 27, '86. Hughes, T. W. H., Geological Survoy, 7 m., May 20, '86. Hughes, T. W. H., Geological Survoy, 7 m., May 20, '86. Hughes, T. W. H., Geological

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 15, 5 Innes, J. S. R., Ben.Opium, 15 mos., Nov. 25, '85.

Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

James, H. E. M., Bo. C. v., Pestal Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Myrine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, 85.

Jervoise, A. A. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Ge. 1. 21 mos., Apl. 24, '85

Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '86.

Johnson, J. W., Ben. P. W. D, 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.

Johnston, W. P., 'Lelgraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9 '85.

Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 15, '86.

Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kelsall, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 mos.
Kemble, W., Bon.Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 me., Nov. 27, '85.
Kennody, J., Boo.Cov., N.W. P., Rev., 12 mos., May 1, '86.
Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 1, '86.
Keys, E., Ma. Pross, 6 mos.,
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
King, J., B. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 6 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
King, J., B. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 6 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gon., 12 mos. April 1, 36.

Lamarchan 1, W. J., Punjab Police, 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 23 mos., Mar. 10, '86.

Lambert, H., India P.W.D., 4 mos., Mur. 1, '86.

Lambert, H., India P.W.D., 4 mos., Mur. 1, '86.

Lambert, J., Calcuta Pol.ee, 9 m s., June 1, '86.

Lauce, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., July 20, '83.

Long, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.

Lawronce, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gon., 12 mos., May14,'86.

Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '85.

Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dopt., 21 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Loonard, W., Ben. Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.

Lingham, A. F., Burma Judi.

Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., M. v. 26, '85.

Live.ay, J.J., Hen. Cov., Bon. Rev. & Gon., 9 mos., Mar. 12, '76.

Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gon., 9 mos., Mar. 12, '76.

Lynch, Dr. S. S., Ben. Sanitary, 6 mos., July 26, '85.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackay, E. V., Bom Police, 14 mos., Sept. 5, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, 12 mos.,
Mar. 12, '86.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos.
Mance, Sir H., C. I. E., Telegraph Dept.
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '86.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P. W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 8, 85.

Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30mos., Dec. 12, 1983.
Martyn, G. V., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, '86.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 16, '85.
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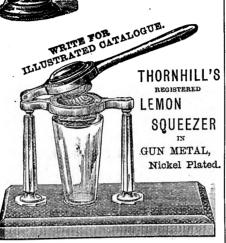
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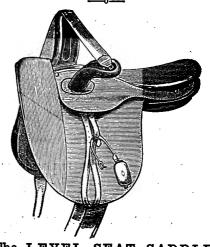
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Royal Horse Guards.

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## COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous curo was even then a theme of conversation in the baznar.'

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th September; and from Calcutta to the 4th September:

THE Viceroy has abandoned his intention of visiting Kurrachee during his forthcoming tour.

THE statement that the Ameer has sanctioned the construction of a railway to Kandahar is denied.

The ex-King Theebaw has petitioned the Government of India to be removed from Rutnagherry on account of the dreariness and dulness of the place.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a communication to the Finance Commission advocating, amongst other things, the reduction of the Bombay Government to a Lieutenant-Governorship, the fixing of the salaries of Covenanted Civil Servants on a lower scale, and the more extended employment of Natives in the subordinate ranks of the Civil Service.

A SEDITIOUS proclamation has been circulated in the Punjab announcing that a Russian army is at Herat, en route to India, and that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is accompanying it as a leader.

THE Statesman libel case has, on the application of the defendants, been postponed until the next Criminal Sessions at Calcutta.

THE application made before the Chief Justice and five other judges of the Calcutta High Court for a revision of the sentence in the Gibbons' case, was refused on Saturday, the Court holding that they had no power to revise an order made by other judges of the Court.

THERE is reason to believe that the Ameer is meditating an attack on K firistan with a view to bring that region completely under his control.

THE Tinedah has petitioned the Viceroy for leave to quit Cuttack, where he is miserable, owing to the heat and want of Buddhist places of worship. He claims to have prevented Theebaw's escape and to have served the British loyally.

THE Calcutta Town Council have unanimously accepted a proposal put forward by their chairman to assist the public in obtaining unadulterated ghee, by allowing all vendors willing to sell pure ghee to sell under the patronage of the Corporation.

It is probable that the net revenue from Indian railways will exceed that of the Budget estimate by fully fifty lakes of rupees.

THE Calcutta Branch of the Silver Association has forwarded a petition to the Government of India, bearing 3,000 signatures, in favour of bi-metallism.

Mr. Thomas Evans, a contractor, was stabled at Sibi on the night of the 25th, and died from the effects of his wounds on the following morning.

SEVERAL special meetings of the Viceroy's Conncil have been held during the last few days in connection with the defences of the North-West frontier. Anxiety is felt that even a larger expenditure than that already sanctioned will be necessitated.

It is stated that Government is considering the advisa-

bility of levying the land revenue of Bengal and Behar at gold rates.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the Government of India in favour of a reimposition of the import duties.

A NEW cause of offence has been given by the Bonerwals. A raid was made by some 800 of the tribe into Euzufzai on the 23rd ultime, and a number of cattle was carried off from two villages facing the Malandri and Umbeyla passes-respectively.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State sanctioning the appointment of a fourth permanent judge to the Chief Court of the Punjab has arrived at Simla, but contains a stipulation to the effect that, if a Native is ever appointed to the post, he should receive only two-thirds of thenormal salary.

The Prussian Government has forwarded the official report of its two representatives at the late Delha Manceuvres to the Government of India viâ the British Ambassador at Berlin, the Foreign Office and the Secretary of State. The report is friendly, even flattering. It is also frank, and for that reason, out of a restricted professional circle, will certainly not see the light.

# Notes of the Week.

The latest news from Burma is not satisfactory. A guerilla warfare is always a troublesome and difficult one for regular troops to put down, but it is not pleasant to-learn that a British force has been "sharply repulsed" in one direction and "hemmed in by the insurgents" in another. Valuable lives continue to be sacrificed, and, notwithstanding the enormous force we have in Upper Burma, there appears to be no indication of a speedy termination being put to a very inglorious campaign.

Letters from Rangoon declare that one cause of failurein the work of pacification is the paucity of European
officers with the Native regiments. An instance is given
of a few mounted infantry from the Hampshire regiment,
under two of their own officers, being sent against a body
of dacoits, against whom a detachment of Native Infantry
was also sent under a Subadar. The Europeans wished to
charge the enemy, but could not do so in consequence of
the Native soldiery keeping up an incessant volley firing.
The Native officer was helpless, the English officers could
not speak Hindustani, and so matters had to take their
course until the civil officer came to the scene of action
and interpreted the order to cease firing. The enemy then
bolted, to re-form, of course, again elsewhere.

The Sepoy soldiers have had considerable injustice done to them by ignorant critics writing of their want of courage and their lukewarm devotion to their leaders. But it would appear that sometimes they have no leaders—at least, no leaders that they would trust. In all our battles since we first enlisted Sepoys, these men, whether belonging to the Bengal, Bombay, or the much-abused Madras Presidency, have always followed their English officers with a dash and alacrity which left nothing to be desired. When they hesitated it was under Native leaders. But in the olden days the regimental European officer knew his men and they knew him; at present officers are drafted from the Staff Corps, and there is no sympathy between them and their men. The officering of the Native regiments is a matter which requires immediate and radical reform.

It is a curious fact that in this guerilla warfare in Upper Burma, which is giving our troops such trouble, there seems to be no want of ammunition amongst the dacoits and those who have taken up arms against us. Whence comes this apparently endless supply of gunpowder and percussion caps? It cannot be that the plundering rabble have any secret arsenals or manufactories of their own; they do not draw their warlike stores from their China frontier neighbours, but hitherto they have been in no

want of powder and shot. Can it be that the enterprising British trader at Rangoon or Birmingham is helping to "develop the resources of the country" by importing a dittle British industry into it? If the matter is of too trifling a nature for the consideration of the military authorities upon the spot, it might be worth the while of the local Custom-house officers to look into.

The magistrate of Bassein has given judgment in a case which will possibly be read with some interest by the "spiritual superiors" of the Rev. Mr. R. L. S. Cloquet, whom he had convicted and fined for insulting the Postmaster of that port. The story is an edifying one as stated in evidence. The rev. gentleman sent to the Postoffice on a Sunday for stamps, which were refused to him. On the Monday morning following he called upon the Postmaster to inquire why the Post-office was closed on a Sunday, and, being dissatisfied with the explanation, he called him "a d——d black nigger," and threatened to knock him down. Most people will agree with the magistrate in his opinion when giving judgment that the clerical defendant "used language stronger that would have been expected from a member of his profession," and will not think that the fine of five rupees which he imposed an excessive one. It might be interesting to know to what branch oi the Church Militant the Rev. Mr. Cloquet belongs.

THE organ of Babúdom, which from the shelter of the French settlement of Chandernagore pours forth its weekly diatribes against British rule in India, devotes a column of abuse in its latest issue to hand against Sir Fitzjames Stephen, from which the following is an elegant extract:—

He began his career of devilry as Law-Member for India by his
Sedition Act, which was in truth the first famous or rather infamous Act for gagging the Native Press. By his Code of
Criminal Procedure be has done more to demoralise the helpless
masses of India, and spread disaster and confusion among them,
than any number of arbitrary acts of ancient or modern tyrants.

It was he who by this Code converted every Magistrate into a
little absolute monarch of all he surveyed with summary powers
over millions of men. More miscarriages of justices are to be
attributed to his abominable Code, fit only for hell, than to any
other single cause, and he is the virtual godfather of all the
Model Magistrates and brutal Planters. Sir James Stephen
deserves to be burned in effigy in every city and village throughout India, and we doubt not that he will be represented as the
Great Dasyu or demon in our future epics.

The legal gentleman vilified did not take long in India to understand the true character of the Babú patriot, and to adapt certain legal clauses in his Code to meet the aspirations of English-speaking Natives, who make a trade of sedition. The Code of Criminal Procedure does not apply to Chandernagore, but Chandernagore is exile to the Calcutta Babú, and he feels the hardship of having now to go into foreign territory in order to indulge in vituperative literature.

A CERTAIN protecting Society might be curiously interested in the perus 1 of the following advertisement, which appears in one of the Native newspapers in Bengal:—

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.—JENSEN & CO., 9, STATION
Road, Plaistow, London, England. Established to supply
Settlers in the Colonies with the addresses of respectable young
women who are willing to communicate with bona fide Tradesmen, Farmers, and others desirous of meeting with useful wives.
They will be supplied from the Agricultural Districts of England,
Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as well as the Continent of Europe.
Applicants should state their particular requirements and
preferences, enclosing Postal Order for Two Shillings, to meet
preliminary expenses.

It may be, however, that the moral of the advertisement lies only in the two shillings to meet preliminary expenses.

Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, of the *Indian Statesman*, who is well known in the East as a superior person, declares in his paper that Captain Burton's translation of the *Arabian Nights* has "shocked everyone who has seen it," and that "the Bishop of Bombay has succeeded in banishing it

from the library table of the Arabic Society." Nobody can complain of an editor and a bishop determining for themselves what books they shall read or avoid, but the Arabic Society of Bombay must be a very docile institution to allow the right reverend gentleman to banish from their library a work which all Arabic scholars who have seen it consider one of the greatest interest and value in a literary sense. To the pure all things are pure, and, if a book is to be forbidden because it gives a faithful translation of a great original work which all the world appreciates, an expurgating bishop might find another volume that might come under the ban of banishment if all readers were as prurient-minded as some ecclesiastics.

The supply of beer to the troops in India is being made the subject of a contested question between the Home brewers and the brewers of India. After the close of the late Afghan war the Government of India gave contracts for a term of years to the latter with the result that English imported beer has been superseded in nearly all the canteens and messes by the country brewed malt liquor. As these contracts are nearing expiration some of the Home brewers desire to dispute the advantage which it is said the Government of India derives in the way of economy by patronising the local industry. It is, however, shown by a return which is in the hands of the Secretary of State that an enormous saving has been made by accepting the Indian contracts—a saving of some eleven rupees per hogshead. When it is considered that the annual consumption of malt liquor by the troops in India is about 80,000 hogsheads this saving forms no mean figure in the Budget. Reports which have been called for state also that the soldiers prefer the Indian to the home-brewed article.

THERE are (says the *Englishman*) many Indian friends of Colonel W. A. Roberts, R.A., who will be glad to hear that he has been appointed a district superintendent of the London Police. The post is a responsible one, but no better selection could have been made. Colonel "Ben" Roberts, of the Remount Agency, was one of the most popular men in Calcutta, and, as an able and experienced officer, his success is thoroughly deserved.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

A general order has been issued directing the immediate formation of two new native mountain batteries.

Jam Ali, the rebel son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, has been arrested by Naoraz Khan and brought to Quetta.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will stay one night in

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will stay one night in Bombay, and will proceed hence to Poona, on a visit to the Governor.

RANGOON, SEPT. 24.

Brigadier-General Cox will proceed to Bhamo to assume the command there, vice Colonel Griffiths, who, it is stated, has been superseded owing to the disastrous results of the march up the Kachyen Hil's, undertaken last May to punish the Kachyen Tsanbwa. Strong reinforcements have been sent to the Minhla district to attack Boshway. A regiment of Madras Cavalry has left for Minbu to operate against him from that point. The district round Myingyan and along the Salwen is very disturbed. A convoy was recently attacked there by some 700 insurgents. Two regiments of Native Infantry which recently arrived have been sent to Myingyan.

Captain Eyre's wise and humane policy has produced good results in the Pagan districts. An expedition will start next month to occupy the Yeu country, west of the Irrawaddy, which is in Captain Eyre's charge. The head men of the two chief places in the district have written to Captain Eyre promising to come in. When the force has arrived, it is hoped that the whole of the district will be brought under our rule without bloodshed. A body of insurgents near Popa Hill, to the south-east of Pagan, have offered to surrender to Captain Eyre, who deserves the highest credit for these results.

highest credit for these results.

With the increased civil staff recently sent to Upper Burma and the large reinforcements which have arrived a marked amelioration



in the condition of the country may be anticipated at an early date, if the necessary public works are promptly undertaken. It is a matter of great importance and urgency to commence the laying of the projected railway. It would provide employment for thousands now driven to lawless courses by want, and it would convince the December 2.

convince the Burmese that our occupation was a permanent one.

It is announced that the Government of India has finally decided not to sell the Burma State Railway to a private company. Negotiations for the sale of this railway has been going

on for some months.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.] THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

KARKIN, SEPT. 16.

The members of the British Commission started yesterday for India, and expect to arrive about the 10th of October at Cabul, to which town they have been invited by the Ameer. Their relations with the Afghans are cordial, every civility being shown to the retiring Commission. Colonel Durand proceeds to England by way of Persia.

The Russian Commission will leave in a day or two. Farewell

dinners have been given by both Commissions, who parted on very

The weather is cool.

MERV, SEPT. 23.

The last report from the Afghan Boundary Commission at Besaga announces that the Russian members started for Merv on the 18th inst., their British colleagues having left two days earlier for India.

# AFGHANISTAN.

Simla, Sept. 22.

No news has been received by the Indian Government in confirmation of the intelligence from Merv of alleged fighting between the Afghans and the people of Badakshan, and the report is not credited here.

# ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SCANDAL UPON SCANDAL.

(Pioneer.)

The official procedure adopted in dealing with the Crole case as a gross aggravation of the original scindals. The regulations which permit the Governments of Bombay and Madras to hold direct communication with the Secretary of State, and with him to decide matters of the first importance to India without the communication of the Suprement and Secretary of the Secretary of the Suprement and Secretary of the Secretary of Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of the Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of the Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of the Secretary of Secreta operation of the Supreme Government, sufficiently mischievous in themselves, have hitherto perhaps been productive of nothing more serious than serious administrative inconvenience. But it has been reserved for Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff and his Council to demonstrate, albeit at a terrible cost, the utter ampossibility of maintaining such a system any longer. The Governor of Madras and his advisers are at least as much on their trial in this Crole case as Mr. Crole himself. Yet they are permitted not only to sit in judgment on Mr. Crole with closed doors and to frame their indictment for a distant and doubtfully competent tribunal without any provision for an equitable hearing of the defence, but to promulgate with its verdict a verdict of their own, which, in view of all the antecedent circumstances can at the best be a hollow pretence of impartiality. To a Government that was anything but purblind and tyrannical—to a Governor who, combining the delicacy of a gentleman with the instincts of a Ruler, appreciated the narrowness of the line which in the public estimate divided the accuser from the accused—the immediate resort would of course have been an appeal to the Supreme Government to intervene. But, so far from this having been the cas, it is, if not notorious, equally true, we believe, that from first to last the Madras authorities have carefully avoided inviting any thorough inquiry from the Viceroy of India—from those whose dignified character and exalted positions would have given their judgment the stamp of unimpeachable integrity. And this, mark you, not because the Government of India, jealous of the honour of the administration and impatient of a prolonged public scandal, can have left their readiness to enter on the investigation for a moment in doubt. It is known that the Madras Government did make some reference to the Government of India on one and that the least important part of the care—the quarrel between the Board of Revenue and Mr. Crole: but the Government, as is believed, declined to pronounce officially on a mere minor issue, whilst at the same time indicating an opinion unfavourable to the action taken by Madras. And this inconvenient disclosure would seem to have been suppressed. It need hardly be added that the Supreme Convergent though receiving a copy of the Secretary of State's Government, though receiving a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch, will not, as the regulation is, be called on to take action in the matter in any shape; so that the hole-and-corner system upon which it has been dealt with from the beginning will be followed to the bitter end. And though it may be incumbent on the Madres sutherities to publish this despetch, there will be on the Madras authorities to publish this despatch, there will be no corresponding obligation to publish their own, whilst it is that despatch, above all things, which it is desirable should see the light.

Now the verdict in the Crole case in favour of Mr. Crole, as it must inevitably be, is only one and a relatively inconsiderable item in the far weightier issues with which the case is closely concerned. The inquiry must not and cannot end here. Rumours were wont to reach us whilst the story of the Madras scandals was progressing in our columns that a crop of actions for libel was progressing in our columns that a crop of actions for liber was the threatened result. Men, however, and especially journalists, do not generally start on enterprises of the sort unless forearmed with chapter and verse. There is more of the story to come. The Crole case, with its unsavoury episodes which have been dragged to the surface, is only the token of the worse that remains below. Madras officials bearing honoured names in the remains below. Mauras omeias bearing honoured hames in the administration furnish unwilling testimony to the moral decadence of that branch of the noble service to which they belong. Englishmen outside it write in sorrow and indignation of the contempt men outside it write in sorrow and indignation of the contempts with which our countrymen are coming to be criticised by their Native fellow-subjects. From unlawful trafficing in land, cozening wealthy zemindars, with a purpose, into erecting mills in districts bare of either cotton or fuel, and the sale of "screws" to Native ladies, it is only one step further, and that a short one, to practices less equivocal. In a few weeks, thank Heaven, we shall see the last of the dreaming doctrinaire and pleasant philanderer of whom Parliament, flying in the face of Providence, essayed to make a ruler of men. It must be for his successor to insist on a make a ruler of men. It must be for his successor to insist on a clean sweep of the band of obsequious incompetents who advised and beguiled him. Nor is this all that is needed. We are accustomed to regard the Indian Services as taken all in all the most high-minded zealou, and devoted body of men which ever served a Government. Therein lies the strength of our hold on the country, on the respect and loyalty of its inhabitants. Destroy this belief, and the end is not far off. These Madras scandals concern not Madras but the Empire. The time has come for the Viceroy of India, in exercise of his unquestioned prerogative extenuating nothing and sparing no man, to uphold the spotiess character of the public administration. Let him keep silence, and henceforth our cherished conception of the duties and responand henceforth our cherished conception of the duties and responsibilities of the paramount power is a stumbling block and a fraud.

# FAMINE WARNINGS.

(Madras Times.)

A famine is not far off—if the periodicity to which experience points be indeed a truth. Government are making preparations to points be indeed a truth. Government are making preparations to carry food from the deltaic regions into the interior; but how long will those in the interior be able to buy? Will they not rather flock to the coast? What are the wealthy Natives doing with their money? Some are dealing directly or indirectly in brandy and skins. Why are there none to promote the formation of the great Reservoir and Canal in the Beliary district, that shall

of the great Reservoir and Canal in the Bellary district, that shall prove one of the wonders of the world, and save a whole district, as well as develop Native engineering talent, and furnish employment and food (during the work as well as after it) to myriads of poor ryots? While the Government are trying to improve facilities for throwing food into the district, will not the wealthy Natives of the country engage in the more congenial and thoroughly Indian occupation of storing water and increasing the production of food? It might be made a national and patriotic work.

The real reason, we fear, why Natives will not put their hands to work of this kind is that they distrust one another, as well as Europeans. If European charlatans and swindlers would learn Sanskrit and a little metallurgy, chemistry and Indian astrology, they might tap the wealth of more than one Native—aye, even of Natives who have received the higher education—by pretending to transmute baser metals into gold according to the Sanstras, or according to some ancient Hindu method. But it is different with Engineering and such like matters. These require intelligent according to some ancient findumetrod. But it is different with Engineering and such like matters. These require intelligent faith; the others credulity. These appeal to temperate desires and wishes by offering moderate profits to those who will patiently wait for them. Those profess to gratify the avarice of greedy men who would make haste to be rich. We read and the armich. men who would make haste to be rich. We read and hear much of the high intelligence, and statesmanship, and the various mental attainments and gitts of Natives; and of the wickedness of Government in not employing these to a larger extent and to the greater exclusion of foreigners, that is, Europeans. Why should not the statesmen, capitalists and engineers of India combine to institute great industries, and to start great productive works in India? Why will not wealthy Indians themselves employ talented Indians in developing the resources of the country?

> SIR GRANT DUFF. (Indian Planters' Gazette.)

The time draws near for the departure of his Excellency Sir M. E. Grant Duff from the Madras Presidency, and the brother of Lord Mayo will soon reign in his stead. There can be little doubt that his Excellency will leave the shores of India with a reputation less brilliant and substantial than that with which he took up office as Governor of Madras. A rine scholar a cultured took up office as Governor of Madras. A ripe scholar, a cultured gentleman, a clear-headed politician, a fluent speaker, a ready and effective debater, his Indian career has exhibited that as an administrator he has been a marked failure; and he will return to England, with all his brilliant capacities, a distinct failure as Governor of Madras. In some respects this is not to be wondered at. The special qualities that go to form an administrator of the first rank are totally different from those which constitute a scholar, a man of wide and varied culture, or a powerful orator. Knowledge of man is essential to an administrator, a wide and comprehensive grip of the whole conditions surrounding a question, the character of the varied populace he has to deal with, and a due estimation of the value of the men on whom he must depend in a large measure for advice and for facts;—these are essential if an administrator is to be successful, if he is to be saved from disaster or preserved from folly. The man who could vear by year place before his constituents a clear and full statement of the political aspect of the session and the condition of man in Europe, and who could charm by his eloquence and his egotism wide circles of his countrymen, found himself surrounded by new conditions in Madras. According to his own statement the Press was so wretched that he did not waste time in reading it. The Council was a tame affair, which met to register foregone conclusions. Public opinion was scarcely existent, and an audience fit, even thrugh few, in presence of whom his Excellency might spread the witchery of his charmed tongue not always available. The first year of his incumbency Sir Grant Duff made a gubernatorial progress through the Presidency, seeing everything as much as possible with his own eyes, receiving deputations and firing off brilliant little speeches all over the Presidency. Then came a pause, during which the Press of Madras opened its mouth on the extravagance and futility of the Hill Exodus, the Salem Riots and the scandals which they produced, the Wallace episode, and last of all the Garstiu-Crole case, one of the most remarkable narratives of official intromissions which has been made public in recent years. In all of these emergencies his Excellency does not appear to have been able to rise above the mediocrity of an averag

# CIVILIAN AND BARRISTER JUDGES. (Bombay Gazette.)

Apart from any substantive causes that there may be for dis-satisfaction with the Civilian Judges, the public have been led— unconsciously perhaps—by incidental disqualifications and dis-tinctions that are to be found in the Act and in its working to assign an essentially superior rank to the Barrister Judge, and an essentially inferior rank to judges chosen from the three other categories to which promotion to the Bench is open. The public appreciation of an order or a profession is usually influenced out of all proportion with any real inferiority which it may derive from the disabilities which law or authority may impose upon it. The conclusion to which the Chamber of Commerce has come, that the experiment of Civilian Judges sitting on the Original that the experiment of Civilian Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court has not proved a success, should be read in the light of that general principle, and so read it will seem to need acceptance, if accepted at all, with certain reservations. The Civilian Judges themselves have contributed something to the disadvantages under which they have lain. With some conspicuous exceptions they have been reluctant to show themselves on the Original Side, partly through the consciousness that its practice was not familiar to them, but in a greater degree we suspect because of the consciousness that a fashion had set in of thinking because of the consciousness that a fashion had set in of thinking that it is in the fitness of things that they should not show themselves any oftener than is strictly necessary, except on the Appellate Side. We cannot all struggle against the predetermined verdict that our neighbours may have passed upon us, and if there have been Civilians who have shrunk from proving that the Bar, and the public opinion which the Bar has done not a little to influence upon this subject, are wrong, that is no reason why we should let judgment upon them go by default. And those of the Civilian Judges who in recent years have had anything like large opportunities of work on the Original Side have certainly done nothing to confirm the conventional notion as to the unfitness of their order for disposing of work other than that which experience in the Mofussil has made them familiar with. They suffer under practical disadvantages, it is true, but of what class of postulants to the Bench could not this be said? The Barrister Judge newly arrived from an English Circuit probably suffers under greater. His want of knowledge of the languages of the country—and from this the judge chosen from the local Bar would in most cases anything in a country and of the Bar would in most cases suffer in an equal degreecustoms of the people, and his inability to weigh evidence except in scales made for use in England, must tell much against him. Let the Barrister Judge, with his superior knowledge of the practical working of a suit and his inferior knowledge of the local conditions which surround the administration of the law in India, start at the same time as his civilian brother, and, their personal capacity being about equal, there will not at the end of six months be a striking difference between the fitness of the two for their new work. There is undoubtedly a very prevalent

and a natural desire that the High Court should be strong, on its Original Side, in capacity for dealing with mercantile cases. But with every respect for this desire, we can scarcely find in it a justification for effecting a change in the Court which cannot be regarded as other than of a constitutional character. The highest estimate that we have yet heard puts the proportion of purely mercantile cases that come before the Court at 20 per cent.; others put it at not half that per centage. In either case, it is clear that the failure of the experiment inaugurated by the Act of 1862 must not be inferred from its working in relation to one particular class of litigation.

# THE CROLE CASE. (Madras Mail.)

The disinclination of Lord Kimberley to grant Mr. Crole the redress that he claimed has not affected the local public verdict that Mr. Crole has been treated with undue severity by the Madras Government. Mr. Sullivan did not deserve the hard things said or implied of him; but he was placed in a false position by his son, and the Government of which he is a member, which condoned his error of judgment, should, it is held, have exercised leniency in its treatment of his accused. Mr. Sullivan's record had been unblemished up to the date when Mr. Crole appeared on the scene as the champion of official integrity, and he could have well afforded to have regarded his censor with the calmness resulting from conscious rectitude. It was absurd of the Government to view Mr. Crole's aspersions through a powerful magnifying glass, and thereupon to make a martyr of him. Mr. Crole had reprobated "what appears to me to be flagrant breaches of the Civil Service Covenant, which have of late years been becoming more and more an open scandal." He considered, furthermore, that if "one-tenth part of what one hears in ordinary conversation, from persons apparently well-informed, be correct regarding land-owning and land-jobbing transactions be true, and were to come out before a Gommission, the fate of the Civil Service in its present form is sealed." It is probable that Mr. Crole was seriously misled; but his opinions were reduced to writing in obedience to the order of the Governor, and were therefore to a great extent privileged. He expressed them without malice, and in good faith, not in his private, but in his official capacity, and irrespective of the fact that they were scarcely likely to make him a persona grata with his brethren of the Civil Service.

his brethren of the Civil Service.

A good deal more sympathy would have been felt for Mr. Orole than has been the case had it not been for the lamentably ill-judged advocacy of his case by the Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer*. How that usually well-conducted journal, with its strong official affinities, could have allowed no less than thirty of its columns to be devoted to the vituperation of numerous Madras officials, in the interest of Mr. Crole, is beyond our power of explanation.

# UNFORTUNATE BENGAL

(Bengal Times.)

Worse than the misfortune of having no history is perhaps that of having one that taxes its resources in vain to record success. We read in a Native-edited paper that, for fifteen years-past, every Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been a failure—Sir George Campbell, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Rivers Thomps n have all, according to the Native editor, failed in the high office they have been called upon to fill, although all have been men of ability, Sir Ashley Eden exceptionally so, and of remarkable strength of will. Our Native contemporary is good enough to refrain from entering upon a detail of failure. He spareshis English readers' blushes; he mercifully withholds from the world's censure delinquencies time has almost condoned, and that calm temper of resigned, philosophical discipline, common to the mild Hindoo, relegates to oblivion. There is something very noble in all this, something like the voice of nature that appeals to heart and sympathy, rather than to judgment and logical deduction. Past Lieutenant-Governors have proved themselves failures, says this tribune of the people, but, poor idiots, let me not crush them into utter insignificance, let me not grind them to powder for sins that have perished; rather let charity cast a veil over their shortcomings, and spare my modesty an enforced avowal of my own greatness of soul-Envious mediocrity may stand sullenly by in retaliatory silence, resenting the absence of gifts Nature has denied its proprietors. Not a soul of these little great men will condescend to sound the trumpet of my just praise; hence I must do so myself—not by personal adulation, but by detracting from others' merits—and so, this self-appointed trumpeter, who in a general way has been shaking the foundation of our Indian Empire for a few years pass, as he solemnly said he would, when seized and conveyed to country quarters at the public cost, amuse himself by a system of casting dirt in such thick and constant projection that he is sure some of it at least must defile his victim. Whether in

happen to differ from him upon generally accepted principles among Native writers of the whole duty of man, Baboo Surrender Not is equally happy and equally at home. He tells us that every member of the Civil Service is necessarily a routinist, influenced by the iron-bound traditions of his service, and that blinded by local prejudice, he is unable to perceive the signs of the times—for instance, a general shaking of our Indian Empire to its foundation by an enthusiative patriot who mistakes abuse for criticism pretty often; and being, moreover, confined to a groove he is unable to extricate himself from his shackles at the sall of appearing statesmanship—for example, leading (I) articles in grove he is unable to extricate himself from his shackles at the call of superior statesmanship—for example, leading (?) articles in the Bengalee, which, in a feeble sort of style, not altogether without some cunning and skill, endeavour to sacrifice everything a minute old and an inch high, supposing it to be European, or in symmetry with European thought and principle. Thus, no spirit of reform dwells within a member of that celebrated service, and of reform dwells within a member of that celebrated service, and rather than take a single step out of his groove of apathy, he would shut his eyes to the great social and moral influences which English civilising rule has called for among the people. This is an error into which our unhappy and ill-starred Lieutenant-Governors have fallen, and having omitted to associate conservatism with a spirit of progress, as every Government should do that affects to appreciate public criticism fallen of its acts, they have, in a natural sequence of reprobation, fallen under our contemporary's stinging lash—a lash so formidable as to east into the shade even Rehoboam's scorpions. In circumstances so depressing Sir Steuart Bayley will have time to realise, in his own person, how true it is that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown"; even though in arriving at such an experience he will have to wade through a calamitous process of literary he will have to wade through a calamitous process of literary scourging, which, while reminding him of the sweet uses of adversity, will not fail to open his understanding to the right uses of giver, a proper application of supplies to promoting Native youth to offices of trust and emolument, a discreet husbanding of public funds, so as to meet deficiencies caused by thom, a habit of forgetfulness in Native subordinates, &c. Sir Steuart has much to learn, and if he prove an inapt student he may become practically acquainted with the power of the pen—that mighty instrument of little men. Such, at least, is the dismal fate in reserve for him from April, 1887, and to that time he must be looking forward as to a day of retribution for just offences.

# WHAT HE HAS AND WHAT HE WANTS.

A remarkable letter on Indian social reform and the attitude of the people themselves towards the movement is contributed to the Indian Spectator by a correspondent signing himself "A." He writes :-

"There is a ring of true manliness in the 'full thirteen years' on which the enlightened ruler of Baroda insists as the lower on which the enightened ruler of Baroda insists as the lowest age for a Hindu wife; and the fact that he would, if he could, fix the age still higher does not lessen our appreciation of his manliness. This view, coming from such a quarter, will, let us hope, not fail of its effect, the more so, as rising superior to the traditional sensuality of Native Courts, this robust young ruler has practised in his own case what he has preached to others. He is one of the very few Native Princes who have abjured poly-

gamy. May he have a wide following!

"Anent the alleged apathy of the community which you have already to some extent disproved, let me urge that the genuine Hindu, distinguished from the frothy exponent of inordinate political aspirations with which Englishmen in power mostly come in covered is required retirent and here a constitutional come in contact, is peculiarly reticent, and has a constitutional aversion to revolutionary ardour. His strength is thought, not impulse; reverence, not innovation; peace, not disturbance. But thought, reverence, and peace may be allowed to have capabilities no less real, if less immediate than impulse, and one feels warranted in thinking that the representatives of the community are even at the present moment bestirring themselves in the various centres of intelligence, but on lines more consonant to their peculiar temperament and habits than on those on which the more impetuous Western mind is apt to proceed. What is now wanted is an organised and visible expression of what is going on under the surface, if for nothing else, for the encourage-

ment of the masses.

"The cause of the seeming apathy lies still deeper down in a Hindu's nature. It may well be that the argument in favour of reform based upon misery is lost upon those to whom birth and life are but a state of probation and illusion, and happiness and reality lie beyond the grave. Englishmen, and for that matter all oursiders, can accarcely form an idea of the ingrained speculative nature of a Hindu. He has thought, and he can speak on the issues of lite and death in a way of which the Western mind, issues of life and death in a way of which the Western mind, class for class and man for man, is incapable. His pursuit of worldly good, however keen it may be, is nevertheless overshadowed by the consciousness, always avowed, of its fleeting and unreal nature. Of the stringth of this conviction we have been recently afforded an opportunity of judging, when we have seen a man full of secular honours and in the full possession of his faculties deliberately laying down the former and effacing his secular self for that higherself which he believes to be his in future. It is this which partly explains how and why it is that while the Hindu has from time partly explains how and why it is that, while the Hinduhas from time

immemorial sounded the depths of purely speculative philosophy and arts, he has held in almost contemptuous disregard what a and arts, he has held in almost contemptuous disregard what the rest of mankind have in all ages of the world regarded with pride, namely, the preservation of a record of their secular achievements; in other words, their history. The Hindu has a literature rich in the departments of metaphysical philosopy, logic, rhetoric, poetry, music, &c. But the one thing absent therefrom is the one thing present in all other literatures, namely, a history of the nation. Persia has had its Firdusi and those from whom he obtained his materials, Greece its Herodotus and Thucydides, Rome its Livy and Tacitus, and all the modern progressive countries have had their historians without number. India alone has none and never hed any. Indeed, it never ared to have any, so has none and never had any. Indeed, it never cared to have any, so little has it felt interested in merely temporal affairs. This feeling, so inexplicable to outsiders, is to this day an important factor in the lite of an orthodox Hindu. The now and the present must be raised over the hereafter to a much more conspicuous degree in his estimation than at present before he will exhibit anything like the ardour for reform which distinguishes the Western mind. This is obviously the duty of our English-educated Hindu friends. Let us hope that England, in the various influences which she is bringing to hear the content will exhibit any inbringing to bear upon the country will achieve such a result in time. The political aspir tions to which the Hindu mind has awakened, even though they be inordinate, as sometimes alleged, may themselves be welcome as tending to wean it from the future to the living present. The tendency of speculation as to the ultimate issues of lite and death to weaken the energy of action is well known, and will be allowed by those who followed the late literary discussion in England on the question which startled Englishmen themselves as proceeding from one of their own gifted countrymen, 'Is life worth living?'"

# BENGAL.

THE adjutant birds, which are one of the most familiar sightsin Calcutta, are said to be deserting the city. A Calcutta con-temporary states that very few of the birds are seen new, and suggests that the reason is to be sought in the fact that the city has become such a sanitarium that the birds find their occupation gene, and have migrated to Simla.

THE ghee question continues to agitate the public mind in alcutta. The local Town Council, at its last meeting, discussed Calcutta. The local Town Council, at its last meeting, discussed a suggestion made by the chairman regarding the sale of unadulterated chee. As a long time neuterapse before any assistance can be obtained by way of new legislation, he proposed to allow all vendors, who are willing to guarantee their ghee to be pure, to reli under the patronage of the Municipa ity, and to notify the fact by a board over their doors. To obtain permission to put up this board the vendor would be required to sign a contract, under a penalty of Rr. 500, that he would sell only pure ghee. To-secure conformity to the contract, an inspector should be appointed to visit these shops continually, and obtain samples of pointed to visit these shops continually, and obtain samples of ghee for analysis, and any vendor found selling adulterated ghee would be required to pay the stipulated penalty. After some discussion the proposal was unanimously approved of. It will. now be for the public to make this arrangement effectual by refusing to purchase ghee except at shops selling under the patronage of the Municipality.

THE Englishman understands that an eminent London firm, which recently applied to the India Office for permission to tender for the construction of a submarine cable between Calcuttantees. and Rangoon, was informed by the late Secretary of State "that the present land lines are amply sufficient." The Calcutta paper adds:—"It will scarcely be credited by the public that the only telegraph route between British India and Burma is vid Dakka and Chittagong, traversing a region of broad rivers, and exposed to climatic disturbances on a vast scale. Nor is this all. The wires run for several hundred miles through a terminatory but partially civilised, and in the immediate vicinity of savage aboriginal tribes. A land line, even under favourable conditions, is exposed to innumerable dangers from which its deep sea congeners is exempt. A conflagration, for instance, is fatal to its continuity; and only last year communications were wholly interrupted during the Viceroy's visit to Mandalay by a trivial fire in one of the countless bazaars of thatched huts over which the line is carried. The importance of Burma has been greatly advanced by our recent annexations, and the ludia Office. would do well to reconsider its determination to rest content with the primitive telegraphic facilities which are now provided."

THE REN. J. E. PAYNE, of the London Mission, one of the foremest missionaries in Calcutta, has died of fever. The deceased was born in March, 1885. After serving some time in Bedford, he was appointed in Linearipur. He arrived in India in the December of 1:60, and was, in addition to his purely elerical functions, largely engaged in Vernacular translation and teaching. He also to k a considerable part in every movement which had in any way for its object the furtherance of missionary objects. He leaves a widow and several children, and his loss to the cause to which he devoted his life is one which will be widely

## MADRAS

COLONEL MACLEOD is appointed head of the Ordnance Department of Madras, vice Colonel Chamier, retired.

A Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of fifteen lakhs, is being formed here.

All heads of departments have been requested to be in Madras during the stay of the Finance Committee. It is expected on the 22nd instant.

In is rumoured at Ootacamund that Sir M. E. Grant Duff, after Manding over charge, does not proceed to England direct; but contemplates a pleasure trip in Eastern Asia, visiting China, Japan, &c.

THE shareholders of the Bangalore Bank have passed a special resolution reducing the capital by 35 per cent., in order to extinguish all irrecoverable and bad debts and losses sustained by the bank during the last twenty-four years. Each share hitherto of the nominal value of Rs. 200 will now be reduced to Rs. 130.

A NEW brass foundry has been established in the district of Nuddea by Mr. B. D. Pal Chowdry, a member of the Iron Institute, London. This is the first institution of its kind in India, on English and scientific principles, established by an educated Native. During a long residence in England he studied metallurgy.

THE Madras Mail says:—"Mr. H. S. Thomas has returned to Madras from his expedition of five-and-a-half months' duration in search of evidence against Mr. Crole at Madura. His salary (as first member of the Board of Revenue) amounted to Rs. 22,000 during that time, and his deputation allowances mave have run waway with Rs. 3,000. So his expedition may have cost the State Rs. 25,000, for which, according to rumour, he has to show nothing better than a ridiculus mus, to add to his zoological collection."

### BOMBAY.

BEGINNING with Friday, the 24th September, the homeward overland mail steamers will leave Bombay, until further notice, on Friday of each week during the remainder of the year. The last homeward overland mail steamer sailing on Tuesday will be the steamer leaving Bombay on the 14th September.

THE Nizam having sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of two lakes of rupees on preparations for the receptions of the Viceroy in November next, the Minister has directed a committee to superintend the arrangements, composed of Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur as chairman, and Mr. G. Palner, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah, Imad Nawaz Jung, and Major Percy Gough as members. The committee have been strictly enjoined to see that the sum allotted for the purpose be not exceeded, while the arrangements are to be as complete and perfect as possible.

THE Government of India has received from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress her gracious permission to allow Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to be decorated with the gold medal which the Shah of Persia is desirous to confer on this prominent Parsee citizen of Bombay in token of the good wishes which his Highness entertains towards the Parsee community.

A LETTER has been received from Mrs. Anundebai Joshi, the Mahratta lady who has taken medical degrees in America, announcing that she will leave America on the 2nd of October for England, en route for India. Mrs. Joshi hopes to be in Bombay by the end of November, and after staying here a few days will proceed to Kolhapore to take charge of her appointment there.

A most boisterous and unruly mass meeting of the various sections of the Hindoo community was held recently at Mahadev Baug for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Governor-General in Council protesting against the proposed legislative interference in connection with infant marriages in the community. The memorial, which was declared to have been adopted by a majority by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, C.S.I., who presided at the meeting, among other things stated that the memorialists hoped his Excellency in Council would not depart from the well-established and wise principle of non interference with the religious and social customs of the Hindoos, and assist by legislation a movement which could only be properly and naturally developed by the spontaneous action of influence working within the community itself.

# PUNJAB.

IT is rumoured at Lihore that Mr. Baden Powell will succeed Colonel Davies as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Should the contemplated punitive expedition against the Bonerwals be carried out this autumn, it is to be hoped, the Lahore paper remarks, that every precaution will be taken to prevent, if possible, such an extensive coalition of the Independent hill tribes, as brought us to grief in the unfortunate Umbeyla business in 1863. History tells us, too, that the Mogul Emperor Akbar lost a large army with his General, Beerbul, in the same locality. A large force and specially picked and equipped troops will be needed in order to ensure success.

A CONTEMPORARY'S Mussoorie correspondent states that the account recently published concerning the late difficulty at the

Himalaya Club was scarcely correct and is likely to mislaad. The true account of what occurred the correspondent gives at follow:

—It somehow or other came to the cars of the General commanding the division that some high plying was going on at the Himalaya Club, and that some subalterns were concerned in the Himalaya Club, and that some subalterns were concerned in the Hist Book at the club and report; the result being that it was determined that two officers should rejoin their regiments. But the officers in question, being already under orders, left Mussoorie before these orders from the General reached them. I should have stated before that the General and his staff officer are both members of the club. Various rumours were circulated through the station, and the managing committee asked the staff officer for an explanation of his conduct. After some time, however, the General informed the committee that what had been done was done by his orders, and that being a member of the Club himself he considered he had a right to inspect the Whist Book, which lay on a table in one of the public rooms; but at the same time he expressed a regret if he had unintentionally given offence. This ended the whole matter, which has since then been buried in oblivion. "Least said, soonest mended;" so let us to other subjects.

A VERNACULAR notice or proclamation, professing to be anony mous, is, the Lahore paper states, in circulation in the Punjab, calling upon the Natives of the province to combine together (sinking minor differences meanwhile) to throw off the hated yoke of the Feringhee "tyrants." The document announces the arrival of the large Russian army at Herat en route to India; declares that the Maharaj Dhuleep Singh has joined and is accompanying it as a leader; that the Ameer of Cabul has replied to the British call for help, that he is personally ready and willing to render it, but that his people are unanimously hostile to the British alliance! The notice finally aunounces that a collision between the British and Russian forces on the borders of India is imminent, and professes to point out the benefits which will accrue to those who join the "Maharaja and the Russian forces." The document, our contemporary says, may be a fraud and a forgery; but it is a significant warning and expression of Native popular feeling by which the Government may well profit in time. We can afford to contemptuously laugh at the empty raving and verbosity, and sham agitation of the Bengali Babus; but anything calculated to rouse the national hostility and patriotic spirit of the martial races of the Punjab and North-West Provinces demands the matter to those who are responsible for the good government of the country and safety of the State.

The news reached Lahore on Thursday from Sibi in Sind, of the murder of Mr. T. Evans, late an inspector of police at Miam Mir. During the past two years Mr. Evans has been carrying on work as a contractor, and left Lahore on Sunday morning last for Sibi, where he had some legal business to transact. On Thursday morning Mrs. Evans received a telegram, stating that her husband had been stabbed. Another telegram, the same day, stated that Mr. Evans died a few hours after the occurrence. The news has been a shock to many, because Mr. Evans had been very popular in Lahore and Mian Mir.

It would appear that last year Mr. Evans in his business at Labore had been engaged in some contract work in the direction of Harnai, and that, when leaving that part he failed to settle accounts with some of his employés. Amongst these was a Punjabi Mahomedan, who entered a suit against Mr. Evans in the Assistant Magistrate's Court for a sum of Rt. 1,100. The case came off on the 25th ultimo, and a decree was given in favour of Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans left the Court, and had only gone a few paces, when the plaintiff came up and made a gracious saliam to Mr. Evans, requesting him to pay him half his claim. Mr. Evans refused, and replied that he would not pay him anything, as the decree was given in his favour. The plaintiff still pleading his cause and entreating Mr. Evans to have pity on him, managed to get Mr. Evans off his guard, and plunged a long dagger into his stomach, lipping him open and making a fea ful gash, almost disembowelling him. The man was at once arrested, and Mr. Evans was conveyed to the Dâk bungalow, where he expired on the morning of Thursday last at three o'clock, having been in the greatest agony for close upon eight hours.

# NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The records of the Punjab trade for last year show an unex pected falling-off in the trade with Kurrachee, which was supposed to have established its claim to be considered the chief port of entry for the northern province. While the Kurrachee trade decreased, however, the trade with Bombay and Calcutta improved. Possibly the necessity for improved landing and shipping facilities at Kurrachee has had some influence on the trade, which may be expected to revive when the alterations and extensions now sanctioned and provided for shall have been carried out.

As an attempt has been made to cast doubt upon our version of the circumstances, we may repeat, says the *Englishman*, that the Punjab Government was not consulted about the transfer of the Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, and that the first intelligence it received of the transfer came in a communication from the Government of India forwarding an extract from the Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the measure. The Lieutenant-Governor protested against the way in which he had been treated, pointing out to the Government of India that had he been consulted he would have taken the opportunity to add his advocacy to that of his predecessors against the transfer. As it was, the Lieutenant-Governor, yielding to force majeure on the main point, determined to minimise as far as possible, in matters of detail, the evils which he feared would result from the measure. intelligence it received of the transfer came in a communication measure.

# NATIVE PRESS.

# A NATIVE LAW MEMBER.

The demand of a section of the Bengal Press that a Native successor should be chosen to Mr. Ilbert has been answered by one of themselves, Reis and Rayyet, in an article which is quoted

"The Indian Mirror and the Bengalee have started a bold suggestion. They urge that, on Mr. Ilbert's retiring to take up the office of Assis ant Parliamentary Counsel under the new Cabinet, the Legal Membership of the Council of the Governor-General should be conferred on some eminent Indian lawyer. Our contemporaries have scarcely stated the grounds which, in their opinion, would justify such a great departure. They have contented themselves with giving a list of names of Native High Court Judges, and barristers and plenders of extensive success as practitioners, in the several Presidencies, the very mention of those names being apparently deemed sufficient to establish the justice practitioners, in the several Presidencies, the very mention of those names being apparently deemed sufficient to establish the justice of what they propose. . . . A question of this nature is not to be disposed of so summarily. One would surely expect an elaborate argument as essential for the justification of such an important innovation. We do not know how the suggestion is viewed by our countrymen in general. But it should be repudiated at once as being too silly and premature. It is no doubt one eminently calculated to take the fancy; and the present time, when sentimental fervour passes for patriotism and when questions of financial reform and of the greater infusion of the administration with the Native element have engrossed earnest public attention, may give any such proposition the chance of a too easy acceptance. It is thus, perhaps, that we find that the Indian Echo, which has always a keen eye for the humours in all discussions, and the usually moderate and staid Liberal have not had the heart to combat what, no doubt, is a very pleasant notion. It gives us much pain to appear any way and in the least hostile to any national aspirations, but we think we do lasting injury to ourselves, and put off the chance of realisation of ing injury to ourselves, and put off the chance of realisation of any just aspirations by setting up extravagant pretensions, and continually stretching the hand forward for prizes immeasurably

"Now, in this matter of Mr. Ilbert's successor, we ask: Have the Native lawyers, whom the Mirror and the Bengalee have officiously taken under their protecting wings, themselves any the most distant aspirations for filling up the Legal Membership? They are good men and true, each in this way whose prosperity to the very height of their desires will only gratify us, as such prosperity cannot fail to be of advantage to the country. Against their merits and qualifications as judges or advocates we may have nothing to say. But is a good judge or a successful advocate necessarily qualified for the position of legal councillor to a Government constituted like the Government of India? That Government is an alien despotism of great power and boundless resources; working among a multitudinous population divided both among themselves and from the ruling race by a diversity of conflicting interests. The duties of a legal adviser of such a Government, placed, from the very nature of the case, under constant temptations to the exercise of unrestrained power—the tact, delicacy, personal influence and character, not to speak of extensive delicacy, personal influence and character, not to speak of extensive and sound lore, profound knowledge of law in all its branches and in different countries, and of jurisprudence and ethics required for their proper discharge—those duties, and the way they are performed, are hardly understood by the outside people, far less appreciated. They are necessarily unknown to the public view. But these unseen services, for aught we know, and on especial occasions, constitute the most valuable services of a Legal occasions, constitute the most valuable services of a Legal Member—more, that is, than the drafting of laws and the speeches in the Legislative Council, or other ex-officio duties in connection with the University, for instance, or other general matters—grave and difficult and beyond the range of ordinary

matters—grave and difficult and beyond the range of ordinary capacity as these also are.

Indeed, if the duties of Legal Member were, instead of being, as we conceive them to be, of high and recondite character, easy of performance by any one among the several Indian gentlemen who have been spoken of, there would then scarcely be any occasion for the retention of the office itself. If any of these Native lawyers could discharge them, they could be discharged as well by the very ab!e Secretaries by whom the Government of India is always assisted. In fact, the office would then lose its raison d'être.

"or the rest, the demand for a Native successor to Mr. Ilbert

or the rest, the demand for a Native successor to Mr. Ilbert

sounds only as the prelude to the general break-up. It would seem as if England's mission in the East were fulfilled, and that we might now shift for ourselves. Lal Mohans and Naorojees we might now shift for ourselves. Lal Mohans and Naorojees need no longer canvas fastidious English constituencies, for India must have her own Parliament. The demand for enrolment in the army and navy has already been made. Rickety Baboolings are indignant with the Vicercy for not humouring them in the desire to sport Volunteer uniforms and to try to shoulder the regulation musket. Similar demands are by-and-by to be urged for Native Commanders-in-Chief or Vicercys. The way in vogue among a section of our people is very foolish, and we should disavow all sympathy with such mischievous twaddle."

BURMA IN PARLIAMENT.—The Rast Goftar, commenting uponthe recent discussion in Parliament about the war expenses in. Burma, says that the Conservative Government appears to treat. India with supreme contempt. Let men so well known as Mr.. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. l'heroshaw M. Mehta say what they will that the interests of India are more safe in the hands of the Liberal than the Conservative Ministry, but events hitherto-have undeniably proved that, as far as India and its interests-are concerned, both the Whigs and the Tories may be said to be six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. The best instance of the iniquity of both these Governments is afforded in the present. Burmese war, in which one government most unceremoniously, deprived the Burmese King of his dominion, and the other has thought fit to shift the burden of war expenses on to the shoulders of the people of India.

of the people of India.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVES.—The Dhaka Prokash says:—The Government is draining away the wealth of this country to its own. India is gradually becoming impoverished. Owing to the Arms' Act, the people are unable to defend themselves. If the Government is attacked, it will not receive the assistance of the 250 million inhabitants of India. The Russians on the one hand, and the French on the other, are rapidly advancing. The English have so much harassed the people that, if they find the English in a critical position, they may turn hostile. At this moment, if any powerful enemy makes his appearance, the Government will seriously suffer.

Pearance, the Government will seriously suffer.

THE THAROBE OF GONDAL IN ENGLAND.—What is the Thakore of Gondal doing in England? Nothing is said about his return. It is stated that he has gone on a second visit to England for the study of medicine. If the report be true we cannot approve of the Thakore's choice. It is not the right thing, nor does it benefit his people for a chief to go to England for the study of medicine soon after his accession to the gadee. If he wants a medical man for himself or his subjects he can always get one by the payment of a reasonable salary. We are not opposed to a chief acquiring knowledge, but it is not necessary for him to go to England when he can acquire the same knowledge here. Does Bhagwatsingjee want to be a raja or a doctor? If he is after feeling the pulse of his patients he will lose the political touch of his people. If he wanted to be a doctor he ought not to have taken charge of the gadee. As things are at present he appears to have morally abdicated.—Rast Goftar.

High Court Reform.—The Bombay Samachar thinks that the

High Court Reform.—The Bombay Samachar thinks that the rather animated discussion between the Bombay Bar and Government on the subject of High Court reform will be reduced to its normal condition now that the former has had its last say in the matter. The Bombay Bar have upheld their dignity and have consulted their best interest, when they refer the public to arbitrate upon the points of difference between them and the Government But this upportunitely also not the points of the control of the But this unfortunately does not bring an end to certain ment. But this unfortunately does not bring an end to certain practices, entailing dilatoriness obtaining among the members of the Bar. The Jame Jamshed does not approve of the argument advanced by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce when they say that Civilian Judges, with honourable exceptions, were not capable of conducting their duties with so great an ability as barrister judges, who were well versed in the intricate problems of commercial transactions. The civilian judges, the paper says, were, as a class, better able to dispense justice in consequence of their coming frequently in contact with the consequence of their coming frequently in contact with the Natives, whose habits and manners and customs they were so well acquainted with. Civilian judges were not in any ways inferior to barrister judges. In fact, it was much more difficult to pass the Civil Service examination than to become a barristerat-law. It is not, therefore, desirable that the bench on the Original Side of the High Court should be monopolised by barrister judges.

CHEAP DINNERS.—In these hard times, when there is general. complaint about the depression of trade and the consequent. curtailment of incomes, the experiment inaugurated by the-British Dinner Company (Limited) to supply a wholesome,. nutritious, and substantial, well-cooked dinner for sixpence-ought to be welcomed by all parties interested in the economical question. The patronage which the Company is sure to receive ought also to ensure a great financial success for the shareholders. A similar company in Scotland already returns 25 percent. profit.

# NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SACRED KURRAL OF TIRUVALLUVA-NAYANAR.\*

Of all the melifluous works in the most mellifluous language of the East the "Kurral" stands supremely first, alike as regards the sweetness of its diction and the purity of its sentiments. To quote the words of a great French savant, "That which alone is wonderful in the Kurral is the fact that its author addresses himself, without regard to castes, peoples, or beliefs, to the whole community of mankind; the fact that he formulates sovereign morality and absolute reason; that he proclaims in their very essence, in their eternal abstractedness, virtue, and truth; that he presents, as it were, in the group the highest laws of domestic and social life; that he is equally perfect in thought, in language, and in poetry, in the austere metaphysical contemplation of the great mysteries of the Divine Nature as in the easy and graceful anylysis of the tenderest emotions of the heart."

great mysteries of the Divine Nature as in the easy and graceful anylysis of the tenderest emotions of the heart."

Yet, by a strange destiny, "the poet and his one great work are both without a name." The author is commonly known as Tiruvalluva-Nâyanâr, a term indicating that he was the sacred devotee, priest, or soothsayer of the Tarraya caste. But who was he? Tradition says he was a weaver of the pariah tribe, and, as such, of course possessing an origin "most degrading and contemptible to the eyes of the vast multitudes of whom he has been for ten centuries the oracle." Equally obscure is the period when he flourished—the probable date is between AD. 800 and A.D. 1,000. All that is known for certain is "that he was a pariah and a weaver, lived at S. Thome or Mayilapur, now a suburb of Madras, and had an intimate friend, probably a patron, called Elela-cinkan (lion of the surf), who was the captain of a small vessel." Such is fame.

vessel." Such is fame.

When the sacred "Kurral" was finished, tradition says that atts author took the precious work to Madura and presented it to a college of learned Tamil scholars; but the high caste assembly, so the story goes, "would not permit him to take his seat on the bench with the learned pandits, on account of his want of caste. Meekly acquescing in his own seclusion, he simply requested permission to lay his book on the end of the seat."

permission to lay his book on the end of the seat."

This is the work to the study of which Dr. Pope has devoted we believe upwards of forty gears of his life. The result is the volume which, thanks to liberal assistance on the part of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Messrs. Allen have recently presented to the world. The primary object of this publication is to render the study of classical Tamil more easy and pleasant to English students, but it is also designed to afford Native scholars a clear and comprehensive insight into the nature and scope of an author whose one work—for fame does not assign any further composition to the weaver's pen—touches so many topics with poetic grace—an author who is venerated by upwards of ten millions of the races of Southern India as a sage and law-giver to his people. It is a proud distinction for Dr. Pope that it should have been reserved for him to remove from his favourite author the mistaken glo ses and impure commentaries which corrupt the teachings of the "Kurral," and encrust with a layer of lust moral sentiments and noble dictates calculated to purify the sources of life's perennial spring, and create a spirit of healthful sectitude and propriety of action.

It is scarcely within the province of a reviewer to enter upon a critical examination of the work from a scholarly point of view. At best to do so would be but a display of the writer's own ignorance, for Dr. Pope, as a Tamil scholar, stands second to mone. He is, as it were, a "Kurral" amongst Dravidian savants. To tay, therefore, that his translation is accurate, that his notes are clear and learned, that he has expended an enormous amount of care in the preparation of the present translation, is to say that nothing could be better than it, nothing more fitting his own reputation, nothing more worthy of that patronage of Government which, none too frequently bestowed, cannot be too judiciously exercised.

# INCIDENTS OF INDIAN LIFE+

In this little volume, Mr. Cave-Browne dedicates to his parishioners and neighbours, on the occasion of a second "Village Industrial Exhibition," narrations of many stirring scenes in adian history, in some of which he took part. We have an account of the important events at Nagpoor in 1817-18, terminating in the escape from British custody of the debauched young Rajah, Appa Sahil, and in his disappearance from the stage of history, one as final and complete as that of the infamous Nana Sthib himself. Full justice is done to the conspicuous gallantry of Captain Brown; but one cannot help feeling that the remarkable merits of Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Jenkins, the Resident, meet with scant recognition.

A couple of brilliant episodes, the well-known story of the blowing in of the Kabul gate of Ghazni (in which Durand's undoubted deserts are allowed, perhaps unduly, to eclipse the no less sterling claims to notice of George Thomson) and the account of the less known, but not less stirring nocturnal plumbing of a Fort Ditch in the Punjab Campaign, will repay perusal; as will the "Civilian in Camp," from which many political lessons may be gained.\* The night and day on the Punjab Frontier is the fullest, and, on the whole, the best narrated story in the book; and forcibly reminds the render of Lewis Brown's diary of the siege of Kahun, given, not long since, to the readers of the Arma and Navy Magazine, and noticed by us at the time. Punjab Frontier life, whatever else it may be, is never for long together dull.

The little volume ends, appropriately enough, considering its clerical authorship, with a sketch of "an Indian Chaplain's Career," the career being that of the Rev. J. P. Harris, of Lucknow siege renown, respecting whom the author seemingly writes from personal knowledge. Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona. Among an Indian chaplain, who has nobly done his duty of a life's self-sacrifice, has lived and died unrecorded in this world. But among those whose deeds have been handed down, of none can the memory be more green than of Mr. Harris, and of one whose name can, in this connection, never be forgotten, "Padre" Whiting

Whiting.

The little volume, though its authorship shows itself by "many intallible proofs," is interesting to a degree, and can confidently be recommended. No book is fuller of profit for English readers than one which shows them the noble examples of Englishmen who—to use Baron Hübner's striking words—"combine the qualities of the hero, missionary of civilization, politician, judge, soldier, and administrator, living constantly under a burning sky." Such are the men whom Indian service tends to produce; and Mr. Cave-Browne deserves thanks for reminding us what manner of men they are.

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE+

"The English Illustrated Magazine" for 1885-86, which has just been issued, will be a welcome guest in the coming evenings when the fireside and a book are the inseparable companions of the many who in summer betake themselves to the Colinderies, or otherwise enjoy the pleasure of "cating the air." Nor, we venture to think, will a single reader be disappointed. The illustrations are excellent beyond compare, alike as works of art and as graphic and picturesque representations of scenes which please, or of events which interest. In making these observations we had intended to have drawn attention to some of the leading engravings as illustrative of our remarks, and as indicative that we had not used the language of exaggeration. But on criticish we had not used the language of exaggeration. But on criticish we had not used the language of exaggeration but few were left unpraised, so we refrain. What is chiefly noticeable in this most admirable and attractive publication is the circumstance that there are no "fads" on the part of the Editor, who does not favour one particular school, or give prominence to one individual style. There are men, women, children, heads, landscapes, ships, buildings, water, birds, beasts, and fishes—some highly finished, some little more than outline; some light, some dark, some simple scrolls, some elaborate "head pieces," but each and ail excellent. Lastly, paper, type, and letterpress leave nothing to be desired. If a reader of these remarks is of opinion that we have been unduly lavish of praise let him procure a copy of the volume, and we have no fear as to the verdict.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Illustrated Magazine." (Macmillan and Co.); "Mountaineering below the Snow Line." By M. Paterson. (George Redway); "New India." By H. J. S. Cotton. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); "The Touchstone of Peril." By Dudley H. Thomas. (T. Fisher Unwin); "Asiatic Quarterly." (T. Fisher Unwin).

THERE is reason to believe that the Ameer is meditating an attack on Kafiristan with a view to bring that region completely under his control. The Afghans have for a long time steadily encroached on Kafir territory. The Ameer apparently now desires to terminate the struggle by a final subjugation of the Kafirs. The arms and money supplied to him by the Government of India will enable him to accomplish his design with a good prospect of success.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Sacred Kurral of Tiruvalluva-Nayanar," with Introduction, Grammar, Translation, Notes, Lexicon, and Concordance, by Rev. J. U. Pope, M.A., D.D. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Incidents of Indian Life, by John Cave-Browne, M.A., Vicar of Detling, Kent, formerly Chaplain in the Hon. East India Company' Service. Author of "The Punjab and Delhi in 1857, '&c. London W. H. Allen and Co.; Maidstone: E. I. Dickinson. 1886.

<sup>\*</sup> This is not the place to enter on the vexed question of Hailey-bury versus Competition: but the "Civilian in Camp" furnishes us with many reasons for doubting whether the latter system is altogether perfect, and whether "boys who at school have worn out the seats of their breeches at study rather than the toes of their boots at football, or the soles of their shoes in hurdle-racing, or hare-and-hounds, and the material out of which the best men can be made for ruling a tract of country, perhaps the size of half-a-dozen English counties, on the very outskirts of civilization."

<sup>† &</sup>quot;The English Illustrated Magazine." 1885-86. Macmillan and Co.

# Correspondence.

GENERAL MACPHERSON'S FORCE IN BURMA.

TO THE BUTTOR

Sir,—Though late in the day may I now add another "still small voice," to those heard before, against our mad military pranks in Upper Burma, which are really quite needless, and as harmful as they are needless:—

1. No English soldiers (pace Dr. Kane, of Belfast) should be sent to Upper Burma; they are costly and ill adapted to hunt naked robbers through impenetrable jungle.

2. Selected police levies from India, abundantly officered by

British officers, accompanied by planty of good magistrates, should be sent to the country, and posted in strong detachments in every disturbed part, each detachment accompanied by a magistrate, and being in touch one with the other. No artillery

3. No horses should be imported into the country; they will

only die. The Burman ponies should be used, and elephants.

4. The country must be cleared of jungle and drained; roads, canals, and railways constructed; and money must be spent and lent by Great Britain, and not taken from the Indians, who have no desire to hold Burma, and are almost bankrupt.

5. It is no use to hope that Burmans will either make reliable policemen or soldiers for many years to come.

6. To send General Macpherson and an expensively commanded

army is simply to waste valuable lives and money needlessly.
7. To throw the expenditure on India is a gross act of

injustice.

8. One fact is indisputably from the present case, and that is: the sooner the Indian Council at home is abolished the better it will be, from every point of view, economical and general, seeing its members are useless to control the Indian Secretary of State.

9. The basis of government in India must be broadened, and made far more representative; this will strengthen immensely, far more than I can point out in a short letter, the hands of the Viceroy, and greatly please and satisfy the educated portion of the Indian peoples, which is day by day becoming larger and

General Macpherson's force will not find any enemy to fight, but he will lose plenty of men and horses, as the country is very deadly after the rains, and when the rivers and water-courses begin to dry up, and their muddy beds are exposed to a sweltering tropical sun. However, "it is an ill wind that blows good to nobody," and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company should be thankful that their shareholders will divide a good dividend -after next Christmas.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. GLOAG, Lieut.-General,
Late Commanding R.A., B.B.D. .2, Tanfield Court, Inner Temple, E.C., 22nd September, 1886.

# Miscellaneons.

DURING the past year a Russian "scientific" mission has been exploring those parts of the Russian "scientific" mission has been exploring those parts of the Russian territory adjoining the newly fixed Afghan frontier. In the giddy pursuits of science the Commissioners do not always seem to have been quite responsible for their movements, for we read that on the 13th of July they "accidentally" found themselves in the pass of Zulfikar. The mission returned to Askabad at the end of the month, having completed its labours.

THE postal regulations of Afghanistan seem to be of a forreceived in one morning the accumulated dak of three weeks. Seventeen copies of each newspaper, to say nothing of letters and three English mails, must have been rather an embarrassing windfall.

MAJOR AUCHINLECK.—Major Auchinleck, who is just reported MAJOR AUCHINLECK.—Major Auchinleck, who is just reported to have died of wounds received from Boshway's ambush when reconnoiting in the jungle south of Thayetmyo on the 14th inst., was an officer of the Scots Fusiliers, and in the fortieth year of his age. He joined the 73rd Highlanders in 1867, and has since served in the 21st North British, now the Scots Fusiliers, taking part in the Ashantee war of 1873, and in the South African war from 1879 to 1881. He was present at the capture of Coomassie, the battle of Ulundi, the attack and capture of Sekukuni's town, the storming of the Fighting Koppie, and in Sekukuni's town, the storming of the Fighting Koppie, and in the Transvaal commanded at the defence of the fort of Rustengurg, being twice wounded, once dangerously, and once severely.

THE seditious Native journalists of India who deny that the British Government of that country is a paternal one which coniders no want of its subjects to be too small to be attended to,

ought to be converted to a more amiable mood on perusal of an official notification lately issued, to the following effect:—" The official notification lately issued, to the following effect:—"The Government of India sanctions, as a special case, the supply of a new wooden leg to Sardha Singh, pensioned Duffadar of the 9th Bengal Lancers, who lost his own (sic) when serving with Hodson's Horse during the Indian Mutiny." Official grammar is not always easy to understand, and it is not quite clear from the above what kind of leg Sardha Singh lost; it might have been a leg that he was born with or a wooden leg which was his own property. But surely that must be a paternal Government which announces to the world in an official gazette that. "as a special announces to the world in an official gazette that, "as a special case," it gives a new wooden leg to one of its soldiers thirty years after he had "lost his own."

A DREADFUL murder has been committed at Moulmein. Father Biet, Roman Catholic priest, and Mr. Ramos were seated in the latter's house, when two Burmans and one Chinaman entered and stabbed both to death. The motive for the deed is unknown, but it is supposed that the murderers only intended killing Ramos, who is a money-lender, but also murdered Father Biet, lest he should bear witness against them.

SINCE the institution of the Victoria Cross there has been considerable disputation as to the wisdom of the policy which inaugurated such a decoration. Many who could not be called cynics declared that, to decorate a soldier because he was brave, was almost as doubtful a compliment as to congratulate a woman because she was chaste. Bravery is supposed to be a soldierly attribute, inseparable from the profession of arms, and to make a attribute, inseparable from the profession of arms, and to make a special merit of it was held in some quarters to be a mockery and an insult to the warrior. It was difficult, too, to define the limit where the soldier ceased to perform the mere "duty" of being brave and earned a special distinction for extraordinary courage; the records of the Victoria Cross show some curious instances of the Victoria Balancia Balancia and the state of the st the records of the Victoria Cross show some curious instances of this difficulty. But Sir Frederick Roberts told the other day at Simla the story of a deed which, had it occurred in Roman history, would have made the hero of it immortal, and yet in English history it has had no place, and the doer of it has received neither reward nor fame. His name possibly has been forgotten—"unhonofired and unsung." But here is the story of the deed, as told by the present Commander-in-Chief of India, an eye-wieness to the scene: at the Relief of Lucknow, when a heavy fire from the loop-holed walls was making terrible havoc in the ranks of the storming party of the Sikanderbagh, a young Sikh, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, passed his arm through the wicket of the gate and endeavoured to draw back the bolt with which it was barred. A sword cut from within nearly severed his hand from the wrist; nothing daunted he withdrew the injured arm and thrust in the other one. This shared the fate of the first, but not before the other one. This shared the fate of the first, but not before the bolt had been drawn, and the gallant Sikh had the satisfaction of seeing his comrades stream through the gateway, which by his determined bravery had been opened for them." There was no difficulty in defining the boundary line between courage and heroism here, but no Victoria Cross was granted; the rules of the Order did not recognise an exceptional case of a Native soldier. The story, however, will now find a place in England's military history amongst other bright deeds that the world "will not willingly let die."—Broad Arrow.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The Right Honourable Robert Bourke, who is to be our next ruler, is an Irishman—not an Irishman of the Parnell type. He is made of the flesh and blood of a family to two eminent members of which we are so familiar that we can unhesitatingly form a favourable opinion of him. The highly praiseworthy career of two of his brothers has endeared the family of Bourkes to us. The late Lord Mayo was a model of a Governor-General, and so was Major the Honourable Bourke as Postmaster-General in Madras. Besides his above connection, our Governor-elect is the son-in-law of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, an able Governor-General of India. But the gravest question for consideration is, whether our new ruler will be able o satisfy the wants of that section of the people here who call themselves "thoughtful Natives," and who are ever ready to con-demn any statesman, however clever and however businesslike he may be, should he deviate the least from the lines of policy laid may be, should he deviate the least from the lines of policy laid down by them for his conduct. Is Mr. Bourke blessed with a patience to quietly receive the insults and worry which the clamouring section of our Native Press is apt and addicted to offer upon every little occurrence against their wish? They disapproved of a Tory Duke; they have condemned a Whig Mister—now a Knight. It is the language of that section of the Native Press that forced Sir Grant Duff to despise it, and to adopt the process of depositions their productions in his waster-paper healest process of depositing their productions in his waste paper basket. It is not the expression of a host of real or imaginary grievances, it is the language in which they were expressed by the so-called exponents of the people's opinion, which created a disgust in the mind of Sir Mountstuart, and things grew worse and more un-pleasant day after day. However much freedom may be granted to a people in the expression of their opinions there is a line of discretion and orderliness always drawn for the communication of their thoughts to their rulers. This is a lesson which some of our brethren of the Press wero never taught at school; their teachers do not appear to have pointed out to them the difference between independence and impudence.—Muslim Herald.

# MORY

# TTENTION.

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Besides instructing Private Pupils, Day and Evening Classes at his Offices. 37, New Oxford Street, London, Prof. Loisette has, during the past two months, delivered Courses of Lectures to the Students and Professors of 12 Institutions, concluding with 250 at Stoneyhurst College, 200 at the Government Training College Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and 354 at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool being the largest Memory class ever held in England.

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## PROF. A. LOISETTE,

37, NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite Mudie's Library), LONDON.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

## VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

Ir there be any place in the British Empire which embraces so many places in the world, where the Volunteer movement ought to receive special encouragement, that place surely is India. However much certain philanthropists would like to make believe that our rule im India must be founded on the affection of the Natives for us, the fact cannot be disguised that we have not yet gained those affections, and that we hold India by the strong right hand, however anxious we may be to conceal it under the velvet glove. The lesson of the Mutiny taught the Government of India that it was absolutely necessary that a Volunteer force should be formed wherever a sufficient number of Europeans were present to compose even a company or a squad-in fact, that it was only a wise precaution to put gentle pressure upon every English. man in the country capable of bearing arms to enrol in such a force, so as to be ready to protect home and family in case of another danger to our rule. The gentle pressure was hardly needed; the willingness of the non-official community to volunteer was unquestioned, and immediately after the Mutiny a Volunteer army might have been got together which every Englishman in India able to shoulder and fire a rifle would have joined. But the Government of that day, with the passing away of the immediate danger of 1857, threw cold water on the project. The Volunteer Guards of Calcutta were disbanded in an almost contemptuous order by Lord Canning, and no further attempt was made to give to the Government an auxiliary force which might have been of the greatest aid to it at any moment of necessity. It was not until nearly the close of Sir John Lawrence's Viceroyalty that the Volunteer movement took a practical shape in Calcutta. It had been carried on by fits and starts by a few enthusiasts, but it was made more of a plaything than a duty antil the command was given to Colonel Walton, who, going heart and soul into the work, soon got together and made efficient as fine a body of amateur soldiers as any Commander-in-Chief could have desired to see. The martial spirit spread, and corps of Rifle Volunteers sprang up throughout the length and breadth of India. At present the "Auxiliary European force" in that country consists of four regiments of light horse, four batteries of artillery, eleven companies of mounted rifles, and fifty-two infantry corps, numbering in all between 15,000 and 16,000 men. These are one and all in a state of very creditable efficiency, but their being so is owing more to their own pluck and determination than to any nursing or supervision by the authorities. There is no special efficer tolook after the administration of this force. "The overworked officers of the Adjutant-General's Department," says the Pioneer, "have each in his own section' to deal with the multifarious reports and references that come in daily quite as a matter of routine; no officer has the time, even if he had the inclination, to interest himself in volunteering; and the only wonder is that the various corps are in such a high stateof efficiency. The cry for more officers is constantly heard -the Bengal Army List shows that even in the capital of India the administrative battalion of the Presidency Volunteers is now short of six captains and seven lieutenants—and Commandants know full well that hundreds of men could be got to swell the ranks were the Govern-

ment really to show more interest in volunteering and raise the status of the force."

We read, further, that although successive Commandersin-Chief since the Mutiny have recorded the necessity of keeping up a Volunteer force in India, and although the various Governments have encouraged their employés to enter the ranks, yet the corps are left to drift along as best they may, and any provision for the administration of the whole body is apparently as far off as ever. "We have," continues the journal from which we have already quoted, "for many years past urged upon Government the necessity of creating some machinery—the simpler the better-by which the Indian Volunteers can be made, as a whole, an auxiliary force available for employment in the country at any moment; but not even one Staff Officer at Army Headquarters has been appointed to look after Volunteering. It seems highly probable that another Russian scare is coming upon us, and doubtless we shall have a repetition of what happened last year; but the Volunteers are in no better case now than then, and Government is not the least in sympathy with them.

This extraordinary apathy on the part of officialdom is surely one of those blunders which are said to be worse than a crime. Those who have had an experience of work in India in the plains, even in what is called the cold weather, can understand that Volunteer drilling and firing can only be carried on at the sacrifice of much personal ease and comfort. After bearing the heat and burden of an Indian day the temptation is to seek repose rather than, to turn out to parade-but the men of trade and commerce, the planters, and other laborious workers have at eventide and early dawn shown an energy and determination to do their duty as Volunteers, which reflects great honour upon them. Volunteers in India have few of the attractions which at fêtes and reviews in England give a pleasant and picturesque colouring to amateur soldiering. In India it is rough and apparently thankless work. But it is work which ought to be done, and which ought to meet with every encouragement from the Government. The Volunteer force there ought not to be as the Pioneer to-day describes it: "It is still 'Nobody's child,' and its lot is a hard and uncomfortable one."

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—THE BURMESE REGALIA FROM MANDALAY.—From King Theebaw's Palace at Mandalay a magnificent collection of jewellery and plate has been sent to England by the Viceroy; and it has been lent to the Exhibition by the Secretary of State for India. There are gold vases of different sizes, dishes of quaint shape, some in the form of a duck, bettel-boxes, reliquaries to hold the teeth of Buddha or other objects of veneration, jade ornaments, daggers and swords, dresses, hats, slippers, and a state umbrella; and, most noteworthy of all, drinking cups with large cone-shaped covers which envelop the vessel, a gold bottle with a cray-fish shaped head, and King Theebaw's horoscope written on ralm leaves. Most of these articles are heavily set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls and other precious stones. The collection has been placed in cases adjacent to the Ceylon Court.

BILLWISE PATRIOTS — Lamontable to relate a Nationalist.

BURMESE PATRIOTS.-Lamentable to relate, a Native-edited journalist has been sadly exercised because an Anglo-Indian paper has styled Burmese dacoits "blackguards." A license of indiscretion so monstrous has called down upon it a homily that Indiscretion so monstrous has called down upon it a homily that should not be lost to readers of newspapers. Here is what our Native friend remarks:—"O, heaven! are they blackguards who are so nobly fighting for the independence of their country? Had these Burmans any quarrel with us? Not the smallest. Burma was wide enough for them. How is it that we should mow them down all—men, women, children and call them "blackguards," for they would not submit to a foreign yoke. Who are the real blackguards? Those that are defending their homes and hearths against the ravages of ruffians, or these savage monsters in human form who urged by bloodthirst and earth-hunger have brought ruin and desolation upon a defence-less innocent country? Those that are fighting for the honour of their wives and sisters or those that Sniders in hand are not sparing even innocent maids? sparing even innocent maids?



## Official Gazette.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 28.

Gazette of Inata, Aug. 28.

Beadon, Mr. H. S., B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as judge and commissioner of the Assam Valley districts, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, C.S.

Jackson—The services of Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Sen, Mr. P. C., barrister at-law, officiating assistant to the Government advocate, Rangoon, to officiate as judge of Moulmein, during the absence on furlough of Mr. D. G. Macleod.

Bruce—Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., political agent of the first class, the following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, from July 26: ment, from July 26:-

ment, from July 26:—
ROBERTS—TEMPLE—Lieut. Colonel A. W. Roberts, political agent of
the 3rd class, and officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to.
officiate as a political agent of the 1st class; and Captain H. M.
Temple, political assistant of the 1st class, and political agent of the
3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

The following extract from Force Orders issued on March 16 by Colonel F. W. Boileau, commandant Deoli Irregular Force, is confirmed:

JONES, Lieut. S., is attached to the Force from this date, pending further orders.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., S.C., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, and assistant to the Governor - General's agent in Rajputana, is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central

posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge.

Harding—The services of 2nd grade Apothecary W. H. Harding are temporarily placed at the disposal of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh. Government for civil employment in those provinces.

MILCHEM—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary G. T. Milchem are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government. of Rengal of Bengal.

PAUL, Mr. D. R., is admitted into the service as an uncovenanted medical officer from Aug. 5, and his services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

FURLOUGHS.

Cadiz, Mr. T. R. G., assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for three months, from July 18.

TEMPLE, Colonel E., second in command Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself on Aug. 16 of the privilege leave granted him.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., assistant commissioner, Merwara, availed himself on Aug. 16 of the privilege leave granted him, dated the 10th idem., making over the charge of his office to Captain C. Herbert.

## MILITARY.

Cox—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. T. Cox, Madras Staff Corps, commandant 15th Madras Infantry, to the command of a brigade in Upper Burma, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general (2nd class), vice Brigadier-General R. Griffiths, Madras Staff Corps, from the date on which he may take up the duties of his appointment.

WALKER—The tenure of the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel T. Walker, R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, in the Ordnance Department, is extended to April 12, 1891.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Armstraong, Lieut. O. C., Royal Irish Rifles, squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers Jan. 26, 1883.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., Leinster Regiment, squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, April 8, 1885.

Ocilivie, Lieut. A. L. S., Worcestershire Regiment, wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry, April 28, 1885.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State-for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS
CODDINGTON, Lieut. H. A., Royal Irish Fusiliers.
TAYLOR, Lieut. N. C., West Yorkshire Regiment.
Low, Lieut. R. B. Royal Irish Regiment.
BRADSHAW, Lieut. F. E., Royal Irish Rifles.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.
BUCHANAN, Lieut. K J., Royal Marine Light Infantry.



BALDWIN, Lieut. A. C., Royal Scots.
BARRATT, Lieut. W. C., Royal Berkshire Regiment.
RAINSFORD, Lieut. J. A. G., South Lancashire Regiment.
REYNOLDS, Lieut. T. G. C., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
GALLIE, Lieut. A. L, Gordon Highlanders.
NELSON, Lieut. F. J., South Lancashire Regiment.
MARLOW, Lieut. B. W., Gloucestershire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS. STEWART, Lieut. M. S., Royal Scots.
PILLEAU, Lieut. A. L., East Kent Regiment.
HILL, Lieut. J. R., Cheshire Regiment.
MORRIS, Lieut. G. S., East Yorkshire Regiment.

FURLOUGHS

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Burma, m.c., for 1 year and 99 days.

ALVES, Major M. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, m.c., for one year.

PITT, Captain W., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, officiating deputy consulting engineer State Railways, P.W. Department, p.a., for two years. for two years.

JOHNSTONE, Surgeon-Major H., M.D. (m.c.), for one year. ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E. (p a.), for eighty days, in extension. SMITH, Lieutenant T. H., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for one month, in

extension.

extension.

HUDSON, Surgeon H. C. (m.c.), for three months, in extension.

The following officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, sub pro tem:—

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R.E.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. T. R., R.E.

The following promotion is made in the engineer establishment of the Military Works Department from March 4:—

HILDEBRAND, Major G., R.E., from executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending engineer, Class III., supernumerary.

HILDEBRAND, Captain A., R.E., examiner of accounts, is posted to the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

# BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments :

HILLIARD, Lieut. H. N., officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Adamson, on leave.

MCANDREW, Lieut. J. D., squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Pollock, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Aug. 9. BURLTON, Lieut. W. E. F., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 23.

EVANS, Lieut. G. M., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation dated Aug. 23.

probation, dated Aug. 8.
Wright, Lieut. E. G, Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on

probation, dated Aug. 2.

Beadon, Lieut. G. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Jephson, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Depart-

ATKINS, Lieut. Colonel G., S.C., commandant 1st Bengal Infantry, on leave at Simla, is directed to rejoin his regiment, which has been

placed under orders for field service.

Carre, Major G. T., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Simla to Burma, and rejoin No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

FURLOUGHS.

I'LANT—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain W. A. Plant, O Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is

Captain W. A. Plant, O Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is extended to Dec. 22.

TERRY—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. H. A. Terry, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is extended to Feb. 7, 1887.

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. A. P. D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for thirteen months and fifteen days, on urgent private affairs, is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave.

King, Captain R. A. C., Royal Artillery, commandant No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, from July 22 to August 1, on medical certificate.

Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., Wiltshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, Corps of Guides), to Murree and Rawal Pindi, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

languages.

Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., 9th Bengal Lancers, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension of leave granted him, dated April 15.

CAMPBELL, Major L. R. H. D., 1st Punjab Infantry, to Nathia Gully, on private affairs, from June 21 to Oct. 15.

# BENGAL.

# (Calcutta Gazette, August 25.)

McGavin, Mr. A. L., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of

Hearn, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoree, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the dis-

trict of Monghyr. Совв, Surgeon R., civil surgeon of Hazaribagh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

JACKSON, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and under secretary to Government in P.W. Department, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MONTRESSOR, Mr. C. E. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani required in P.W. Code.

MACONCHY, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Arrah Division, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani

Hindustani.

## PUNJAB.

## (Punjab Gazette, Aug. 26.)

COPELAND, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is, on return from the privilege leave of absence, transferred for service in

Burma as a substantive assistant conservator of the 1st grade.

Dames, Mr. M. L., officiating divisional judge, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Derajat Division from Aug. 9, vice Colonel J. W. H. Johnstone, proceeding on leave.

Brown, Mr. J. C., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Muzaffargarh District on Aug. 16, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Mr. A. Meredith, transferred. Anderson, Mr. A., forest settlement officer, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Hissar from Aug. 16, vice Lieut. C. S. DeButs, Martindale.

C. S. DeBuits Martindale.

C. S. Debuts martinate.

Menedith, Mr. A., on being relieved of the charge of the Muzaffargarh District, is transferred to Delhi, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Mr. G. Smyth.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., assistant commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gujrat, from Aug. 23, vice Major R. Bartholemew, transferred.

transferred.

Robarts, Captain C. J., 16th Bengal Cavalry, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Jullundur, from Aug. 23, vice Mr. C. M. Burton.

RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., district judge, on the termination of his special duty at Umritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days.

Purser, Mr. W. E., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Rohtak district on Aug. 20, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Mr. J. Wilson.

Walker, Mr. T. G., registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to Government, Punjab, from the 23rd Aug., vice Mr. C. L. Tupper, proceeding on leave.

Dames, Mr. M. L., is appointed divisional judge of the divisional court of the Derajat civil division, vice Colonel J. W. H. Johnstone.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made, with

The following acting appointments and other changes are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. L. N. Broome, district superinten-

dent of police, to Rawalpindi:—
HOMAN, Mr. D. K., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

BEAN, Mr. J. W. C. W., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 2nd

grade, officiated in 1st class, 1st grade.

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in 1st class, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure on leave, on medical certificate, of Mr.

J. Lemarchand, district superintendent of police:—

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the 3rd

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. W. F. L. Bean,

assistant district superintendent of police:—
LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in 1st class, 2nd grade.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

# (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 28.)

OGILVIE, Mr. J. L., district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may availhimself of it.

HAWKINS, Surgeon F. D. C., civil surgeon of Sultanpur, has been appointed to the visiting charge of the civil medical station of Partab-

garh during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. P. Bond.

Daniell, Mr. C. E., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, has been appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police of that district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. H. Lovett-Thomas.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon-Major E. A., civil surgeon of Bareilly, has been appointed to the visiting charge of the civil medical station of Budaun during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major G. M.

RAE, Inspector H. W., 4th grade, Mirzapur district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of district superintendent of police of that district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. L. Ogilvie.

STRATCHEY—The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has

been pleased to appoint Mr. Stratchey, barrister-at-law, to be public prosecutor for all cases coming before the High Court o



Judicature, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. C.

BARLETT, Surgeon C. R., Medical Staff, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of Chakrata from July 27, vice Surgeon F. W. C. Jones, M.S., transferred to the Bombay Presidency.
VILLS, Surgeon S. R., Medical Staff, to the civil medical charge of Raniket from Aug. 12, vice Surgeon-Major G. Andrews, M.B., trans-

ferred to Madras.

CRADOCK, Mr. H. E., assistant district superintendent of police, has been transferred from Allahabad to Shahjahanpur.

HART, Mr. R. O., officiating assistant district superintendent of police,

has been transferred from Allahabad to Jhansi.

INNES, Mr. J. D. A., officiating district superintendent of police, has been transferred from Moradabad to Allahabad.

QUINLAN—The services of the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, chaplain of Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India,

in the Home Department, from Aug. 13.

McLeop, Mr. N. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed to the charge of the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr. R. A. Cordner, executive engineer, on one

month's privilege leave.

Coles, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India four months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, without pay.

# CENTRAL PROVINCES.

# ( Ventral Provinces Gazette, August 28.)

CAREY—FOX-STRANGWAYS—Messrs. L. S. Carey, C.S., and M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., officiating assistant commissioners, third class, are appointed to officiate in the second class, from June 3.

## BRITISH BURMA.

## (British Burma Gazette, August 21.)

INGRAM, Mr. C., probationary sub-assistant conservator of forests, is confirmed in the grade of sub-assistant conservator of forests from

Perkins, Lieut. N. C., who has been appointed to be an assistant com-

PERKINS, Lieut. N. C., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner in Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on Aug. 16, before noon, and is posted to Upper Burma.

FRYER, Mr. F. W. R., C.S., who has been appointed to be a commissioner in Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on Aug. 16, before

noon, and is posted to Upper Burma.

Soppitt, Mr. C. A., who has been appointed to be an assistant com

missioner in Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on Aug. 16, before noon, and is posted to Upper Burma.

coss—Under the provisions of sec 132 of the Civil Leave Code, furlough for nine months is granted to Mr. L. A. Goss, junior inspector of schools from the data which have a which have a will be a second to the contract of schools from the data within the contract of the contract

lough for nine months is granted to Mr. L. A. Goss, junior inspector of schools, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Adams, Mr. C. A. E. G., head master of the Moulmein high school, is appointed to officiate as junior inspector of schools during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. L. A. Goss, or until further orders.

Ring, Mr. R., executive engineer, 1st grade, is placed temporarily in charge of the Tharrawaddy division, in addition to his own duties as executive engineer, Rangoon division, from July 12.

MARR—LAUGHARNE—Hongrary Lieutenant, and Deputy Assistant

executive engineer, Rangoon divison, from July 12.

MARR—LAUGHARNE—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Marr, assistant engineer, made over, and Captain M. Laugharne, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, received charge of the Tounghoo division on the 13th idem.

ROBERTSON, Mr. W. W., sub-engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of honorary assistant engineer.

# MADRAS.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

# BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

# (Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 28.)

MULLALY, Mr. C. M., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, during the employment of Mr. Underwood on other duty.

MEYER, Mr. W. S., is appointed to the special duty of preparing the
Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1885-86,

from Sept. 16.

CROLE, Mr. C. S., to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar.

Austin, Mr. W. P., to be collector and magistrate of the district Kurnool, but to act as collector and magistrate of the district Kistna,

during the absence of Mr. Arundel, on leave.

Johnson, Mr. E. C., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district Chingleput.

district Chingleput.

Stokes, Mr. G., to be special assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Godavari, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district Cuddapah.

Joseph.—The services of Mr. H. G. Joseph, of the Madras Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Russia.

Spencer.—The services of Surgeon-Major T. C. H. Spencer, civil surgeon, Cochin, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Depart-

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., acting assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for six months

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the

CARR, Mr. R. C. C., assistant collector, in the district of Ganjam. RUNDALL, Mr. C., deputy commissioner of Salt and Abkari revenue, Madras, has been granted an extension of three months, leave, on medical certificate, by the Right Hon, the Secretary of State for

The following transfers are ordered:

Wybrow, Mr. G. D., executive engineer, first grade, sub pro tem., from the Kistna western division, to the charge of the II. Circle.

Pears, Mr. S. D., executive engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, from the Vizagapatam division to the II. Circle, for charge of the Kistna western division, on relief by Lieut-Colonel A. T.

RULE, Mr. S. R., assistant inspector, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kistnapatam to the Tada Circle, to join on relief by B. Per-

WROUGHTON, Mr. H. W. F., assistant inspector, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Tuda to the Merkanam Circle, to join relief by Mr. S. R. Rula.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified against his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and to his passing the professional examination required under regulation:
Woods, Lieut. A. E., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, wing

Woods, Lieut. A. E., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, Dec. 24, 1884.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:

Brett, Lieut. W. E., the King's Liverpool Regiment, squadron officer4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, Nov. 23, 1883.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily

at the disposal of the Government of India:

at the disposal of the Government of India:—
STEWART, Brigade-General R.C., A.D.C., Cavalry, from date of arrival at Bombay on return from furlough.

Fenton, Captain A. B., Staff Corps, squadron commander 4th (Prince of Wales's Own) Light Cavalry.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Farrington Colonel (Brigade-General) M. C., South Yorkshire Regi-

ment

CAMBRIDGE, Lieut. E. D. P., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, temporarily.

Arbuthnot, Lieut. G. H., probationer, Staff Corps, temporarily.

## FURLOUGHS

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he is struck off duty:—
PRESTON, Captain J. E., Staff Corps, 13th Madras Infantry, m.c., for

one year.
STOKE, Major R., General List, Infantry, for one month, on medical

certificate, in extension. LINDLEY, Captain W. D., R.E., for 91 days, on medical certificate, in extension.

ROGERS-HARRISON, Surgeon-Major A. N., for three months, on medical certificate, in extension.

# (Beadquarters, Ootacamund, August 27.)

Bushe, Captain T. F., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Wellington to England, to join No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, to which he has been posted.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, of the fol-

Intimation has been received from the morse Guards, of the low-lowing alterations amongst Royal Artillery officers:— Tancerd, Lieut. T. A., R Battery, 1st Brigade, has been transferred to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division. Lennox, Lieut. A. M. A., has been posted to R Battery, 1st Brigade. Logan, Major Q. McK., South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to joint the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

nas recently been promoted.

Franklin, Quartermaster H., Royal Fusiliers, is directed to return to England by the first troopship, on being transferred to the 3rd lattalion of his regiment.

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE—ARBUTHNOT—Lieut. E. D. Pickard-Cambridge, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and G. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Light Cavalry, are directed to proceed to Burma, their services having been placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India for staff employment there

India for staff employment there.

Synonds, First Class Veterinary Surgeon T. J., is attached to the 1st

Madras Lancers, under orders for service in Burma.

The following orders are confirmed:—
FRENCI.—By the officer commanding Dharwar, appointing Lieut. A.
Ffrench, 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, vice
Lieut.-Colonel Keith, relieved.

Heut.-Colonel Ketth, reneved.

WHITLOCK—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Colonel W. H. Whitlock, 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the command of the garrison, Rangoon, from the 26th inst., during the absence of the general officer commanding, on inspection duty at Thayetmyo, and Lieut. F. G. Bradley, 5th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Rangoon, from the same date,

during the absence of the assistant adjutant-general, on duty with

the general officer commanding.

Fanin, Surgeon-Major J. E., Medical Staff, for forty-five days, from August 4, or date of departure, Bombay and Sea Coast.

Anderson, Captain C. A., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to England for six months, on medical certificate.

# BOMBAY.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

# BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## MILITARY.

(Rombay Government Gazette, Sept. 2.)

COTORAVE, Lieut. E. C. B, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 10, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India

India.

Malcolm, Lieut. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 12, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon, the Secretary of State for India.

Pelly, Lieut. S. H., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 3, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, and to his passing the professional examination required under regulation. regulation.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary

of State for India to return to duty:— BROWNE, Colonel C. M., P.E. LEGEYT, Colonel P. H., Staff Corps.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 3.)

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

HARTIGAN, Lieut. E. R., Staff Corps, squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry. The undermentioned officers of Medical Staff are placed on general

duty as stated: —
O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major T. M., Mhow Circle.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major T. M., Mhow Circle.
FORD, Surgeon R. W., Poona Circle.
CREAGH, Surgeon G. W. B., Poona Circle.
RUSSELL, Surgeon A. F., Mhow Circle.
JONES, Surgeon F. W. C., Mhow Circle.
Dodd, Surgeon A., medical staff, having returned from field service,
Burma, is placed on general duty in the Poona Circle.
The undermentioned medical officers have been detailed for service

JONES, Surgeon F. W. C., M.B., medical staff (station Hospital, Neemuch). HUNTER, Surgeon V. E, medical staff (Station Hospital, Ahmed-

nugger).

HAYMAN, Surgeon S. J. W., medical staff (Station Hospital, Mhow).

CRIMIN, Surgeon J., I.M.S. (officiating medical charge 4th Bombay Infantry).

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery have

been posted to batteries as under

SWINTON, Captain J. J., F-2, has been promoted major, and posted to

England.

Powell, Lieut. A. G. G., Depôt Lancashire division, has been promoted captain, and posted to L-1, vice Swinton.

McCarthy, Lieut. M. J., to 5-1 Western division.

McGowan, Lieut. J. M., to 1-1 Western division.

Griffin, Lieut. K. L., to 6-1 South Irish division.

Milward, Lieut. F. D., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to remain in England from July 22 to Oct. 6, on private affairs.

Shiff, Captain W., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, to England for 14 months, on private affairs.

# INDIA OFFICE.

## SEPTEMBER 23.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. A. G. D. Logan, S.C., Lieut.-Col. F H

## CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—D. Wallace, A. P. Howell (Cov.), G. A. Anderson, Capt. E. S. Wood, A. S. Jameson, A. L. Palmer, H. S. Nicholetts, A. James, L. A. Goss.

Mudras Estab.—L. Garthwaite, H. A. Gass.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., six months.

Eombay Estab.—Maj. W. J. Le Breton, S.C., three months; Lieut.
W. St. L. Chase, V.C., S.C., three months; Capt. G. F. Francis, S.C., six months.

Bengal Estab.—A. E. C. Casey (Cov.), three months' s.c. Madras Estab.—H. E. G. Evans, two months' s.c. Bombay Estab.—W. Porteous (Cov.), 23 days' furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—-Lieut. A. Wallace, S.C., Lieut. W. Thuillier, S.C., Col. P. W. Powlett, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. Hopkinson, Inf., Lieut. Col. W. R. Bunbury, S.C., Surg.-Maj. H. Boyd, M.D., Col. C. K. M. Walter, S.C., Maj. J. B. Watts, S.C., Surg.-Maj. E. A. Birch, M.D., Maj. H. A. Abbott, S.C., Maj. A. G. Hammond, V.C., S.C. Madras Fitab.—Depy. Surg.-Gen. T. Tarrant, Med. Staff.

Bengal Estab.—J. F. Williamson, R. Obbard (Cov.), G. A. G. Shawe, J. M. Montague.

## SEPT. 21.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military

Col. Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Harry de Brett, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. William Stafford Bailey, Madras Staff Corps; Major John Macclesfield Heath, C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps; Brigade-Surgeon James Browne, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment; Surgeon-Major Charles Robert George Parker, Madras Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved the undermentioned officer being placed upon the Retired List:—

Lieut.-Col. Hippesley Cunliffe Marsh, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary

rank on retirement :-

To be Major Generals.—Col. Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Harry de Brett, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. William Stafford Bailey, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. Hippesley Cunlific Marsh, Bengal Staff

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.-Major John Macclesfield Heath, C.M.G.,

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.—Surgeon-Major Charles Robert George Parker, Madras Establishment; Surgeon-Major Theophilus Bolton Wright Plunkett Johnston, Bombay Medical Establishment.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

# HOME.

## BIRTHS.

BEDFORD—Sept. 19, at Clare Lodge, Paignton, the wife of Captain F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., C.B., of a son.

BOOTH—Sept. 18, at Oliver, Tweedsmuir, Peebleshire, N.B., the wife of Captain Patrick Duff Booth, Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta, of

a son (Patrick Dick).

Borron—Sept. 20, at Beamish Park, Durham, the wife of Captain

A. C. Borton, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a son.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR—Sept. 14, at Castle Howard, Lady Elizabeth Clough-

Taylor, of a daughter.

NAY—Sept. 16, at the house of her father-in-law, South Petherwyn Vicarage, Launceston, Cornwall, the wife of Commander H. J. May, R.N., H.M.S. Condor, of a daughter.

PIDCOCK-HENZELL—Sept. 14, at Pinehurst, Farnboro', Hants, the wife of Major Pidcock-Henzell, 4th Battalion (D.C.O.) Middlesex Regiment of a daughter.

ment, of a daughter.

STEWART—Sept. 20, at Easton Lodge, near Norwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. A. Stewart, of a son.

WHEATLEY—Sept. 15, at 10, The Croft, Tenby, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles R. E. Wheatley, Royal Artillery, of a son.

ARMSTRONG—BLACKER-DOUGLAS—Sept. 15, at Lillylea Church, county
Armagh, Captain and Adjutant G. L. Herbert Armstrong, 5th
Fusiliers, and of Kilclare, King's County, to Emily Theodosia,
youngest daughter of St. John T. Blacker-Douglas, Esq., of Elm
Park, Killylea, county Armagh.
BEAVER—TRIBE—Sept. 18, at Pulborough, F. T. M. Beaver, Captain
R.H.A., son of the late Major H. Beaver, H.E.I.C.S., to Harriet

R.H.A., son of the late Major H. Beaver, H.E.I.C.S., to Harriet Zoe, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Tribe.

BIRD—LEAF—Sept. 18, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, William James Bird, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, son of Samuel Bird, of Flatlands, Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Edith Ellen, daughter of the late William Ladler Leaf, of Woodlands, Clapham Park.

FURNEAUX—TEMPLER—Sept. 13, at Bishopsteignton, the Rev. Walter Coplestone Furneaux, Vicar of Leamington, Warwickshire, to Caroline Rose, daughter of the late Colonel J. G. J. Templer, of Lyndridge. South Devon.

Lyndridge, South Devon.

HILL—ELLERMAN—Sept. 9, at the British Embassy at Darmstadt,

John, son of Colonel John Hill, late Bombay Engineers, to Emily, daughter of Henry C. Ellerman, Esq., of Antwerp.

INDESAY—FISHER—Sept. 16, at Huddersfield, Henry George, elder son of the late Colonel Henry Lindesay, 3rd Light Bengal Cavalry, to Jane Edith, youngest daughter of Edward Fisher, Esq., Spring Dale, Huddersfield.

Brughty Ferry, Dundee, Charles St. Lo Wilkinson, son of the late Major-General C. E. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, to Jessie, elder daughter of Captain John Simons, late Royal Renfrew Militia.

### DEATHS.

EDWARDS—Sept. 17, at Lindfield, Minnie, wife of the Rev. T. H. Edwards, and daughter of the late Captaia Henry Le Mesurier, of the 61st Bengal Native Infantry.

FORSTER—Sept. 16, John Forster, Major late 43rd Light Infantry, and

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), of Exbury, Southampton, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, and Southend, Kent, aged 60.

HALL—Sept. 17, at Colchester, suddenly, Ella Frances Clara, only child of Captain F. H. Hall, R.A., aged seven months.

HEYLAND—Sept. 18, at Weston-super-Mare, Lieut.-Colonel John Rowley Heyland, late of the 35th Regiment and 7th Royal Fusiliers, and 81

aged 81.

MONEY—Sept. 17, at 21, Cambridge-road, Brighton, Wigram Eliott Money, late of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 77th year.

STRACHAN—Sept. 13, at Dublin, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Augustus Strachan, late 39th Regiment, aged 71.

WHATLEY—Sept. 21, at Braeside, Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, Herbert Hughes Whatley, Major (retired) Royal Engineers, second son of the late Thomas Denman Whatley, barrister-at-law, aged 43.

WILLIAMS—Sept. 13, at Tunbridge Wells, Robert Williams, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 90th year.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

COLLIER-Aug. 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. J. R. S. Collier, C.S., of a son.

CONES—Aug. 23, at Aligarh, the wife of J. A. Cones, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, of a daughter.

CONKLIN—Aug. 28, at Ranipet, the wife of Rev. J. W. Conklin, of a

son.

Holborn—Sept. 4, the wife of John Holborn, Ordnance Department, Ahmedabad, of a daughter.

GADSDEN—Aug. 26, at Cannanore, the wife of E. H. Gadsden, Jail Department, of a daughter.

MALPASS—Aug. 29, at Meerut, the wife of Sergeant A. Malpass, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MANWARING—Aug. 29, at Malegaon Camp, the wife of the Rev. A. Manwaring, C.M.S., of a son.

McGowan—Aug. 23, at Lahore, the wife of P. S. McGowan, Executive

McGowan-Aug. 23, at Lahore, the wife of P. S. McGowan, Executive

Engineer, of a son.

MURRAY—Aug. 26, at Barabanki, the wife of J. O. D. Murray, Opium
Department, of a son.

Department, of a son.

PRESSICK—Sept. 4, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the wife of the late Mr. Henry Pressick, of a daughter, stillborn.

ROWCROFT—Aug. 16, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, 15th Sikhs, of a daughter.

SANTER—Aug. 31, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Santer, of Krishnaour of a daughter.

Krishnagur, of a daughter.

Torry—Aug. 28, at Kazipett Junction, the wife of J. P. Torpy, Permanent Way Inspector, N.G.S. Railway, of a daughter.

Vining—Sept. at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of C. E. Vining, North-Western Railway, of a son.

WINTERBOTHAM—Sept. 1, at Calicut, the wife of H. M. Winterbotham, Esg. C.S. of a daughter.

Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

# MARRIAGES.

L'Esteve.—Wells.—Aug. 7, at Jubbulpore, Geo. L'Esteve, Contractor, to Mrs. Adelaide Wells.

Hannay.—Hanlon.—Aug. 27, at Kidderpore, W. G. Hannay, to Grace Augusta, daughter of the late George Hanlon, Civil Engineer.

## DEATHS.

Batten-July 14, at Quetta, J. Hallet Batten, late Bengal Civil Service, and for many years Commissioner of Kumaon and Agra, aged

Headlam—Sept. 4, at Chinchpoogli, of marasmus, Annie Estello (Birdie), beloved younger daughter of Arthur Slade and Annie Headlam, P.W.D., aged 3.

LOPES—Sept. 3, at Matharpacady, Mr. J. M. Lopes, pensioned godown-keeper, late Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., aged 56.

MINAHAN—Aug. 25, at Allahabad, J. Minahan, late retired Conductor of the Ordnesse Department, aged 67.

of the Ordnance Department, aged 67.

PRICE—Sept. 1, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major Gordon Price,

PRICE—Sept. 1, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major Gordon Price, aged 35.
WHITE—Aug. 27, at Allahabad, I. Claudine, daughter of C. and Rosina White, Government Telegraph, aged 5.
WICKES—Aug. 26, at Sibi, Henry Horace, son of C. H. Wickes, Manager, The Pharmacy, Dalhousie, aged 26.
WOZENCROFT—Sept. 2, at Allahabad, L. D. Wozencroft, Superintendent of Colporteurs for the North India Bible Society, aged 40.

Orders, according to the Darjeeling News, have been issued by Government that great caution is to be observed in granting passes to carry fire-arms to Nepaulese in the Darjeeling district.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 18, Henzada (s), Bombay; Ballaarat (s), Bombay.—19, Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—20, Rialto (s), Bombay.—22, Victoria (s),

Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 20, Cathay (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 18, Clan Forbes (s).—20, Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Nepaul (s), London.—21, Merkara (s).

MADRAS.—Sept. 20, India (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 18, Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.—19, Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.—20, California (s), Bombay; Britannia (s), Calcutta.—21, Capella (s), Calcutta; Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; Chusan (s), Calcutta.—23, Hydaspes (s), Bombay; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

S.s. Paramatta, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Oct. 7; from Brindisi, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady J. Edge and infant, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mrs. James White, Mrs. W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpin and two daughters, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Sir S. and Lady Eaker, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. F. W. M. Holliday, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Carne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. T. C. Leyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. G. L. Searight, Mr. J. C. Hewitt, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Grey, Mrs. Tollemache and niece, Mrs. Story, Mr. E. R. Smeetham, Mr. and Mrs. John and family, Mr. A. Leith, Mr Williams, Mr. Cummaskey, Mrs. Emerson, Dr. and Miss Tyler, Mrs. Couldrey, child and infant, Lieut. R. P. Warren, Mr. James Moore Capt. Carew, Mr. Joseph Haynes, Mr. John Haynes, Mr. James White, Mr. J. Burgin, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp and family, Mr. C. Taylor. From Brindisis: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rule, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Major-General Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Mr. C. R. Hills, Major H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Sulivan, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. Karpiles, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Mulrany, Mr. B. R. Russell, Surgeon H. Greany, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlam, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. J. Horne, Major Hutchinson, Mr. W. Sangster, Mr. B. R. and Mrs. Waller and infant Mr. O. Schmidt. From Sucz: Mr. Greigg. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. M. von Eynern, Mr. C. H., Mrs. and Miss Spitta, Mr. M. H. Ullah, Mr. J. C. Douglas. For Malta: General and Mrs. John Street and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Williner White, Mr. F. H. Collingridge, Mrs. Maxwell Hyslop, Mr. J. Robertson, Mrs. Vard, Mr. J. Coleman. For Port Said: Mr. M. Luw, Rev. John Watson, Mr. C.

S.s. Ballaarat, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Oct. 14; from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

S.s. Ballaarat, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Oct. 14; from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. O. T. Barron, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moran and infant, Rev. A. Ramsey, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Dun, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Mr. Leakie, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Kough, Miss Martin, Mr. Potter, Mr. Midwood, Miss Blowers, Mr. B. T. Suffrein, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. H. H. A. Walsh, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. Higman, Mr. E. St. G. Kaye. From Brindisi: Mr. Kennedy, Lieut. - Colonel G. E. Erskine, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. N. M. Horsford, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Mrs. Cleghorn, Capt. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. R. D. Keith, Mr. C. Andreae, General W. A. Gib, C.B., Capt. Malet, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Rev. A. Britten, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Loch, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Macnaghten, Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. Barker, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. Addane, Miss Briscoe, Mr. John Cator, Mr. John Gosling, Miss Monk and sister, Mr. A. Izat, Miss Henvey, Miss Brownrigg, Mr. J. W. Vanderzie, Mr. Jones, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. H. McCormack, Colonel Trevor, Major E. R. Elles, Mr. W. T. Hall, Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Mr. J. W. Fido, Mr. Mondy, Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. F. Place, Mr. McCracken, Mr. T. Anderson, Miss Gorst. From Venice: Colonel Walter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burkitt, Mr. Elliot, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gallois, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Forbes, Mr. F. Hartman, Mr. G. B. Stacey, Dr. Bleandarker, Rev. B. W. Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr. Conroy. From Suez: Sheik Mahommed U. Baksh.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Saunders, two ladies, two infants and nurse, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Mrs. Birch and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Denham Parker, Mrs. Dewar and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Pegler and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Mr. Alfred Kingsnorth, Miss Florence Perman, Mr. B. Stansbury, Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. B. H. Carew, Mr. R. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. C

Wilbor, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Mr. Apcar, Mr. G. and Miss Field, Mr. A. H. Berncy, Mr. F. McBlaine, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. A. B. Struther. From Venice: Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Capt. O. Koebel and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Miss Ruiny, Mrs. and Miss Prestage. From Brindisi: Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. D. M. Scobie. From Suez: Mr. Tamwaco.

For Colombo: Mrs. Frazar, Mrs. R. S. Fraser, Mr. Huntley Thring, Mrs. Turner, Miss Miller, Misses Baker. From Brindist: Mr. W. L.

Strachan.

For Madras: Miss Dobbin. From Brindist: Mr. J. H. Berry. For Port Said: Mr. F. C. Hasleden, Mr. T. A. Cook.

For Port Said: Mr. F. C. Hasleden, Mr. T. A. Cook.

S.s. Surat, from London, Oct. 14; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Oct. 21; from Brindisi, Oct. 25.

For Bombay: Capt. H. W. King, Mrs. H. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Dennys and infant, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Badcock and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith, Mrs. Adams and child, Mr. J. E. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. A. W. Shepard, Mrs. Abercombie and two infants, Mrs. Carey Morgan, Rev. F. N. Hill, Mr. J. W. Austin, Mrs. Rawlins, Miss Braine, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. W. Bull and nephew, Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley, Mr. P. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. C. W. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Miss Apcar, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Miss E. H. Elin, Dr. Neve, Rev. R. Heaton, Miss Lyall, Mr. J. S. Hawkins, Miss H. L. Lucas, Capt. Macdougall. From Venice: Major R. H. S. Baker, Mr. Justice Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Miss Kilgour, Mr. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. H. Le Mesurier, Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. H. G. Sharp, Mr. Wence, Mr. and Mrs. Berghino, Sirdar Angira. From Brindisi: Hon. and Mrs. O'Kiuealy, Hon. A. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Crondace, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Riley, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. T. Diss, Mr. T. H. Aplin, Mr. Colin, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. C. E. Hallett, Miss Divers, Mrs. T. H. Kob, Mr. Harold King, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mr. Hadenfeldt, Mr. H. N. Gordon, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mrs. S. R. Turnbull, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. J. Mills, Mr. McIvor, Mr. Hermans, Mr. G. Summers, Dr. Cameron, Mr. A. F. and Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. W. W. Fenton, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. A. J. Bridge.

For Port Said: Mrs. Quirta and maid, Lord and Lady Vaux of

Mr. A. J. Bridge.

For Port Said: Mrs. Quirta and maid, Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden, Morice Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle and child, Mr. C.

Royle.

For Malta: Miss Street, two Misses Bullock, Miss Webster, Miss Reid, Mr. and Miss Hoskin, Miss Sergeant, Mrs. Winter and infant, Mrs. Ouran, Miss A. Nobbs, Mrs. and Miss Horn, Mr. A. Duncan.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pinhey, Mr. Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. H. C. Begg, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. W. E. Newham, Mr. G. Gillespie, Mr. R. W. Blair, Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. Norris, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rendle, three children and infant, Miss Lewis, Miss Penny, Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Sir H. Fairburn, Mr. Claud Barron, Colonel Reeve, Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Mrs. C. Smith. \*Prom Venice: Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and infant. \*From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips and child, Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Drummond, Colonel Atkinson, Colonel and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. G. J. Swain, Mr. G. O. Young, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. Westland, Mr. P. L. Pugh, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Maopherson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mr. A. W. Corrie, Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fergusson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyell, Mr. E. M. Calthorp, Mr. Arsthoon, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Simonet, Mr. W. W. Glen. \*From Suez: Mr. D. T. Roberts. For Malta: Miss F. Byron, Mrs. Verschoyle and infant, Mrs. Conybeare and friend, Mr. G. Lord, Mrs. Walkerson, et al. Mrs. Chalmers.

beare and friend, air. c. and airs. Frasci, airse Chapman, Colora, air. and Miss Chalmers.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Lord, Mrs. Walsworth and child, Mrs. Case and infant, Mr. T. A. Schalch, Major Langdon.

For Aden: Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Nuddea, to sail Sept. 25.

For Suez: Mrs. Seaman.

For Suez: Mrs. Seaman.

For Kurrachee: Colonel Fred Humfrey, Mrs. Ward and two children, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. H. Grey, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Sanford, Mr. Robert Shepherd, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Grimshaw and four children, Miss M. H. Shuttleworth, Major and Mrs. Abbot, Miss Plummer, Mr. J. C. H. Peacock.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Marsh, Mr. John Gemmel, Mr. Arthur O. Lord, Mr. Thomas Highs, Mr. G. F. Simpson, and Capt. G. F. Shepherd.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Tarraut, Dr. and Mrs. A. Tomes and two children, Mr. A. C. Elliot, Mr. R. E. Palmer, Miss M. Martin, Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed, Mr. Hector Mackenzie, Capt. R. Henderson, Mr. J. Christie, Mrs. Birch, Miss March, Miss Bruce, Mr. F. Woodhouse, Mr. D. F. Lee, Mr. G. W. Hayward, Mr. R. J. Gillespie, Mr. W. H. Mawer, Mr. D. E. Bensley, Mr. McDougall. For Colombo: Mr. T. E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright and two children, Mr. Dawson, Mr. John Nicolls, Capt. W. Maturin, R.A., Mr. C. E. Maturin.

Mr. C. E. Maturin.

For Madras: Miss Warrach, Miss Thomson, Miss Coy, Rev. and Mrs. H. Little, Miss Hudson, Mr. W. B. Riddoch, Rev. Charles Mason, Major and Mrs. R. Stokoe, Lieut. J. H. Smith, Rev. W. H. Soper, Rev.

E. Woodward, Mr. H. C. Owen, Mrs. Baddeley, Mr. W. H. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Tarrant, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Capt. and Mis. Baddeley, Mr. Gramatzki

For Port Said: Mrs. Elwin Palmer.

For Malta: Mrs. Davies and two children, Miss Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. G. King.
For Aden: Mrs. Sealy and child.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, for London, passed Malta Sept. 19.

From Madras: Col. A. M. and Mrs. Davies.
From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. McCombie Murray, child, ayah and man servant, Dr. W. L. Andrieszen, Miss Broad and maid servant, Mr. Betts, Mrs. Grindall, Capt. Armston.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, to sail Sept. 25.

For Colombo: Mrs. Black.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Symonds, child and nurse, Mr. Pittis, Mr. E.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Carruthers, Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and child, with ayah.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, to sail Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. Manton, Mrs. Clayton Lane. For Kurrachee: Mr. Treacher and Mrs. Treacher.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. Elliott, two children with nurse. For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas and Miss Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell, For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton, Mr. J. D. Bacon. For Calcutta: Mrs. Mason and two children, Mr. J. O. Logan, Ma A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Masters.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, Aug. 30. At BOMBAY, per P. and U. s.s. Karenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, Aug. 30. From London: Mr. aud Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Mr. Thomas Banks, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. R. Reeves, Lieut. L. Crosier, Sergeant A. J. Murray, Mr. J. J. Lenehan, Colour-Sergeant W. L. Harwood, Sergeant Mawhood, Miss Traiche, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. J. Duckworth, Mr. G. S. Hickling, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davey, Mr. A. Leslie. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, H.H. the Rajah of Narsingarh, Mahomed Boota.

garn, Manomed Boota.

From Brindisi: Major Browne, Mr. C. E. Gormont, Dr. F. F. Pedley,
Mrs. S. Moore, Mr. R. Steele, Colonel J. Hornby, Mr. J. Connell, Mr.
E. Gibson, Mr. H. Kay, Mr. G. C. R. Leeson, Mr. W. Franks, Mr. F.
M. Laughlin.

From Aden: Major Hill, Lieut. Kennedy, R.A.

AL LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. Tomlin, Sept. 18.
From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. Bayliss, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Bliss, child, and infant, Colonel T. Bell, Mr. F. James, Colonel Johnstone, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Isherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and two children, Mr. Wood, Mrs. and Miss Leach.
From Suez: Sergt. Burngam, Sergt. Anto.
From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Billing, Mr. Whittan, Mr. Besley, Mr. Wade, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Doerver. At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. Tomlin, Sept. 18.

# PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Rome, Capt. G. F. Cates, left Bombay Sept. 7. Per P. and O. s.s. Rome, Capt. G. F. Cates, left Bombay Sept. 7.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Colonel G. P. Rowcroft, Mrs. Carey, Mr. A. Howlett, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. Todd Naylor, Capt. and Mrs. Deane, Major O. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and infant, Mr. Philpin, Dr. Robertson and child, Mr. Baron, Miss Todd Naylor, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. J. Day, Mr. S. Holland, Mr. Goold, Mr. C. Medata, Mr. and Mrs. Oxley, Mr. W. Shipp, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and child, Mr. A. H. Bosier.

For Brindisi: Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mr. F. Stokes, the Hon. Mr. Evans, Mrs. Evans and child, Capt. C. V. B. Kuper, Mr. T. T. Robyns, Major T. B. Humfrey.

For Venice: Mr. Letizen, Mr. D. Jarvis.

For Aden: Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, Mr. W. Taylor.

Per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. Scrivener, from London, Sept. 23. For Bombay: Captain Pollock and the two Misses Pollock, Misses M. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. Meares and infant, Mr. M. Zaeslin, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Hudson, Mrs. Cama, Mr. Sydney Roberts, Mrs. Digby, Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mrs. Smith and two children, Miss Smith, Mr. J. Chandler, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. T. Dowdeswell, Mr. Williams, Miss Marion Stewart, Mr. Harding, Mrs. Harding and family, Mr. Maclaren.

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer, Mr. and

For Malta: Mr. Smith, Mr. Sykes, Rev. and Mrs. Jermer, Mr. and three Misses Kennedy, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Mr. and Mrs.

Perkins and family, Lieut. W. H. F. Taylor, Colonel Raven, Mr. Leonadini, Dr. Rayner, Dr. Mayes, Mrs. Gassawitti.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Settle and child, Major Wintle, Mr. and Mrs. Veal, Mr. A. Nicholoni.

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Sept. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. Hart and child, Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. E. I. Trevelyan, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Captain Pitt, R.E. For Brindisi: Mr. G. E. Parks, Mr. Justice Norris, the Hon. A.

Wilson

For Venice: The Hon. F. L. Latham.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmonds, sailing on Sept. 24.

For London: Mr. Mahomed Sudirudin Khan, Capt. and Mrs. A. G.

Balfour, Rev. and Mrs. Smith and two children.

For Brindisi: Colonel Chester, Miss Chester, Mr. Shirley Tremearne.

For Veuice: Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley and child, Miss Farquharson.

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

## OUTWARD

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown,		Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates	1886.	-	_	_	_	1886. 6 Oct.
Serapis		Q'stown.	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	21 Oct.
Crocodile	6 Oct.	8 Oct. Q'stown.	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	— Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.	=	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	23 Feb.	_	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship,	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1886.				1886.
Euphrates	16 Oct.	27 Oct.	29 Oct.	2 Nov.	11 Nov.
Serapis	30 Oct.	10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov.
Crocodile	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.
Jumna	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec
	1887.				1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates		30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The revised Army Regulations applying to all India are now in the Press, and will be shortly issued from Army Headquarters.

THE new commands in Burma are as follows:

1st Brigade—Mandalay, Ava, Sagaing and Kyouksai. Brigadier-General C. J. East commanding.

2nd Brigade—Bhamo and Natha. Brigadier-General R. Griffiths commanding.

3rd Brigade—Ningyan, Yemethen and Hlinedet. Brigadier-General H. S. Anderson commanding.

4th Brigade—Myingyan, Mahline, Meitela and Wundwin. Brigadier-General W. S. A. Lockhart commanding.
5th Brigade—Shwaybo, Ruby Mines, Yeu, Kyoukmyoung and four new posts. Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart commanding.
6th Brigade—Membu, Taungdwingyi and Pagan. Brigadier-General R. C. Low commanding.
Chindwin Force (head quarter Kinda). All attained to the

Chindwin Force (head-quarters Kindat)—All stations in the Chindwin Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, 18th B.I., commands.

THE following officers have accompanied Sir Herbert Macpherson to Burma:—Brigadier-General Elles, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Cox; Colonel McLeod, Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel Tillard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal

Artillery; Lieutenant Arbuthnot, 3rd Light Cavalry; Captain T. Greenaway, 22nd Regiment, M.I.; Captain Pickaid Cambridge, A.D.C.; Lieutenant Bernard; Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe (in medical charge), and Colonel Hawkes, Commissary-General.

THE following order of the Governor of Madras in Council has been published:—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Colonel E. Faunce, Staff Corps, officiating quartermaster general, to be brigadier-general, with temporary rank, during the absence in Burma of the Commander-in-Cnief. Colonel Faunce will undertake charge of the offices of adjutant-general and quartermaster general at Ootacamund during the abovenamed period. The Government regret that Colonel Faunce will be thus deprived of the opportunity of proceeding to Burma on active service in command of the brigade to which he was nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, but his Excellency-in-Council is convinced that in the interests of the public service his retention in Octacamund is unavoidable, no officer of source experience and camund is unavoidable, no officer of equal experience and reliability being available in this emergency for the direction of affairs in the offices of adjutant and quartermaster-general. The Commander-in-Chief has signified his entire concurrence with the views of the Governor-in-Council as expressed in this order.

The Military Note which appeared last week stating that "the Mackenzie equipment for Native Cavalry had been found unsuitable" was based on a misapprehension. No such official opinion has been passed upon it, and the Equipment Committee now sitting at Simia has not come to any such conclusion. That the equipment commends itself to some commanding officers is proved by the fact that several regiments have voluntarily adopted it.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA has sent out instructions for all bandmasters of the British service returning to England for retirement, &c., to be sent home by one of the early troopships of the season, so as to allow of their successors being sent out to India by one of the troopships in the same season.

As regards the Punjab Frontier Force under its new conditions of existence, the Commander-in-Chief will retain in his own of existence, the Commander-in-Chief will retain in his own hands what may be called the patronage of the Force, i.e, he will make first appointments, whether staff or regimental. Further, the transfers to the Guides and 5th Goorkhas, for which regiments separate lists have always been kept, will be made by his Excellency, as also transfers from Infantry to Cavalry. These branches of work will be conducted in his Military Secretary's office, while all other matters connected with promotion, discipline and so on, will pass through the ordinary channels in the Adjutant-General's office. In accordance with the wishes of Government, as little interference as possible will take place with existing arrangements. existing arrangements.

INSTANCES having occurred of men being detained in India beyond the time at which they should have been sent home on the expiration of their service, Commanding Officers have been informed that they are responsible that all men whose time has actually expired, or who have become due for transfer to the Army Reserve during the non-trooping season, are sen home at the commencement of the following season.

THE Field-Marshal Commanding in-Chief has ordered that depot reliefs of officers shall be so arranged between India and England that the officers for the depot and those for India should cross one another en route.

On the return of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to India to take command of the Rawal Pindi Division, General Wilkinson will return to Calcutta, and Brigadier-General Le Mesurier will act for General East at Saugor.

People will be sorry to hear that the 4th King's Own at Quetta have been suffering very much from fever, as many as 4'> per cent. being in hospital at one time.

CERTAIN changes in the appointments of officers of the Adjutant-General's Department in Madras will take place before the end of this month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WESTON, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, has been ordered to proceed to Mudras to superintend the embarkation of the troops ordered for Burms, and will, on completion of that duty, take up those of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern District, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, who has been directed to proceed to Ootacamund to assume charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant-General. Colonel Rankin will succeed Major Hope as Deputy Adjutant-General on that officer proceeding to join his regiment, which has been detailed for service in Burma. Major Clerk, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District, will then take up the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters.

A WING of a Punjab Cavalry Regiment from Rajanpur and Wing of a Native Infantry Regiment from Dera Gnazi Khan will shortly be detached to Rukhni, or such other convenient place as may be decided by the Punjab Government and the Agent, Governor General, Beluchistan, to form an escort for the protection of working parties on the read from Dera Ghazi Khan to Anambar.

BRIGADE-SURGEON MORICE, 2nd Battalich 4th Georkhas, has been ordered to Calcutta to take over the administrative medical charge of the Presidency District.

804	ILLENS INDIAN MAII	2. [SEI 1. 25, 1666.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 96 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 85	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to —
	Oriental Govt. Security 50	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47 Indian Terai 500 100 to —
BOMBAY August 31.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Treacher and Co all 1,070 Thacker and Co all 185	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
our per Cont Rs. 971 to -	LAND COMPANIES.	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1011 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 1051 to —	Colaba Co 121 660	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to — Kursyong and Darjiling 250 90 to —
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1371 - to -	Mazagon	_ Do. continuous in
	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Terai 100 198 to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Band 92 to — Four-and-a-Helf per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—September 3.	Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to 32 Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 80 to 33 Long view (Darjiling) 100 60 to 3
Trust Bond — to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Loobah 100 118 to 120
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 101½ to — Guoria Spinning Bonds to —	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 5 to	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to -
- "	11 of 1870 (1885) 9) 8 to 102 d for 1878-79 (1895) 102 4 to 102 6	Luckimpore (Assum)        £10       60       to         Majagram (Cachar)         100       10       to         Mim (Darliling)         100       15       to         Monacherra (Cachar)        100       15       to         Do.       contributory        90       8       to         Moran (Assam)         100       60       to         Mothola (Assam)         100       60       to         Do.       contributory        90       50       to
BANKS. Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	141 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102 4 to 102 0	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to — Do. contributory 90 8 to —
Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 8 to — Moran (Assam) — to. —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr. ct 727} Bank of Bengal all 10 pr. ct 850	6 of 1865 (1885) Rs. P.ud off —	
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 580 Exchange Banks.	6 of 1866 (1886) 100 0 to	Mungledye (Assam) 200 — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Agra Bink all 6 pr.ct 130	6 of 1870 (1889) 103 8 to —	Do. contributory 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — —	6 of 1872 (1891) 99 4 to — 5 of 1878 (1908) 99 8 to —	New Chola Chat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 114	5 of 1884-5 (1905) 99 8 to -	New Mutual (Cachar)        30       190       to       —         Nutwanpore (Cachar)        —       —       to       —         Phosnix (Cachar)         85       30       to       —
PRESS COMPANIES.	14 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Phonix (Cachar) 85 30 to -
Akbar 1,400 16 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. ct 450	Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 60 to —
Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,075	Agra Savings £10 125 to —	Rajabare (Assam)
Apollo 1,100 175 263 Bellary 400 nil 493	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Bombay Cotton all 0 185	Bank of Rengal 500 830 to 8321	Singbulli and Murmah 100 82 to -
Breul's Cownpore Press Co., Limited	Do. of Upper India	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61 Soom (Darjiling) 100 85 to —
Colaba 125 0 615 Chollera Ginning 1,880 70 140	Himalaya 100 115 to —	Springside (Darjiling) 100 88 to 90
East India all 16 1,383	National of India £12} 110 to -	Tundarrea (Darilling) 100 61 to 62
French 8,500 150 670	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 110 to 112 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to —
Harvey & Sabapathy — — — — Khangaum — — —	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to -	Takvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to -
Mercantile	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Manmar M all 45 220	Alipore Coal 100 120 to -	LONDON Sept. 25.
New Berar 400 50 117½	Arakan Oil Co Rs 5 Nominal.	HONDON.— Sept. 20.
Prince of Wales 125 0 500	Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Sassoon 1,000 90 500	Barnagore Jute 210 65 to 60 Bengul Coal 1,000 1,459 to —	Price.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 70 1,225 Sind 500 30 640	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 61. 4}	31 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 1001 to 101
Volkart 500 25 670	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 4 to -	4 Do. October 10, 1888 191 to 1011 4 India Enfaced Paper 63 to 69
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to -	
	Bengal Silk Co 100 75 to -	44 DU, 40, 1030 1701 to 701
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bonded Warehouse 445 285 to 290	41 Do. do. 1893 721 to 731 44 Cevlen. 1882 and 1893 106 to 108
Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 400	Bonded Warehouse 445 285 to 290 Rowrenh Cotton Wills 100 44 to	44 Cevlon, 1882 and 1893 106 to 108
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113	Bonded Warehouse 445 235 to 290	41 Ceylon, 1892 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-8 103 to 105 41 Mauritlus, 1891 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Bonded Warehouse	4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 41 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Do 103 to 104 42 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 110 to 116 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES FOOKS. Paid Price. Exstarn Beneal guaran 4 De 100 - to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 3 Bombay United 100 20 975 Central India 600 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 635	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERFETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 - to East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c 100 120 to 122
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 110 to 116 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES.  Price.  Eastern Bengal, gruvan. 4 p.c 100
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 90 700 Algo-Indian 500 17½ p.ct 700 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 3 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 3 Bombay United 100 20 975 Central India 500 35 769 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 655 D. Spinning all 57½ Dhun Mills 57½ Dhun Mills 57½ Famjoe Petit 1,000 25 645	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1883-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Do 103 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 107 East Indian, Irredeem, 4 p.c. 100 120 to 122 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont 100 116 to 118
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1883-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106 RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 700 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 700 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 118 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Bonded Warehouse	4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1883-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 106 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1805-93 103 6 Do. 104 6 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Price. East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Cast Indian Peninsuls, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Cude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4½ per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Im 7¼ 7% to 8 Bengal Central, Lim. Shs 5 4¼ to 6
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Alleance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Alleance Spinning 500 18½ 118 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Bonded Warehouse	4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) D. 1883-8 103 to 105 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do. 1893-93 110 to 116 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do 103 to 105 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) Do 103 to 105 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Straits Settlements Government 102 to 104 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Straits Settlements Government 104 to 108  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran, 4 p.c 100 100 Casset Indian, 1redeeum, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.c 100 107 to 109 Coude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cont 100  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) To 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6 160 to 162 Eastorn Bengal, guara, 5 per cent 100 161 to 102  Eastorn Bengal, guara, 5 per cent 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 122 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 22 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 122
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 11½ p.ct. 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 1500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4½ Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 110 to 116 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran, 4 p.c 100 East Indian, Irredeem, 4½ p.c. 100 102 to 122 Grest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohllkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4½ per cont 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 25 E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1033 22½ to 23½ Do. Ann. B £l per ann. (less ½) - 22½ to 25
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500	Bonded Warehouse	4\( \) Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 \\ \) \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500	Bonded Warehouse	4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 105 8 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE SCOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 Great Indian, Irredeem, 4½ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4½ per cont 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7½ to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 6 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 22½ to 22½ Do. Def. Aun. Cap., Guar. 4; p.c. 122 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 128
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4½ Mauritius, 1881 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 104 4 Boo 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SCOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. 100 107 Eouth Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 107 Creat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 107 South Indian, 4½ per cont 100 116 to 113  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 44 to 6 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23½ to 23½ Do. Ann. B £l per ann. (less ½) 24 to 25 Do. Dof. Aun. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 128 to 130 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 121 to 123 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 115 to 117
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 11½ p.ct. 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 1500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	4\( \) Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 \( \) \(\) \( \) \(
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Algorit Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 100 to 116 6 Do. 1803-93 100 to 116 6 Do. 1803-93 100 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 Casst Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. 100 107 to 109 Code and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Code and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4½ per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7½ to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 5 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cont. 100 160 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cont. 100 160 to 102 Estorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cont. 23½ to 23½ Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½ p.c. 22½ to 23½ Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½ p.c. 122 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 pe 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 130 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 121 to 123 Chick Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 126 to 128 Collede Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 100 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 8 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE SCOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 Cesat Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Coude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 118  RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7  7  to 8 Bengal Central, Lim, Shs 5
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-83 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 100 to 110 6 Do. 100 100 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SCOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 Cest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Coude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c. 100 107 Coude Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Coude & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 p.c. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 123 Coude & Rohlikund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Coude & Rohlikund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Coude And Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 Coude & Rohlikund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Couth Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Coude & Rohlikund, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Couth Mahratta Gua., Li 20
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 116 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 116 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 104 4 Btraits Settlements Government 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETVAL DEBENTURES STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran, 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem, 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem, 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and N. Westorn, Lm 7 7 2 to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 6 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Estorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Estorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 162 Endian, 4 p.c. Ann. A, 1933 22 to 23 to 24 to 25 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua, 4 p.c. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 126 to 123 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 p.c 100 126 to 128 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 25 Condo Ao. 4 do. 100 121 to 123 Condo & Rohlikund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Ll 20 104 to 165 Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 5 23 to 24 South Mahratta Gua., Ll 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 5 23 Contagn's State Rail, 5 p.c. gut. 100 100 to 102 Do. Do. Do. Do 5 - to -
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 11½ p.ct. 700 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 500 500 Anglo-Indian 500 11½ 113 Bellary S. & V. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 102 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 106 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and N. Westorn, Lm 7 7 10 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 6 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Great I. Pouin., guar. 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 126 to 123 Great I. Pouin., guar. 5 p.c 100 126 to 128 Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 4 Scinde, Pun. & Delht, gua. A. Ann. 100 Do. do. 4 do. 100 121 to 123 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Lil. 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1933 5 23 to 24 South Mahratta Gua., Lil. 20 104 to 105 Do. do. Do 5 100 104 Do. do. Do 5 100 104 Do. do 5 100 109 Do. do 5 100 100 Do. do. 0 100 100 100 100 Do. do. 0 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Allbert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 106 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 108 EASILWAYS.  Bengal and N. Westorn, Lm 7 7 7 to 108 Engal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 6 Engal Central, Lim., Shs 5 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 128 Great I. Pouin, guar. 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 123 Rohlad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 25 Conde & Rohilkund gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua, Lil 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Ann. 1933 5 23 to 24 South Mahratta Gua, Lil 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Ann. 1933 5 23 to 24 South Mahratta Gua, Lil 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Do 103 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Allbert Edward Mills 1,000	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SCOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guarun. 4 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 11½ p.ct. 700 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 150 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & V. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 6 Do. 1895-93 102 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 106 8 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 110 to 116 6 Do. 1893-93 100 to 104 4 Btraits Settlements Government 104 to 106 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guarun. 4 p.c. 100 107 East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 Coude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 Castorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Coude & Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madras, guarateed 5 per cent. 100 128 Coude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c 100 126 Coude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c 100 Coude & Rohilkund, gua. 5
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Allsance Spinning 500	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 100 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PENPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 6 Creat Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Creat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Creat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7 to 105 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 6 B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cont. 100 160 to 102 E. Indian, 4 p.c. Ann. A, 1933 22 to 23 to 100 Do. Ann. B & per ann. (less i) 22 to 23 to 100 Do. Ann. B & per ann. (less i) 22 to 23 to 100 Do. do. 4 do. 100 121 to 123 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 130 Do. do. 4 do. 100 121 to 123 Condo Agaranteed 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Ll 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 5 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 102 to 122 South Mahratta Gua., Ll 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 5 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 100 to 102 South Mahratta Gua., Ll 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 5 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 100 to 102 South Mahratta Gua., Ll 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 6 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 100 to 102 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 6 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 100 to 102 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 6 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 100 to 102 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 6 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. guu. 100 100 to 102 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 6 23 to 24 S
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 11½ p.ct. 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 113 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bonded Warehouse	4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Do 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Do 103 to 105 6 East Indian Septembris Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SCOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran, 4 p.c 100 Great Indian, Irredeeum, 4 p.c 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 Inf to 109 South Indian, 44 per cont 100  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 102 to 104 4 Do 103 to 106 8 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 Cest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Cest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Cest Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116  Bengal and N. Westorn, Lm 7 7 10 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 6 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 102 Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 164 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 Conde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Rohlad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 110 Do. do. 4 do. 100 115 to 117 Conde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Ll. 20 10 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua, Ll. 20 10 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua, Ll. 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 104 4 Do 103 to 106 8 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 Crest Indian, 4 per cont. 100 106 Crest Indian, 4 per cont. 100 160 to 118 RAILWAYS.  Bengal and N. Westorn, Lm 7 7 7 to 109 Crest Indian, 4 per cont. 100 160 to 102 Crest Indian, 4 per ann. (less 1) 22 23 to 24 Crest Indian, 4 per ann. (less 1) 22 23 to 23 Crest I. Pouin, guar. 5 per cent. 22 24 to 25 Do. Def, Ann. Cap., Gua, 4 p.c. 22 24 to 25 Do. Def, Ann. Cap., Gua, 4 p.c. 12 10 123 Crest I. Pouin, guar. 5 per cent. 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 123 Crest I. Pouin, guar. 5 per cent. 100 128 Colde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Colde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Colde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Colde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. 100 Colde & Rohilkund. 100 Colde & Rohilkund. 100 Colde & Rohilkund. 100 Colde & Rohilkund. 100 Colde & Rohilk
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-85 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-95 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-95 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-95 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-95 100 to 116 4 Btraits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PENPETUAL DEBENTURES SCOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1893-83 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1893-93 100 to 104 4 Bo 103 to 106 RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guarun. 4 p.c. 100
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6 Do. 1895-93 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 116 4 Bo 103 to 106 6 Do. 1895-93 100 to 116 6 Do. 1805-93 100 to 116 6 Do. 1805-93 100 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES  PENPETUAL DEBENTURE S FOOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guavan. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 Great Indian, Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 74 72 to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 44 to 6 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 44 to 6 B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cont. 100 160 to 102 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 222 to 23 Do. Do. Ann. Bgiper ann. (less i) 222 to 23 Do. Do. Ann. Bgiper ann. (less i) 222 to 23 Do. Do. Ann. Cap., Gua, 4 p.c 120 Do. do. 41 do. 100 128 to 139 Do. do. 42 do. 100 121 to 123 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 130 Do. do. 41 do. 100 121 to 123 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 p.c 100 146 to 148 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 5 23 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1953 6 23 TELEGRAPHS.  Eastorn, Limitod 31 112 to 112 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 114 to 15 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 114 to 15 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 101 to 104 Indo-European, Lim all 12 to 14 Do. 6 p.c. Dobsonture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 101 to 104 Indo-European, Lim all 22 to 23 Do. Bank BANKS.  BA
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	4. Geylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4. Do. 1883-8 103 to 105 6. Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6. Do. 1893-93 103 to 105 6. Do. 1893-93 103 to 106 6. Do. 1893-93 100 to 116 6. Do. 1803-93 100 to 104 6. SEALLWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOOKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guavan. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 Great Indian, Perinsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4 per cont. 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestorn, Lm 7 to 16 8. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cont. 100 160 to 102 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 23 to 24 to 25 Do. Do. Aun. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. 22 to 23 to 24 E. Indian, 4 p.c. Aun. A, 1933 22 to 23 to 24 E. Indian, 4 p.c. Aun. A, 1933 22 to 23 to 24 E. Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 130 Do. do. 4 do. 100 121 to 123 Cholk dand Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 25 Both Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. do. B. Anu. 1938 5 23 to 24 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 to  TELEGRAPHS.  Eastorn, Limitod all 114 to 15 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 144 to 15 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 144 to 15 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 144 to 15 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 103 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 103 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 103 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 10
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	4. Ceylon, 1882 and 1993 106 to 108 4. Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 6. Do. 1895-93 103 to 105 6. Do. 1895-93 110 to 116 4. Bo 103 to 105 6. Do. 1895-93 100 to 104 4. Bo 103 to 104 4. Bo 103 to 104 4. Bo 100 to 104 4. Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURES SCOKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 to 122 Grest Indian Peninsuls, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 44 per cont 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 44 per cont 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal Central, Lim 74 74 to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 44 to 6 B., B., & O. I., guar. 5 per cent 234 to 24 Estorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 234 to 24 Estorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 234 to 24 Estorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 234 to 25 Do. Def, Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c 100 146 to 148 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 128 to 130 Do. do. 44 do. 100 121 to 123 Rohlad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 44 Scinde, Pun. & Delht, gua. A. Ann. 100 Do. do. 44 do. 100 121 to 123 Rohlad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 44 Scinde, Pun. & Delht, gua. A. Ann. 100 Bo. do. B. Anu. 1933 5 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 Do. do. B. Anu. 1933 6 23 to 24 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 Do. do. B. Anu. 1938 5 23 to 24 South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 31 to  TELEGRAPHS.  Eastorn, Limited 20 104 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 105 to 102 Do. 6 p.c. Perference all 144 to 15 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 105 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 100 to 104 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	Bonded Warehouse	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1993



# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

# MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B. Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '36, B. Adums, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M. Aitchtson, Bde. Surg. J. E. T., M. D., C.I. E., B. Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo. Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R.E., 6 mos., M. Archdall, Surg. Maj. H. M. G., 197., 270 dys., fr. June 30, '85, M. Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., 9 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., j. yr. 9 dys, fr. Mar. 9, 36, B.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Badgley, Capt. J. M. T., R.E., M.
Bavsnawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Badgley, Capt. J. M. T., R.E., M.
Bavsnawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '85, M.
Bailie, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Bairns'ather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Balfour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Balfour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Balfour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Balfour, Lieut. Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 Jrs, fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Barnett, Lieut. Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 Jrs, fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Barnett, May 1, S. O., S., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '86, M.
Berthriomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18mos, fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Barty, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Evb. 2, '86, B.
Baylay, Lt.-Gol. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Battye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Berseley, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, M.
Berskeley, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '86, M.
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., 172 dys., from June 3, '31, Bo.
Bellew, Dep.Surg.-Gen.H.W., U.S. I, 6mos., fr. May 1, '86, B.
Bennett, Surg. C. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Berseford. Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., 22rdys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, 'B.
Birch, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.
Berseford. Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., 22rdys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, 'B.
Birch, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Bonust. Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 22 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 22 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, M.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '83, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 17, fr. Sept. 23, '83, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 17, fr. Sept. 23, '83, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 17, fr. Sept. 23, '83,

Byrg, L.-Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., tr. June 9, '85, M. Campbell, Lt.-Col. L. F., S.C., 180 dys., fr. May 27, '86, M. Carmichael, Surg. Maj. J. C. G., M.D., 1yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Cartor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '81, B. Castor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '81, B. Castor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '81, B. Castor, Maj. T. T., R. E., 2 yrs., 9 mos., from April 6, 84, B. Cayley. Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo. Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., B. Chapman, Maj.-Gen. E. F., C.B., R.A., B. Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., B., Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., B., Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., B., Charke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '85, B. Charke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B. Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B. Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 19, 304 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B. Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 19, 304 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B. Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 19, 304 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B. Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 19, 304 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B. Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 19, 304 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '85, B. Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 197, 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B. Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 197, 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '35, B. Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 197, 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '35, B. Con'ngham, Col. H., Inf., 197, fr. Oct. 9, '85, M. Cook, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H., M.D., 6 ms., fr. May 21, '86, B. Corfield, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 197, fr. Dec. 20, '86, B. Cox, Liout. E. C., S.C., 29rs., fr. April 1, '84, B. Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 197, fr. April 1, '84, B. Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 197, fr. April 1, '84, B. Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 197, fr. April 1, '85, M. Davis, Surg.-M.j. C. McB., 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Cavis, Surg.-M.j. C. McB., 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Davis, Surg.-M.-j. G. McB, 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 506 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M. De Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 223 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '86, B. Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. D'ckson, Capt. C. J., F.C., fr. July 7, 86, Bo. Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 11, '86, B. Drobte, Lt. H. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 21, '85, B. Drummond, Col. J. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo. Duke, Hon. Lie tt.-Col., fr. Aug. 11, '86, Bo. Doncan, Surg.-Maj. J., B.

Ebdon, Maj. F. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo. Egerton, Caot. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B. Eldarron, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B. Elliot, Col. H. R., Inf., 85 dys., fr. July 13, '86, M. Ellis. t'aptain C. E., R.E., 263 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B. Engledne Maj. W. J., R.E., B. Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 273 dys., fr. July 6, '83, B. Evans, Col. L. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Fagon, Lieut. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, B. Pagon, Lieut. Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep., 8, '85 Bo. Rasken Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 11, '85, B. Fonwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. June 1, '95, M. Porguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '80, 96. Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '80, 96.

Finnis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B. Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B. Fishe, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B. FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B. FitzGerald, Capt. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., June 29, '86, B. Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M. D., 2 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B. Foord, Lieut.-Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, M. Fox, Maj. H. C., R. E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B. Francis. Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '85, Bo. Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B. Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M. Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo. Gambler, Col. S. P., R.E., 1 yr., 6 dys., fr. July 20, '86, Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. S.C., 24 foys., fr. July 26, '86, B. Gascok, Lt. Col. T. B.M., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, B. Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, B. Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo. Gold-mid, Lieut. G. S., B.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo. Gordon, Col. W., B.C., 23 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 23 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Gougb, Maj.-Gon. Sir G. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., 6 mos., fr. April 30, '86, B. Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1yr., fr. April 14, '86, B. Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1yr., fr. April 14, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M.. R.E., 1 yr., fr. Fr. D. 27, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M.. R.E., 1 yr., fr. Fr. Mar. 23, '86, B. Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, B. Gurboin, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Gubbin, C-pt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., 97 dys., fr. Aug 3, '86, B. Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Hail, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hail, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B. Hail, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., B., Hall, Lieut. Maj. C. B., S.C., 18, S.C., 17, Lune 1, '85, B. Harnis, Lt. G. L. C. J. E., S.C., 19r., 4dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B. Hammond, Maj. A. G., V.C., S.C., 1yr., dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B. Harnis, Lt.-Col. C. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Hay, 1d.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Heaviside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 23, '47 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B. Henniel, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, M. Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.
Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. R. W., S.C., 424dys., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C. B., Inf., 1yr., 93dys., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C. B., Inf., 1yr., 93dys., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C. B., Inf., 1yr., 93dys., fr. Mar. '86, B. Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C. B., Inf., 1yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M. Hingston, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B. Hobday, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M. Hingston, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., M.
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Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. fr. mongor, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M. frving-Noblo, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Irving-Noblo, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., 1r. Apr. 5, 86, Al.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.

Jackson, Lieut.-Col. G.D. A., Cav., 182dys., fr. May 25, '86, B.

Jacks n. Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.

Jacks n. Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.

James Lt. Col. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.

Jamicson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Peb. 3, '86, B.

Jemicson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.

Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '85, B.

Jerone, Capt. H. J. W., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.

Jeunes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '80, B.

Jones, Capt. M., J., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.

Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, Bo.

Judge, Liout. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '83, B.

Justico, Col. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Ko. gan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '83, B. Kolly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M. Kennedy, Maj.-Gen.T.G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B. Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R. E., 1 yr. 321 dys., fr. July 17, '85, M. Kerr, Lieut. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '86, M. Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '86, M. Kerr, Lieut. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '86, B. Kottlewell, Col. T., S.C., 1 8 mos., fr. June 9, '85, Bo. King, 1 icut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 9 May, '86, M. Kirke, Maj. H. P., unf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 6 mvs., fr. June 20, '85, M. Knyvoit, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 136dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B. Ekunbardt, Capt. H. G., R. &., 1, 127, 273dys., fr. Doz. 20, '85, B. Lamb. Maj. G., R.A., B, Lamb. Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 229 dys., fr. Apr. 5, '83, B. Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '80. M.

Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., I yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.

LB Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 21 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.

Le Messurier, Col. A., R.E., 2 yrs, fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.

Lesile, Lient A. B., S.C., I yr., fr. Mar. 12, '83, Bo.

Lewes, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.

Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.

Lipdley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 271 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.

Little, Lieut. W R.. 14 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.

Loct, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.

Logan, Col. A. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '86, M.

Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

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Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.
Newill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Norton, Lieat. C. E., k.E., 6 mos., fr. July 17, '81, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 13, '83, Bo.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B. Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 88, Bo. O Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, 83, B. O'Mearu, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., 180 dys., B. Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., B. Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

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Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. April 23 '86, B.

Sanderson, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar.20, '86, B.

Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 266 dys., fr. April 1, 86, Bo.

Sandys, Capt. E. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, 86, B.

Sargeaunt, Maj. R. A., R.E., 1yr. 124dys., fr. Jan 29, '86, B.

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Sesman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., B.

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Simpson, Lieut. W. H., S.C., fr. June 22, '86, B.

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Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '86, B.
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Smyth, Col. R. G. R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
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Stevens, Maj. M. W., Inf., 153 dys., fr. May 21, '86, Bo.
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Temple, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Temple, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C.. 20 mos., from June 21, '85, Bo.
Thomas, Maj. C. F. Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Thomas, Surg. Maj. J. B., 1 yr., 95 dys., fr. May 7, '86, M.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thomson, Col. H., R. E., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.
Trail, Col. D. H., R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trail, Col. D. H., R. E., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '86, Bo.
Trottor, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '86, Bo.
Trottor, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '85, B.
Turnbull, Maj. S. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Turnbull, Maj. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., 91 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R. E., 1 yr., 11 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R. E., 1 yr., 110 dys., fr. Sept. 23, '85, Bo.
ytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 245 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

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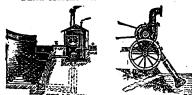
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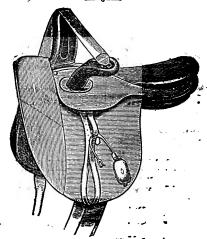
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th September; and from Calcutta to the 11th September.

As now arranged, the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 28th October and goes straight to Umballa, thence by special train the same night to Bhawulpore, where his Excellency stops two days, leaving on Monday, the 1st November, for Lahore. His Excellency remains at Lahore about three days, proceeding thence via Ahmedabad to Baroda, where he remains about three days.

THE VICEROY arrives at Calcutta about the 14th December, but the date has not been definitely fixed yet.

H.E. LOBD REAY distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Poona High School for Native girls on the 10th ult., and in doing so availed himself of the opportunity of disclaiming any intention on the part of Government of introducing legislation in regard to the customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood prevailing amongst the Hindoos.

THERE is good reason to believe that the seditious proclamation recently circulated in the Punjab is the genuine production of Dhuleep Singh, as he has in his communications with the India Office held language somewhat similar in tone.

A VERY practical notion of what the Silver Question signifies to the Indian Finances is furnished by the fact that the recent partial recovery in sterling exchange will, if maintained, improve the prospects of the Exchequer to the extent of half a million.

THE attitude of the Bonerwals continues threatening, and the Guides are on the qui vive accordingly. It now seems almost impossible that an expedition can be avoided.

Public traffic over the Lower Bolan Railway up to Mach was resumed on September 1st, and the Sind-Peshin line is being pushed on from Quetta as sharply as possible. The metals are already laid five miles out of Quetta, and work on the bridges is being carried on successfully. The weather continues fine.

ONE of the suggestions made by the Finance Committee is to be the reduction by three lakhs of the annual expenditure of the Punjab Public Works Department.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA has been somewhat seriously indisposed. A confirmation service at Saharunpore had to be postponed owing to his lordship's detention through illness at Meerut.

MR. H. M. DURAND, the Foreign Secretary, will probably go home on short leave for three months, when the Government returns to the plains.

Mr. P. W. Holdenness, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will not revert to his appointment on return from furlough, but returns to the North-West Provinces as Joint Magistrate.

"A MEMORIAL on behalf of Mr. Gibbons is being forwarded to Government. He was brought to Calcutta on the 10th inst.

A LARGELY attended meeting of European and Native merchants was held at Aden on Thursday, August 26th, with a view to the formation of a Chamber of Commerce.

THE transfer of forests from the Home Department to the Revenue and Agricultural Department has been settled, and takes place immediately.

Mr. F. L. CHARLES, C.S., has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay during the absence of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant.

THE Punjab Government has applied for an extension of the services of the Hon. Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., its Financial Commissioner, for one year.

Mr. JUSTICE MACPHERSON has made an order in the Calcusta High Court for the inspection of the documents in connection with the *Statesman* libel case.

SEVERAL planters in Sylhet have been fined for non-payment of Income-Tax.

THE members of the Finance Committee and their Provincial associates have assembled at Bombay and commenced work, beginning with the question of the expenditure of the High Court. The Committee were next to consult with the Chief Justice.

THE official report from Upper Burma for the week ending the 5th ult. states that the districts of the northern division are generally quiet. The crops are doing well.

SHWEE KYEE, the dacoit leader, has been captured near Yemethen, which district is settling down, though several large dacoit gangs are still there.

On the 28th ult. a band of the blocaded Shirani tribe, on the Dehra Ismail Khan border, issued at midnight from the Chandwan Pass and attacked a village, killing and wounding six men and over one hundred cattle.

THE reported death of the Governor of Herat is incorrect. He has been suffering for some time past from an epileptic affection, but his health is now improving.

But little news has been received lately from the Boundary Commission. Fever still lingers in their camps at Kham-i-Ab and Shadian. There are signs already of an early winter in that region, and the start for Kabul must be made very soon or the passes will be closed.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY recently paid a visit to Mazari-Sharif, where he was received with much honour in open darbar by Mahomed Islak Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkistan. There was a parade of troops before a large assembly of people, and our Commissioner's reception was most cordial. The event is one more proof of the worth-lessness of the statements published of late as to the hostile attitude of the Afghans towards the Boundary Commission, and the discontent of the Amir at the result of the demarcation. The darbar was held at the special instruction of the Amir Abdur Rahman himself.

The imports into India, for the four months, 1st April to 31st July, amounted in value to Rs. 18,62,08,883, as compared with Rs. 15,24,45,250 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 3,37,63,633. The exports during the same period amounted in value to Rs. 29,74,93,991, as compared with Rs. 27,04,35,489 in 1885, being an increase of Rs. 2,70,63,502. The increase in the value of the exports is in great measure attributable to briskness in the wheat trade. During the four months mentioned above as much as 10,622,272 cwts. were exported, against an export of 7,600,447 cwts. in 185, and 5,894,948 cwts. in 1884.

THE net value of gold imported in the first four months of the current financial year was Rs. 72,17,477, and that of silver imported, Rs. 2,32,66,593, making the total net imports of both metals Rs. 3,04,84,070. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints during the same four months was Rs. 1,99,23,630, and of that coined and examined Rs. 2,11,9:,061.

# Notes of the Meek.

WITH all in his possession—worldly goods and happy domestic ties—to make life in its eventide pleasant at home. Sir Charles Aitchison still prefers an Indian career. It is officially notified that he will succeed Sir Steuart Bayley as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in March next.

Who will go to the Punjah? There is a report that Sir Charles Bernard will obtain that much coveted appointment, and that Sir Lepel Griffin will take up the reins he will have dropped in Burma. But this is all conjecture. A failure in Burma, Sir Charles would not be perhaps a success in the Punjab, and it may be doubted whether Sir Lepel Griffin will care to hazard a rising reputation as a good administrator by accepting the thankless and difficult office which would have to be filled on Sir Charles Bernard's transfer from his present post. It may be, however, that Lord Dufferin will insist upon the post being filled by a strong man who has already given proof of his fitness, and Sir Lepel may be induced to accept the pressing, if somewhat dangerous, honour. He would certainly prefer the Punjab, and the Punjab would prefer him to any other candidate or nominee now in the field.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Times of India regarding the rule that Indian Chaplains shall receive pensions of £292 a year after fifteen years, and £365 after twenty years' service, asks why these gentlemen should be so much more considered than their military brethren? "By the present rules a military man coming to India at twenty can retire at forty on £250 a year; a Chaplain coming at twenty-five can retire at the same age on £292 a year. The Chaplain on retiring has quite as good a chance of a berth at home as the former, if not better. His duties would certainly be more arduous than those of the military man if the Scriptural command was literally carried out to 'forsake all and follow me,' but this can hardly be said to be done by men who, as a body, marry early, who live in very comfortable quarters, draw good pay, and have an easy time of it." The correspondent is rather hard upon a hardworking and most meritorious class whose duties in India are often of a very trying nature, but have always been most consciention ly performed. The reason given for Indian Chaplains receiving more favourable terms of pension than military men that they go out late in life to that country, the same correspondent combats by saying that they go home early, as Charles Lamb said of himself when rebuked for going late to office. But, as a fact, the majority of chaplains remain over twenty years in India, and do not take much advantage of furlough. It has been said that the diocese of a Colonial Bishop is chiefly Bond-street, but this does not apply to Indian Chaplains.

It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for India will see his way to meet the fair demands of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants to have their pensions paid in sterling, without waiting until the matter is argued out at law. When the Uncovenanted leave and pension rules were first fixed, that service was composed mostly of Eurasians and Natives-the term "Uncovenanted" was one which in India represented a class lower in the social scale than now. The rates of pension then fixed were thought liberal enough, as the recipients would most probably draw them in India. But times have changed, and the service has changed too. The "Uncovenanted" name has no longer the same disabilities and drawbners attached to The gentlemen who are now complaining of the hardship of having their limited scale of pensions still further reduced by the present rate of exchange are gentlemen whose official and social position entitle them to not less consideration than their more formulate co-workers of the "Covenanted" class. To take advantage in 1886 of the doubtful reading of a clause in the Resolution of 1885, and to pension one body of its servants in a depreciated currency, whilst another body is pensioned in sterling, is

neither a wise policy nor an economical one in the end for a Government.

We have not yet been bitten by a mad bi-metallist, and so have not yet been able to find in the theories of that school a satisfactory solution of the present exchange problem. Our worthy friend and correspondent, H. G. Keene, has a letter in our columns to-day, written with a poet's fervour on the prosaic subject of "Fixed Ratio," but we confess we prefer "H. G. K." when he wanders into the groves of Parnassus rather than when he strays into the mazes of Finance. The "Fixed Ratio" which we have been asking for on behalf of the servants of the State in India is that equitable adjustment which will allow them to remit to their families at home without a sacrifice of 25 per cent. of their salaries. This is the question for immediate settlement by the State itself without waiting for the end of the battle between bi-metallists and monometallists.

WITH reference to the question (to which we referred last week) between the Home brewers and the brewers in India, our military contemporary, The Broad Arrow, has the following:—"The average price of a hogshead of English beer in India has been calculated at Rs. 61, and the Indian brewers have proposed to the Government of India to supply at Rs. 50, thus giving a saving of Rs. 800,000 per annum, or Rs. 10,00,000 if exchange is taken into account, which it would have to be if English beer were provided. The Simla brevery has taken the contract for Upper Burma at Rs. 47 per hogshead. Notwithstanding all this, the home brewers are, it is said, ready to compete if allowed to do so, and the result may be that Tommy Atkins may in the end not only get his beer free, but be paid for drinking it—a consummation which his fine natural thirst will appreciate. But the Indian brewers are politicians as well as purveyors of malt liquor. They have pointed out to the Government of India, and through that channel to the Secretary of State, that the question does not resolve itself into a purely financial one, but that it is part of the Imperial policy which has been declared by the Government at home to be the approved one for India, viz.: to develop all kinds of local manufactures and industries, so that India should be self-supporting, especially now with a depreciated currency. And they further call attention to the danger in case of a European war of the beer supply for India being cut off altogether if the troops are to depend on getting their malt liquor from England. The English brewers are ready to combat these objections, and so the quarrel stands. If the result of the battle be cheaper, wholesome drink for the soldier in India, it may not be one to be deplored except by the total abstainers; but it will be lamentable if it end in destroying a local industry, to replace it by a monopoly which would mean a return to former high prices, and robbing poor Tommy Atkins of his cheap beer."

Hill-Migration.—The Government of Madras appears to have settled the question of migrating to the hills very sensibly, if we may trust the reports which are current on the subject. Instructions are said to have been issued that, in future, the stay of the officials at Ootacamund is to be limited to three months during the hottest season of the year, and that the establishment to be taken up by each department is to be confined to one senior and one junior clerk, and a copyist, the business to be conducted at the hills consisting only of urgent and important matters. We do not think that anyone would object to three months of the year being regularly passed at the hills, not by the Viceroy only, but by the members of Council who are generally men of advanced age. It is not tha personal retreat of the Viceroy or of the Councils from the plains during the hot weather that is resented, but the abuse which has quietly grown up of everybody going there, as a matter of course, for the greater part of the year. We speak the sense we believe of the whole community when we say that it has no desire whatever to keep the Viceroy and his Council all the year round in this city. The stay at the hills should not be so prolonged as it now is, while three-fourths of the gentlemen who go there ought not to be allowed to go at all, except under the regular provisions of their service as to "leave." The sphere of their work is in the plains, and they should stay there and do it, as other men have to do, without hankering after the conversion of their service into a mere round of gaiety and amusement, while dragging their establishments at their heels.—
Statesman.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

The Bombay Government deserves credit for being the first local Government to address itself seriously to a subject of great importance for India, namely, technical ducation. In a long resolution just issued it has laid down the outlines of the scheme which it favours under three heads:—agriculture, art industries, and mechanical industries. It proposes that the College of Science at Poonah should be a central institution for the teaching of higher agriculture, and that local classes and schools should be established throughout the province under the supervision of district officers, and of the educational department. The Jamsetjee Jeejcebhoy School of Art in Bombay is to be the centre of Government efforts for the purpose of art teaching, and a report as called for as to the propriety of obtaining additional teaching. The question whether a technological institute for mechanical industries should be established is discussed at some length, and the Government expresses the opinion that the time for doing so has not yet come. Meanwhile, it is suggested that the committee has not yet come. Meanwhile, it is suggested that the committee of the Ripon Memorial Fund should form itself into an association for promoting technical education in Bombay city, the Government promising to give it the utmost possible aid. The main dependence of other parts of the province must be upon the high schools for elementary science and upon such institutions as may be started by means of local efforts. The Government concludes by saying that the scheme is not academic, but that it is meant to enhance the well-being of the people at large by giving increased employment to labour and capital and by cementing

harmonious relations between them.

The Bill dealing with the adulteration of ghee, or clarified butter, which was so hurriedly introduced ten days ago in response to the urgent cry of the Native community, was passed on Friday by the Bengal Council. The scope of the measure was considerably enlarged by the Select Committee, and it will apply not to Calcutta only, but to all municipalities in the province. It is to be hoped that the panic which has prevailed during the last few weeks will now subside. The reason for that panic is apparent. few weeks will now subside. The reason for that panic is apparent Ghee enters into the composition of every kind of cooked focd used by all classes of the Natives, so that its adulteration with beef or pork fat meant loss of caste to Hindoos and defilement to Mahomedans. So great has the panic been that it is said the wealthier Natives have been importing ghee from Persia, while those unable to command that luxury have been abstaining altogether from cooked food. At the Meeting of the Council a altogether from cooked food. At the Meeting of the Council a European member complained that the opportunity had not been taken to extend the provisions of the Bill so as to cover articles of food used by Europeans. But the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that this would have entailed delays, and stated that the subject had attracted the notice of the Supreme Government, which was consulting the local administrations regarding the advisability of passing a general Act to prevent the adulteration of food of food.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will, it is expected, arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning. The local government has issued an elaborate programme of the ceremonies to be observed on their

an elaborate programme of the ceremonies to be observed on their landing. They will remain one day in Bombay, and proceed on Tuesday on a visit to the Governor at Poonah.

The Viceroy's tour in Southern India will include visits to Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Coimt atore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tanjore. He will probably not go to Madras, but embark at Negapatam for Calcutta early in December.

The Laltahuri Embankment in Mooishedabad has stood the

severe strain to which it was subjected during last month.

severe strain to which it was subjected during last month. The Ganges is now falling, and all signs point to an early cessation of the rains, so it may be hoped that the threatened districts will escape a recurrence of last year's calamitous floods.

Transports conveying reinforcements for Burma are now leaving the Indian ports almost daily. General Macpherson will soon be able to take the field with a force sufficient to crush all open resistance. Unfortunately, however, there is no indication that any sense of past mistakes has penetrated the civil administration, or that the state of the country will not be as bad as ever when the troops are withdrawn. Obviously we cannot always keep 30,000 men locked up in Burma. A reopening of the Eastern or the Central Asian question might at any moment necessitate their recall for service elsewhere, and if the weakness and vaculation which have so far marked the civil administration are allowed to continue, it is certain that the withdrawal of the and vacillation which have so far marked the civil administration are allowed to continue, it is certain that the withdrawal of the troops would be followed by an immediate revival of disorder. A well planned system of public works should be commenced, not only with the purpose of opening up the country, but also to provide the means of livelihood for the poorer classes, who are now obliged to take to dacoity for food. A really efficient police, of good morale, and officered by selected Europeans, should be raised. The civil staff should be largely increased, especially in the junior ranks, and recruited from men who have gained some knowledge

of the Native language by service in Lower Burma. Such blunders as that of extending an elaborate system of law to the new province, or that of offering a conditional pardon to dacoit chiefs, should be avoided. The Karens and ther Burman tribes should be conciliated, ue being made of their services. It is only by such measures as these that Upper Burma can be thoroughly and permanently pacified. In justice to the Burmese people, and for the honour of England, it is absolutely essential. that there should be no more of the weak, vacillating policy of the last nine months.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, SEPT. 26. A Government steam launch which was proceeding from Tounghoo to Ningyan, with Mr. Gladstone, the newly-appointed Deputy Commissioner, on beard, was attacked by 1,500 insurgents. The launch fought its way through the rebels. Of the armed

guard on board one policeman was killed and seven were were weunded.

An expedition will start immediately from Mandalay for the ruby mines. Much discontent is expressed at the secrecy observed by the Government of India as to the terms on which the ruby mines are let on lease without having been offered to public competition. The local Government is ignorant of the exact terms agreed upon. It is announced, however, on good authority, that no stipulations have been made that the mines shall be worked through Native agency. If this course, which is opposed to the advice of Sir C. Bernard and the local Government, has been adopted, serious troubles may be anticipated in the district.

An acrimonious controversy has arisen in the local Press respect-An actimonous controversy has arried in the local residence ing the number of lives lost in the Mandalay inundation. The Government contends that the number is small, while the residents in Mandalay agree that the loss of life is considerable. The Government recently received a letter from the Lhathanabaing, who stated that immediately after the inundation many persons informed him that the loss of life was large, and that numerous bodies had been seen. Three weeks subsequently he commenced to make inquiries, and then he heard that iew lives had been lost. The Lhathanabaing himself adopts the latter view, but estimates the pecuniary loss caused by the inundation at 200 lakhs. The local Press remarks that the eagerness of the Government to minimise the loss of life shows that it perceives that the inundation was due to the neglect by the officials of ordinary precautions.

Sir C. Bernard will return to Mandalay to-morrow.

RANGOON, SEPT. 29. The insurgents, according to latest reports, are mainly concentrated in the district between Tounghoo and Ningyan, on the eastern bank and between Myinbunia and the oll frontier on the western bank. Other districts are officially reported comparatively quiet. Marauding parties of Shans give trouble on the east of Mandalay. One of these parties was severely punished by a force of Punjabee police, commanded by Lieutenant Gastrell. Whatever may be their present defects as policemen, the new Punjabee levies have proved themselves excellent fighting men. Boshway has announced to his followers that during the coming dry season he will avoid fighting, but will harass our marches. A strong force is being collected to crush Boshway.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Iver, of the 5th Madras Native Infantry,

died of sunstroke while commanding the column sent to relieve Major Meacham, who is at Thabyabin encumbered with sick. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Iver's column was delayed, but the force commanded by Colonel Whistloe is expected to reach Major

Meacham to-morrow.

Meacham to-morrow.

Relief works for 1,000 men have been opened in Mandalay.
Further works are in prospect. Four more persons injured at the relief depôt in Mandalay have died. The water is falling at Mandalay, and no further rise is expected.

Brigadier Stewart has left to take command at Shivebo.

# CENTRAL ASIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26. The Afghan Frontier Commission will, it is expected, reach Cabul about the 10th of October, and India about a fortnight later. The Calcutta Englishman states that Colonel Lockhart's mission found that Manchester cotton goods had complete com-mand of the market in Ghilgit, Chitral, and even Wakhan, and sold at an average price of one rupes for five yards. Russian cotton seemed unknown, and what was not obtained from English sources was supplied locally or from Chinese Kashgar. They also found that American firearms were imported via Russian Turkestan, underselling English weapons from India. A good revolver from Cincinnati was purchased in Chitral for fifteen rupees.

BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26. Sir O St. John returned to Quetta on the 11th inst., after two months' tour, the principal object of which was to arrest Jam Ali, the rebel son of the Jam of Lus Beyla. Jam Ali, finding himself closely followed, took refuge with Navroz Khan, chief of

the Khaian, by whom he was surrendered to a party of tribal levies sent by Sir O. St. John. He was brought to Quetta, arriving there on the 10th inst.

# Correspondence.

(The Edi'or dozs not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

# THE COMING INDIAN REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I can assure you it is with feelings of the most unmitigated delight that I have been informed, on absolutely reliable authority, that great reforms are to be introduced into our Indian Empire, whereby enormous saving will result, and great contentment will be given to the now large mass of educated and intelligent Natives, a mass which is yearly becoming larger and larger, and more sensible of India's wants, and more alive to all her

reasonable aspirations.

Lord Randolph Churchill said on 16th April, 1884, when delivering his Presidential address to the Midland Conservative Club in the Town Hall, Birmingham, that it was alike the duty and the pride of the Tory Democratic party "to rally the people throne and a patriotic people; that is our policy, and that is our faith." The cheers that this elicited are still ringing in my ears. Let the noble Lord now redeem this assertion, and lend all his aid and influence to carry out just reforms in India, reforms which are absolutely demanded if bankruptcy is not soon to overtake that overburdened country, and the 250,000,000 subjects who owe allegiance to our Queen-Empress will then form no small portion

allegiance to our Queen-Empress will then form no small polynom of "the loyal peoples" who make up our vast Empire.

Sir, I would ask a little forbearance and space from you to call attention to the reforms proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Government there, more especially so, as it is now about twenty years since I drew up a similar scheme and sent it to a magazine, but the editor returned it, saying it was too advanced to suit the readers of that magazine. Here are the

advanced to suit the readers of that magazine. E heads of my scheme as proposed, I think, in 1865-6: 1st. The abolition of the separate Governments of Madras and

Bombay.
2nd. The abolition of the separate Commanders-in-Chief at

3rd. The abolition of all the Councils. Staff officers, and the enormous number of overpaid officials of every sort and kind connected with these Governments and armies.

4th. A complete reconstruction of all districts both as to the

Civil and Military functionaries.

5th. India to be divided into thirteen provinces, with a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor in each, and one General Officer to command the Troops. These officers to have salaries of £3,000 and £2,000 per annum respectively, their subordinates to be paid in proportion.

6th. The Native Armies to be thoroughly reorganised, and one General Military Code, not three Codes, published for all.

7th. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, with Councils, and a large body of delegates from the different (thirteen) provinces representing all interests of Europeans and Natives, commerce, trade, agricultural, forestry, and manufactures of every

8th. That all the local productions should be more thoroughly developed, and local manufacture largely stimulated.

There, Sir, are a few of the reforms I advocated nearly twenty years ago, and I find they are more than ever demanded now. We have in India, and I care not who says nay to this, a very large number of excellent Native fellow-subjects who are now quite capable of being trusted with a large share in the govern-

ment of the country on the basis of that noble proclamation which, I think, was due to the ever-to-be-lamented Prince Consort.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is at the present moment proposing a scheme which, if honestly carried our, will go far to render these Indian reforms very easy to introduce, and by degrees to be made thereaftly sound and complete. I have not further leieure made thoroughly sound and complete. I have not further leisure to-day to say more, but if you will allow me I will next week say something further on these much-to-be-desired Indian reforms.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. GLOAG, Lieut.-General, Late Commanding R.A., B.B.D. 2, Tanfield Court, Inner Temple, E.C. 29th September, 1886.

# THE FIXED RATIO.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, The fact that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has just memorialised in favour of bi-metallism lends a special interest to Mr. Clarmont Daniell's well-written article in the last National Review. But he does not seem to have done quite sufficient justice to the arguments of those who are in favour of "the fixed

He says, for example, that it is a fundamental article of this

creed that law is "effective to fix a ratio of value." - Is that so ? Is it not rather their belief that—in the words of Mr. Gui dford Molesworth—" Legislation cannot fix a relative value between the two metals; but by combining them as joint standards at a fixed ratio it can set up an action, operating by the ordinary laws of suoply and demand, which preserves an equilibrium between the two metals at the ratio fixed." This statement of an energetic bimetallist is almost in the exact words of the Governor of the Bank of France, and seems to deserve Mr. Daniell's attention.

He goes on to attribute to the friends of the "ratio" an inference "that prices would not be affected, or confusion introduced into commerce, by the substitution of silver for gold." But neither is that their contention. What they assert is that bimetallism, when combined with unrestricted minting, has al ways acted like the balance of a chronometer; as soon as one metal becomes depreciated and begins to disappear, the other shrinds until the equilibrium is restored. This compensatory action is not a violation of the law of supply and demand, but is claimed

as its necessary result.

Mr. Daniell urges that Gaudin, the Finance Minister of France in 1803, did not contemplate a fixed ratio because he said that whenever imperious circumstances arose it would be necessary to call in and re-coin the gold money. Now, whatever Gaudin may have thought a prudent precautionary clause, it so happened that such circumstances did not arise for about seventy years; that is, the so-called "intrinsic ratio" never altered more than between three and four tenths; and the fixed ratio was easily and profitably maintained. From 1821 to 1847 the coinage was 301g. to 2,778s.; from 1857 to 1866, on the contrary, it was 3,516g. to 55s. Yet the ratio remained almost the same when the production of gold was sixty-four times that of silver, as when it was only one-

The disturbance, which he seems to attribute to over-production, it is claimed, did not arise in the bi-metallic period; the ratio of production of gold to silver being greater now than that of silver to gold was when bi-metallism existed, and, it is said, was the cause of equilibrium.

"It remains to be shown," says Mr. Daniell, "that money is not merchandise." In one sense the bi-metallists admit that money is merchandise. It may be no more than a conventionalism.

money is merchandise. It may be no more than a conventionalism to treat it as anything else; still it is convenient to make a distinction between the thing measured, and the standard artificially created for its measurement. Money deriving its exact value from law becomes a common standard of value; and this is probably what those mean with whom Mr. Daniell finds fault for appealing to Aristotle. What the philosopher is quoted for, in this argument, is surely as a testimony that it is not as a thing bought that money is so peculiarly valued, but as an instrument of buying.

It is also hard upon M. de Laveleye to hint that he would like to make out that the French system of bi-metallism "sustained, if it did not create, a ratio of value between the two precious metals—whether in Europe, Asia, or America." What M. de-Laveleye is generally understood to mean is only that French bi-metallism acted as a buffer during the abnormal production of gold, from 1252 to 1856, so that silver only advanced 13 perounce. During that time France is said to have coined six millions in gold.

Mr. Daniell asserts that "no fixation of value between gold and silver was ever secured under the operation of the French currency law of 1803." But that does not seem to the purpose. He admits that the tendency of that law was to set up a created for its measurement. Money deriving its exact value

He admits that the tendency of that law was to set up a relative value, to fix "the exchange rate"; and that is all that is claimed for it.

"The Government," he adds, "could not fix the value of—one kind of money in the other." But that is what the French Government practically did do, and that for the long period of seventy years; nor was the relation of the two metals seriously disturbed till Germany, when glutted with the silver of the French ransom, excluded the white metal from her currency. This was followed by the French and American lawsdepriving silver of that unrestricted minting which is postulated

as an essential of efficient bi-metallism.

He makes fun of Mr. A. C. Tupp, an Indian financier, for saying that it is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the increase in the quantity of the precious metals, they had nearly recovered their former value in 1880. Now, if Mr. Tupp meant that is was extraordinary that the increase in quantity was not so unfavourable to business as if business itself had not increased at the same time, it was "certainly strange" that he should have thought it worth while to make the remark. If, however, he meant—and I have no means of studying his actual expression—that the currency of the world was hardly adequate to its wants, he made a useful observation. And it may be added that if the two metals had not, owing to bi-metallism, acted for seventy years as a homogeneous mass the present depression in trade would have. been upon us so much the sooner.

Mr. Daniell concludes the first division of his undeniably cleverarticle in these words:—"I have stated with emphasis the distinction between a rate of exchange fixed by law and a rate of value fixed by law, because the distinction is very real, and because—if this distinction were more clearly realised—the

belief which some fixed rationists so confidently assert, in their theory that law governs the value of gold and silver in one another, could not but undergo a considerable abatement." I do not know what some "fixed rationists" may assert; but I have shown that it is not necessary to their theory that bi-metallises along the solution of the solutio directly fixes the value of one metal in terms of another, though I believe they all contend that the French experiment established that hi metallism indirectly tends that way. Though the "intrinsic ratio" never absolutely coincided with that established by French law, the discrepancy was never excessive, and always disappeared in the long run. It was only when bi-metallism was tampered with in France and the United States, that the value of

tampered with in France and the United States, that the value of silver underwent its great decline, which is still proceeding.

The remainder of the paper relates to the Indian aspect of the question, and is dealt with in a very practical spirit, which I have no pretension to emulate. Mr. Daniell concludes that England has only two alternaties. Either she must join a bimetallic union, which would lead to India draining her of gold, or she must make India accept her gold standard and thereby expose the bi-metallic union "to a similar danger of losing its gold." Into these regions of high speculation I cannot follow; but I would ask him to weigh this fact. In present conditions India imports gold in the proportion of three to five, and the stock of but I would ask him to weigh this fact. In present conditions India imports gold in the proportion of three to five, and the stock of gold (chiefly hoards and ornaments) now in the country is estimated at over one hurdred and fifty millions. When he asks:—"Is it not of the greatest importance that these vast unused stocks should be—restored as money to the commerce of the na ion?" we can only reply that it is so without a doubt; but we may, in our turn imagine whether a very hapful way of setting about the job may not be to reverse the conditions under which it has occurred that so much gold has been absorbed and rendered useless? rendered useless?

I do not conceive that, in any circumstances, there could be I do not conceive that, in any circumstances, there could be much increase in the demand for gold from India. The chief use of specie is to pay the wages of labour, and labour that earns from twopence to sixpence a day cannot be paid in gold. During ten years ending 1882.3 the net import of gold into India was near upon twenty millions sterling; increasing yearly as the value of silver fell. It may, therefore, be hoped that if silver were restored the importation of gold would diminish. At present, since the decline of the Rupee, it is the import of silver that has fallen off. Readers of Mr. Cotton's "Report" will remember that in times of scarcity more silver is coined in the member that in times of scarcity more silver is coined in the

Indian mints than is imported during each year.

Lastly, the fact may be recorded—for whatever it may be worth—that the rise of the Rupee, which Mr. Daniell says reworth—that the rise of the Rupee, which Mr. Daniell says required a lapse of three hundred years to make good, really took a much less time. In the reign of Aurangzeb—say two centuries ago—the Rupee was only worth a livre and a half of French money—say fifteenpence—though its purchasing power, in the country, was very high as to commodities. At that time there was a very small importation of either of the precious metals, for there was very little sea trade at all. It was only when the East India Company becam to trade largely with India that the East India Company began to trade largely with India that the Rupee rose to its full value.

I think, on the whole, that we shall all do well to await the result of the promised Commission before we adopt any final conclusions on this momentous subject. I use the word "momentous" not in reference to the single subject of remittances from India to England, though I know that great thinkers are beginning to look on that subject with sincere anxiety. But I believe that the evil goes much further than this; and that it will be found that the depression of trade, with all its threatening consequences on the relations between capital and labour and between rulers and ruled, is caused by a remediable derangement in the pecuniary part of the machine.—Yours faithfully.

Jersey, Sept., 1886.

H. G. Keene.

The introduction of rifles into the country, except by Government, being considered inexpedient, the Burmese Government have purchased the 200 rifles and bayonets imported by the American Baptist Mission Press at Rs. 15 each, the cost being charged to the police grant. Sanction has, however, been given to the Mission to import 200 muskets to be distributed amongst the Karen levies. Is this legitimate Mission work?

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE N.W.P.—Sir Alfred Lyall's extension of service is still seriously disturbing those who, curiously enough, have least concern with it. The *Indian* Mirror, in a state of distraction, says :- "We are surprised to find that beyond an expression of great dissatisfaction with the rumoured extension in the columns of the leading Native newsrumoured extension in the columns of the leading Native newspaper of the North-Western Provinces, the Indian Union, no steps have yet been taken to express popular disapproval of the contemplated jobbery. The people of the North-Western Provinces have now public bodies to represent their views. What are they doing? Are they asleep, or are the people themselves afraid to move in the matter because of the displeasure of Sir Alfred Lyall they are sure to incur? In that case the sooner they abolish their public associations, and the less they speak of their public spirit, the better."

# ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RETRENCHMENTS IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN MADRAS.

(Madras Times.)

The Government of India recently addressed Local Governments touching the possibility of a reduction in military expenditure, and strongly urging the Madras Government to take the subject of economy in regard to military charges incurred in this Presiof economy in regard to military charges incurred in this Presidency into careful consideration, in view to a the rough investigation of all details of expenditure. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the local Government called at once on controlling officers to carefully review the entires expenditure of their respective departments, both in regard to establishments and supplies; to indicate the direction in which reductions might be effected, to carry out such retrenchments as might be practicable; and to show why larger reductions were not feasible. At the same time, the Government did not intripate any appreciable results as the question of expenditure came. any appreciable results, as the question of expenditure cameranually under review in connection with the budget estimate, and, further, was a subject which the Government had constantly and the constantly are the constantly and the constantly are the constantly and the constantly are the constantl before them. It has been pointed out that, as a rule, the milita y establishments in this Presidency are maintained on the lowest scales consistent with efficiency. The reports received from the scales consistent with efficiency. The reports received from the several heads of the military establishments confirm the anticipations of Government. The Adjutant-General cannot suggest any economy in his department. The Quartermaster-General shows that in neither the general nor the barrack branches of his department is there room for retrenchment, and points out that the excess of barrack expenditure in this Presidency, to which attention has pointedly been drawn by the Government of India, is more apparent than real. The system followed in Madras exhibits in the military budget the entire cost under this head, including regimental conservancy, and so keeps it prominently in view; whereas in Bengal and Bombay a considerable portion of barrack charges is met from the Public Works grant, while all conservancy is treated as regimental outlay. The Judge Advocate-General reports that no reductions are feasible in his department; but Government are not satisfied that economy is not practicable, and purpose keeping the subject still in view. The Commissary-General is unable to suggest any reductions in the fixed establishment; but suggests that no outlay be incurred this year on a count of transport cattle in this Presidency or in Burna, where the capture of a large number of elephants and ponies will meet departmental wants. This will reduce the budget provision of Rs. 1,10,600 to Rs. 20,000, thus realising Rs. 90,600. The scores laid. up at Quetta being utilised for Burma has obviated an expenditure of Rs. 2,35,530; the non-replacement in ordinary strength of the-Madras Bearer establishment sent to Burma, gives an annual saving of Rs. 22,176, and the probable transfer of five elephants to the Mysore Government will result in another saving of Rs. 1,241. As regards the Superintendent of Family Pensions, there was recently a proposal to coange the system of payments of pensions with a view to economy; but the proposal does not now commend itself to Government. The traditions, customs, family and social relations of the Native races composing the Coast Army demand special arrangements for the important, and often delicate duties discharged by the executive of this department; the acceptance of the existing system by all classes is the strongest evidence. of its peculiar suitability, and affords a very cogent argument against changes based exclusively on financial considerations. The Superintendent of the Reserve and Remount Depo, Hosur, reports that increased, and not reduced, expenditure, must necessarily be soon incurred. The numbers and description of horses to be purchased are annually fixed by the Government of India, under whose authority a higher price is now given. The cost of keep, &c., being higher both at the Depôt and in regiments than in Depot and the depot keep, &c., being higher both at the Depot and in regiments than in Bengal, the matter is now receiving attention in the Miditary Accounts Department. In the Medical Department, the Surgeon-General, H M.'s Forces, anticipates a saving of Rs. 17,975 during the current year in "Hospital Supplies," and estimates at Rs. 11,88,736 the minimum expenditure in the year on account of the Army Medical Service. The Principal Medical Store Keeper cannot suggest any modification involving a saving in face-stablishment. but propuges measures for the dayposal of the large stock ment; but proposes measures for the disposal of the large stock of obsolete and surplus instruments. Government have approved of this, and have requested him to take action accordingly. Price lists of class books in store should be furnished to the Principal Medical College, for the information of the students, to whom issues have been ordered to be made at reduced rates, it necessary.

## AN INCREASE IN THE INCOME-TAX. (Indian Planters' Gazette.)

If the Government of Indialimagines that it can screw another anna out of the Income-tax, it must have arrived at the condition of those old pagans whom their god, first made mad before they promptly descroyed. Politically, the Income-tax is a blunder which ought never to have been perpetra ed. Financially, it is a failure of the first magnitude; and instead of making good the loss from exchange—that is, seething the kid in the blood of its parent, it has only reached a fraction of the sum which the elderly gentlemen who haunt the slopes of Jacko hoped it would. Where is the complimentary fraction to come from? If the councillors of the Indian Government think that the long-suffering planter, the tradesmen in despair over falling exchange, the exiled European, official and non-official, with wife and children in England, are likely to provide the means of preserving the Indian Government from a yearly deficit, they are, we venture to think, very seriously mistaken. The burdens which Europeans in India have to bear are greater to day than at any previous period in the history of India. In days gone by a moderately careful man could secure a confortable independence in a reasonable number of years. The planter and the tradesman and the merchant are now handicapped in a way which none of their predecessors ever experienced; and the struggle for existence in India is now a hard one, and is yearly becoming more intensified. Any hope which Europeans in India may place on bi-metallism helping them in their difficulties may, we think, be dismissed at once. England will not change its currency at an immense possible loss in order to rehabilitate silver-using countries, unless some very distinct changes pass over the commercial understanding of the bulk of Englishmen. Bi-metallism is a beautiful theory, a delightful series of transcendental possibilities, but human nature is a peculiar factor which will not always fit into theories, however lovely and however abstractly correct and most desirable they may be. Like the decimal systems of coinage, which for the last thirty years enthusiasts have never failed to hold up, and with reason hold up, as the simplest and most desirable they may be. Like the decimal systems of coinage, which for the last thirty years enthusiasts have never failed to hold up, and with reason hold up, as the simplest and most desirable for England, bi-metallism will continue to be advocated by earnest souls who will have considerab

# A FRIVOL FROM AN OFFICE BANDY. (Madras Mail.)

"Mæcænas, atavis edite regibus, &c."-Hobace.

O, Dorai, sprung of Saxon sire, To thee the poet tunes his lyre.

One pants to earn Gymkhanian bays, On tat the dusty cloud to raise, And as his Waler's flying heels Flash past the winning post, he feels Victory makes him quite divine, In mess and ball-room bound to shine.

Another strives the fickle crowd
Of Hindus, by his vaunting loud,
By slippery tongue, by swinging arm,
By promises, to bribe or charm.
Holing, at ninety in the shade,
To pose a Brunmagem Jack Cade,
He's quite content to spurn the elf
Whose only joy is in his pelf,
Within whose bankers' vaults lie stored
The shares that Mysore mines afford.

He who delights in rustic toil On hills to plant the furtive soil, Tea and cinchona urged to leave By pensions Rothschild might receive Consents not Britainwards to go, Or scour the main in P. and O.

The proud civilian starts to find Him blown about by scandal's wind, And mourns the free and easy ways Of Jamabundy's olden days; His virtue quails before the lack Of pelf,—and sells another hack.

With one the peg brooks no delay, He drinks the solid hours away, His limbs upon a long chair spread In Clubland he finds board and bed.

Some joy in camps and where resound Trumpers and clarions all around, That rouse him to the inglorious strife, In Burmese swamps to stake his life.

The huntsman lingers day and night, In feverish air, and, out of sight, Thinks not of grass-widow or wife, If Jack be scuttling for his life, If crafty stripes display his pluck, Or pig be ready to be stuck.

Not with such braves I find my place; Garlands my learned temples grace; A cooting drink and dusky choirs Of nymphs with tom-toms and with lyres Watt me above the vulgar mass; Careless, I see the victims pass Rupees for nimble bobs; my lyre Is tuned with all Remenyi's fire; The fame of lyric bard be mine; I care not, Dorai, what be thine.

### PERJURY IN INDIA.

(Englishman.)

Among other difficulties which stand in the way of prosecutions for perjury and false accusation in India is the want of public spirit on the part of those who are the most immediate sufferers from this commonest of Indian crimes. Possibly a fellow-feeling makes the victims wondrous kind, and the use of perjury by both sides is the cause of a certain coyness in pressing for sanction to private prosecutions. This objection, however, can rarely apply to the cases, not uncommon in planting districts, where an Englishman is made the victim of malicious charges of crime, or is subjected to the annoyance of having his case prejudged and prejudiced, while still sub judice by unscrupulous prints. In such cases, where the individual victim is too poor to venture into the arena of litigation, the Defence Association might make it its business to procure a prosecution. It may be said that it is the business of the Magistrate or Judge before whom the perjury was committed to take the first step. But judicial officers, however practised and discriminating, have their foibles, and one of these may be a disinclination to sanction a prosecution unless the false accusation is very palpable, and so grossly improbable as to leave little chance of an acquittal. It is a natural and even commendable weakness, and we cannot blame them for not wishing to waste the time of their associates or subordinates in the investigation of charges which are difficult of proof, and may result in an acquittal which, if not honourable, will be satisfactory to the perjure, and an encouragement to his numerous followers.

Yet, surely, this train of reasoning must lead to the escape of the more cunning rogues, while it is only the baser sort, the wretched coolies who cannot afford the professional assistance of the petition-writer and the tout, who will fall victims to their inexperience, and be laughed at by the more wily practitioner. Until Government is able to appoint public prosecutors for this class of cases, it behoves private persons to do all in their power to bring perjury to light and to punishment. Another difficulty in the way of successful prosecutions for perjury is the smallness of the judicial staff; especially in planting districts, where the population is often small and scattered, and the number of administrators of the law proportionately scanty. To this result the establishment of sub-divisions has largely conduced. A sub-division is often left in charge of a Magistrate of only second-class powers. If he has the larger powers of the first class, he cannot try those guilty of false complaints made to himself; and he may well hesitate before he sends complainant, witnesses, and accused to march sixty or seventy miles to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless he has a very clear and obvious case before him. This is an evil which cannot now be avoided. It makes it, however, the more necessary to press home all such charges where any chance of a conviction exists.

# THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS. (Madras Mail.)

This Presidency may be congratulated upon the selection which Lord Salisbury has made for the Governorship of Madras. Mr. Robert Bourke is not a stranger to Madras, for he visited it in the year 1871, and he has had the advantage of hearing a good deal about it from his younger brother, Major Bourke, a former Postmaster-General. He is identified with India, chiefly on account of his relationship to the Earl of Mayo, and in a less degree by reason of his wife being a daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie. Lord Mayo visited Madras in November, 1869, when on his way from England to relieve Lord Lawrence at Calcutta. He attended the ball given at the Banqueting Hall by Lord Napier, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, and it was noticed that he towered a head and shoulders over almost all the other guests, though men do not run small here as they do at Allababad, and other degenerate places in the North. The Chamber of Commerce interviewed him at Guindy, with the lamented Mr. Byard as its head, and the members came away greatly impressed by the courteous manner and shrewd sense of the Viceroy Designate. A London paper says that Mr. Bourke "resembles his brother (the Viceroy) in the gifts of a genial presence and commanding manner, and there is no doubt that Ootacamund and Madras will be brightened by his advent." The Daily News, a partisan journal, strongly opposed to the politics professed by Mr. Bourke, says that he is a "courtly, cultured, and honest man;" that his qualities are not "showy," but he has "sterling merit and aptitude for business;" and that "Madras will be pleased with him," as he "may be counted upon to renew and knit closer the friendly

feelings that exist between all classes of the population of India, and the House of Bourke." The Standard considers that he has displayed just that "combination of tact and firmness which fits a man for Government." He has personal claims of his own, which would have pointed him out for high preferment of some kind, had he been the first of his family to achieve political distinction. In the financial position which he occupied at Constantinople in the interests of the Turkish bondholders he showed himself "an equally good man of business." He was considered one of the best Chairmen of Private Committees in the House of Commons; while by his travels in India and Asia Minor "he has acquired a practical knowledge of the East such as few Governors carry out with them." It may fairly be presumed that 'the governing faculty so conspicuous in Lord Mayo is to some extent hereditary in the descendants of the successor of Strongbow, and that in this respect Mr. Bourke will prove himself no degenerate scion of the race. With the lighter qualifications appropriate to the new dignity he is abundantly endowed, and his genial disposition and high breeding are sure to make him popular "with all classes of society in India." The Morning Advertiser considers that he has earned his position "meritoriously," and is "likely to do honour to his selection."

Mr. Bourke would the refere seem to be the two of men readed.

Mr. Bourke would therefore seem to be the type of man needed to pour oil on the ruffled waters of Madras. Sir M. E. Grant Duff has been unfortunate in his own deficiencies, and in those of the persons around him. He was ill advised to try, as a square man, to fill a round hole. He is probably a better scholar, and in some respects more gifted than his successor, but he has all along laboured under the want of the geniality, tact, and knowledge of human nature, which are instinctive in some men, and are never acquired by others. It was a cruel conjuncture of circumstances that gave him as advisars good men in their way, but not men good enough to meet the exceptional demands of their position. But the Madras public has not a long memory for administrative failures. It lives in the present, and makes the best of it. Things have not been as bad as it has suited the Pioneer with unblushing audacity to allege; but they have not been sans reproche; and Mr. Bourke, as his brother did in Calcutta, will probably soon show those near him that if he wears a silken glove it covers an iron hand. Madras wants rest—rest from Crole cases, from Processional horses, from Richings estates, and unseemly worries of that sort; and she wants to get full justice done to the progress that she is quietly making one way and another, despite the vagaries of some of those in authority over her. She does not want an "Admirable Crichton" as her Governor; but she needs a man of the workaday world, who habitually takes a broad, wise, and generous view of public affairs; and, like the Duke of Buckingham, does not look beyond Madras as long as he is identified with her history.

### THE DWINDLING RUPEE.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Mr. W. Birkmyre, of Glasgew and Calcutta, has at least the courage of his opinions as to the infinite advantage which this country derives from having a currency of more than aquæous instability. The proposition that India profits from every fall in the value of the rupee has been stated with much confidence and much ingenuity in East and West, but so far as we know Mr. Birkmyre has beaten everyone else hollow in that matter. A controversalist indeed, who faces cheerfully the contingency of the rupee ceasing to have any value at all, and of India ceasing to have a currency, may be said to have beaten the record for calmness of faith in the contemplation of disastrous potentialities. We are comforted, of course, by knowing that in the nature of things this bottomless depth in which Mr. Birkmyre's imagination has for our comfort been disporting itself will never be reached. Silver will have its value even when the arguments of those who thus confidently muse upon its coming valuelessness will have lost theirs. We only dwell upon such speculations as these to show how far optimism à outrance may carry clever men. For, carried thus far, it is impossible that they should do justice to considerations nearer at hand. When Mr. Birkmyre muses over the good time coming when the Indian Government may find it to their advantage to remit their Home charges, not by the sale of Council drafts, but by shipping produce on their own account, he is taken far away from the hard fate of Indian officials and others who lose heavily in sending to England a part of the money that they have hardly earned in this country. He is good enough to sympathise with them, it is true, but his kindest messages to these unhappy people are calculated to provoke no more grateful retort than the "Hang your sympathy, why don't you buy a pie!" of the old story. Mr. Birkmyre will not "buy a pie," but he gives the sufferers a lecture upon their lack of foresight in ever coming to a country in which they took a risk of losing or gaining. As though to ever

sore trial to those others over the way, everybody else may welcome it as an opportunity for waxing fat. If that is so let us hope it will be largely made use of. But it is only Maltese goats which, with the help of green spectacles, are said in unveracious anecdote to be able to graze upon the barren rock, and Mr. Birkmyre's Indian audiences will not thrive the more for being told that because silver has gone down they must be more prosperous than ever they were.

Of course Mr. Birkmyre has no consideration for Mr. O'Conor's much-discussed memorandum, or for any other arguments of "the usual official type." These, it seems, hoodwink the public by telling of "purely illusory losses" by exchange—purely illusory because Indian financiers value the rupee in their statements at the fanciful rate of two shillings. But even illusory losses are not to be wiped out by illusory arguments. The proof of loss to the Government of India from the fall in silver depends upon no conventional estimate value of the rupee. Whether it be taken at two shillings or at one and six, as it is in this year's estimate, there is still a deficit which cannot be argued away. A Budget which has to provide for gold payments amounting to fourteen millions sterling with a revenue in currency which, since the estimate on which it is based was framed, has fallen from one-and-sixpence per rupee less than one-and-fourpence-halfpenny, shows no illusory loss. The shrinkage in the value of our currency has at all events been serious enough to make of no effect the economies which the financial Committee have for three months past been industriously devising in all directions. Is this, then, an illusory loss or a very substantial one, embarrassing to the Government who have to meet not diminishing but growing demands, with a shrinking currency, and to everyone else in India who has to meet charges beyond sea? Here, however, we are content to deal with the problem, and with Mr. Birkmyre's contribution to its solution as a financial rather than an economic problem. Sir Auckland Colvin reminded us six months ago that Indian finance and Indian administrative advancement and improvement have become questions of currency. "Not so," we almost hear Mr. Birkmyre say, "you can at least fall back upon batter when the worst comes to the worst." There need be no alarm whatever, he tells us. There is the ancient method practised in India of taking a proportion of the produce of the land as rent. This may be sent to Europe for

We venture to think that it is not by means of pleading of this sort that the English public will be persuaded of the precious benefits of monetary instability. Nor is it by means of calculations tending to show how much it would profit India if the rupee went down another sixpence that the growing demand for measures tending to arrest this decline will be satisfied. The calculations are vitiated to begin with by a strange forgetfulness of the fact that the depreciation of silver carries with it as a necessary corollary the appreciation of gold. "If an Indian merchant," he says, "thirty-seven miles from a railway, sends his wheat to Marklane, and gets 30s. a-quarter for, say a thousand quarters of wheat, for which he recei es £1,500, with a portion of this, say £100, he pays freight and all charges, and supposing he does not wish to buy piece-goods or any other atticle of European manufacture—that he wants to buy silver or Council dratts with the balance of £1,400, when silver is 46d. per ounce, or 1s. 6d. per rupee. In exchange for this £1,400 deposited at the India Office he receives from the Treasury in India 18,677 rupees. When exchange fals from 1s. 6t. to 1s., or silver from 46l. to 31d. per ounce, he receives in exchange for his £1,400 deposited at the India." Of course he can, if silver can fall and gold can be unaffected by its fall. But wheat which would fetch 30s. a quarter when the rupee was at 1s. 6d. must not be assumed to be worth as much when the rupee stands at a shilling, and it is upon this wrong assumption that the greater part of Mr. Birkmyre's argument rests. "All Indian produce sent to England, whether direct or through the aid of intermediaries," is, upon his own a mission, sold for gold, and it is because he and others who have come to the same concusion ignore what may be called the gold factor in the silver problem that the notion that India profics by the fall in exchange has gained so wide a reception. They confound increase in bulk and in rupee value with increase in value in the c

### THE MADRAS SCANDALS.

(Times of India.)

The Crole case lies in a nutshell. As Collector of Madura Mr. Crole was consulted by a Zemindar in his district who had been asked to purchase an estate from the son of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Senior Member of Caucal, for the sum of Rs. 1,25,000. Mr. Crole looked into the business, as he was indeed bound to do. He

found that the estate was valued by an expert at Rs. 25,000 only, and that it belonged in reality not to the son, a penniless youth and that it belonged in reality not to the son, a penniless youth who had just lost his appointment in the police because he could not pass in language, but to the father, the Senior Member of Council. Headvised the Zemindar to cry off the bargain, and he mentioned the negotiations to the Calef Secretary. Charges against a Senior Member of Council cannot, of course, be idly brought. Mr. Crole was, therefore, requested to report the substance of what he knew in writing for the confidential use of the Governor, and he did this so effectively that Mr. Grant Duff removed him from the Collectorate of Madura, and suspended him from the Madras Civil Service for a twelvementh. He was told that his accusations were the outcome of his "painfully morbid vanity," and that he had "an overweening estimate of his own merits almost beyond the bounds of sane reason." We need not stop to ask Sir M E. Grant Duff for a definition of "insane reason," but will hurry on to the point when, suspended and apparently ruined, Mr. Crole was again charged, more or less directly, with having instigated a murderous Native attack upon a brother civilian, to whom he might possibly be supposed to owe a grudge in connection with his suspension. This charge, though gravely entertained by a local Judge, was entirely disproved by the Madras High Court, and Mr. Crole's friends, as he had already appealed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, now determined to appeal to the public. We are often told by self-satisfied officials that there is no public opinion in India, that owing to climatic influences it is asleep or that peradventure it is on furlough. Nothing could be more untrue. Anglo-Indian opinion is sleepy no doubt, but once roused it is, everything before it. In the Crole case it happens to have been thoroughly awakened. Mr. Crole was probably a hot-headed, frascible, irrepressible man. But he was an individual, and when the Madras Government attempted to crush him for trying to show that some of their membors were illegally jobbing in land, it became a question of fair-play. To quote "Junius" against S r E. M. Grant Duff is to use a steam-hammer to crush a filbert. We will quot gently, not more than three or four lines:—"A Government blameless or ill-advised enough to treat with discassed the chiracter with the chiracter w regard the obligation due to public services, not only sets a most regard the colligation due to public services, not only sets a most pernicious example to its subjects, but does a flagrant injury to society which every member of it ought to resent." That is exactly what the public did in the Crole case. The incisive papers in the *Pioneer* in which his grievances were exposed form one of the strongest indictments we have ever come across in the Indian Press. They were simply irresistible, they were supported by articles in every journal of any influence throughout the country, and they forced the Indian Office to take action. Lord Kimberley, who was obviously not very auxious to interfere with the action of the Governor of very anxious to interfere with the action of the Governor of Madras, was compeled to deal with it before leaving the India Office to his successor. In a dispatch, dated the 29th July, he requests that Mr. Crole may be at once reinstated in the Madras Civil Service, and be given an office of the same rank and emolument as that he had lost. Incidentally Lord Kimberley says that Mr. Sullivan, senior, undoubtedly had a substantial interest in the estate, and that even as regards a mere rumour Mr. Crole was quite justified in calling the attention of Government to it. He quite justined in calling the attention of Government to it. He erred, however, in using strong linguage. For that reason he will not recover his arrears of pay, though the time under suspension will, nevertheless, count for service. This is, we suppose, a salve to the vanity, morbid or otherwise, of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and as he is on the point of retiring it does not much matter to anyone except Mr. Crole, who loses more than half a year's pay. Mr. Crole, however, did use strong language, and as he seems from his correspondence to dearly love a fight, we do not suppose from his correspondence to dearly love a fight, we do not suppose he regrets the rupees. Probably when he looks back upon his victory he will regard the money it cost him as the pleasantest investment he ever made.

Here, fortunately for himself, we had a man perfectly ready to hit back, with a friend who could hit hard too. We had a sympathetic Press and an indignant public. But had Mr. Crole been troubled with diffidence or nervousness his career would have been ruined, and no one would have heard of his wrongs. The Crole case, however, is happily over, and now forms one of the two incidents in the Indian career of Sir M. E. Grant Duff. A weak Governor and the chance of making money tempted the A weak Governor and the chance of making money tempted the Madras Civilians into speculations that have in the long run been disastrous. The gold-mining mania of a few years back tempted many of the officials to dabble in land speculation, and the present Governor seems to have been weak enough to allow them to continue their illicit practices till a most influential portion of the Service has been thoroughly demoralised. In a letter printed a couple of days since in our Allahabad contemporary, a planter and nursery gardener at Ootacanund says that with the explanter and nursery gardener at Ootacamund says that with the exception of the Governor the whole of the personnel of the Government of Madras were his rivals in growing cinchous plants. Four of them, he says, had thirty acres of plantations each, and the Natives naturally preferred to purchase from persons in high official position. "I estimate," he continues, "that Messrs Sulhivan, Master, Grigg, and Colonel Shaw Stewart had, in 1882, each thirty acres under cultivation. That is, they averaged that

Covenanted Civil Servants, prohibited by the Secretary of State to cultivate, had in that year 700,000 trees out. Their estimated annual yield, when in full bearing, would be 3½ lakhs of rupees, i.e., £30,000 about. They sold in 1852 half a million seedlings." Mr. Sullivan's conduct was not before the Secretary of State when the Crole case was decided, but the way in which Madras civilians have trafficked in land is now, thanks to Mr. Crole and his friends, very prominently before the Indian public. Sir M. E. Grant Duff has been too weak to put a stop to a system that has led not only to a grave public scandal, but to interminable squabbles and much injustice in the Service itself. The Right Hon. Robert Bourke will have all his work cut out for him when he arrives at Madras if he wishes to rescue the Presidency from the effects of his predecessor's régime.

### BENGAL.

THE death is announced of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, in Calcutta. He had been suffering for some weeks from liver complaint, but did not seem to be seriously ill till complications set in, and the disease terminated fatally. His loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends, to many of whom his sudden death will be a painful shock.

Ir is believed that the post of Additional Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, where the work is said to have heavily increased, will be continued until the question of the Commissioner holding two separate appointments is finally disposed of by the Local Goovernment.

BAAU POTRAB CHUNDER MOZUMDAR announces in the columns of the Liberal that the Government of Lord Dufferin is contemplating various measures to put the Native Indian public in possession of facts that may serve for a sounder basis of criticism than is generally offered at present.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has presented the library of the Allyghur Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College with the two books of her travels in the Highlands of Scotland.

DURING the year 1885 the sum of Rs. 4,78,450 was spent by Native gentlemen in the Bengal Provinces on wells, public tanks, roads, &c., compared with Rs. 5,11,855 in 1884, and Rs. 2,17,142 in 1883. In the course of a resolution on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the number of voluntary contributions thus made by Native gentlemen, for works of public utility, is again large, and falls but little short of the figures for last year, which were unusually high. The works which have been constructed at so considerable a cost will, it is hoped, prove of lasting benefit to the people, and Sir Rivers Thompson notices with much pleasure the public spirit and liberality of the many donors who have contributed such large sums for the benefit of the people.

THE Inspector-General of Jails explains the cause of the high mortality in the Bengal jails last year. This year was a very unhealthy one, owing to the unusually heavy rainfall, and consequently malarial fever was very common. Under the heading of "Remittent and Continuous Fever" there was a very large decrease in the number of cases, but the attacks seem to have been unusually severe, as no less than 92.7 per thousand prisoners deid from them, as against 39.7 in 1884. A special committee, composed of Drs. Cleghorn, Joubert, and Clarke, was specially appointed to inquire into an outbreak of this disease at the Alipore Jail. The inquiry proved that cerebro spinal meningitis had prevailed in many certs of India in itsile and allowed. had prevailed in many parts of India in jails, and also on board emigrant ships, without being recognised as a disease distinct from remittent fever, with which it has often been confounded. The committee were of opinion that defective ventilation and the crowding together of large bodies of human beings are most likely to favour the development of such a disease.

MADRAS

IT is understood that Mr. H. B. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is not likely to return to India immediately after the expiry, in November next, of his present leave to Europe. He may have his leave extended to the early part of next year. This will extend Dr. Duncan's acting tenure of his present appointment.

A curious case is at present occupying the attention of the Madras High Court. Some time ago an application was made to the acting district magistrate for a summons against a shopkeeper for receiving in pawn the medals of two Sepoys of the 30th Madras Infantry. The magistrate was not satisfied that the shopkeeper had a summon and the shopkeeper for receiving in pawn the magistrate was not satisfied that the shopkeeper for receiving the shopkeeper for t Madras Infantry. The magistrate was not satisfied that the shop-keeper had committed a punishable offence, and refused the summons. Thereupon Mr. Powell, the acting Government Pleader, on behalf of the Crown, petitioned the High Court against the order of the magistrate, arguing that the law provided for the punishment of a civilian receiving in pawn military decorations. Their Lordships, however, seemed so have come doubt on the point, and took time to consider their decision.

AFTER being in communication with the Judges of the Madras High Court, the Local Government has come to the conclusion that it would be a matter of some difficulty to satisfactorily frame-



a detailed scale of fees for Government pleaders in Civil cases, but that there appears no reason why pleaders appearing on behalf of Government should get other than the regulation fees prescribed in the case of pleaders for private parties. It has accordingly been ruled that in cases decided in favour of Government, the full regulation feeshall be paid to their pleaders, which fee will be recoverable in execution as part of the costs incurred by Government, and in cases in which the decision is against Government half-fees will, in view of the retaining fee, be allowed. In exceptional cases, however, highest rates will be allowed, if so recommended by the Collector.

An advertisement appears in a Southern India paper for "A smart East Indian Laly of good attainments, age about fifteen years, to be the wife of a non-employed Brahmin, who has now become a Christian."

An interesting and important question under the Christian Marriage Act lately came before the Madras High Court. The point arose out of an alleged illegal marriage performed by a man named Podujan Isaac, between two persons, Selvum, a girl, seventeen years of age, and a man named Vadamuthu. It was alleged that the girl was a Christian, and that under section 68 of the Christian Marriage Act Podujan Isaac had acted illegally in marrying her. A charge was breught against the man by the Rev. A. Margoschis, S.P.G., missionary in charge of the Nazareth Mission, Tenkasai Taluq, Tinnevelly, but the magistrate dismissed the case, holding (1) that it was not proved that the accused had celebrated the marriage, and (2) that as a fact the girl Selvum, at the time of and prior to her marriage, had definitely made up her mind to renounce the Christian religion. The accused was accordingly discharged.

### BOMBAY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will pay a visit ta Poona about the end of this month, and the local municipality will present a loyal address to his Royal Highness on the occasion. It is also reported that the municipality contemplate requesting his Royal Highness to perform the opening ceremony of the now Municipal Market.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will, the Secunderabad paper states, visit Hyderabad before he embarks for Europe on his six months' leave. He is expected there on the 18th ult., and will probably remain two days. Sir Steuart visits Hyderabad, it is said, to take leave of his many old friends there, whom he may not have a chance of seeing again, as on his return he will have to proceed direct to his Government.

The season reports for the past week show that there has been fair rain everywhere in the Bombay Presidency except Sind, but more is still wanted in the Dharwar and Poona districts. The standing crops are in good condition almost everywhere. The crops have, however, been injured by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednugger, Surat, and the Panch Mahals.

THE officer holding for the time being the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda has been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, and is empowered to exercise such powers in the cantonment of Baroda. Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Peat, Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, has been invested with the ordinary powers of a first-class magistrate.

THE Moulvie who was recently deported for preaching sedition in the Mecca Musjid of Hyderabad is, the Secunderabad paper states, reported to have taken up his quarters in a remote corner of his Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and has there resumed his "little game." Orders have, however, been issued with respect to him that will effectually put a stop to his finding again an audience in the Hyderabad State.

audience in the Hyderabad State.

LORD RIPON writing to Mr. B. M. Malabari from Carlton Gardens, S.W., on the 13th ult., says:—"I am very glad to learn that you are making progress with the social questions in which you take so deep an interest. As I wrote to you from Simla in August, 1884, I fully sympathies with every attempt to ameliorate the condition of women in India, and you have my best wishes for the success of your efforts in this direction. I trust that the day is not far distant when the reforms which you advocate will be accomplished, and I do not hesitate to say that the effect of their adoption upon public opinion in England will be of the best kind."

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Uncovenanted Service Association, which was started recently at Simla, promises to be successful. No fewer than 300 members at Simla alone have signified their intention of joining. The association is intended to promote the interests of the uncovenanted service at large, but it may also take cognizance of individual interests where they are identical with those of the service.

THE Punjab Chief Court has asked for more time to consider, or rather to re-consider, the Panjab Revenue and Tenancy Bills. More time has been granted, and the passing of the bills will be postponed till next spring.

PREPARATIONS for working the coal seams on the salt range are progressing rapidly. It is expected that by the end of the current year they will be completed. The working of the seams will, however, be carried on laterally from the sides of the range where the coal crops up above the ground, and the coal will be conveyed to the North-Western Railway by means of a branch line and a wire tramway. A considerable quantity of coal has already been excavated and experimented upon, and has been found of excellent quality.

### Miscellaneous.

Official reports from Upper Burma for the week ending 29th August show the northern districts to be generally quiet and in good order. The authority of the local officers and revenue collections are being gradually extended. Cultivation is going on everywhere. The crops generally are looking well. Mandalay town is very quiet. The previous reports as to the extent of the injury done by the floods are confirmed. Little actual damage appears to have been inflicted. There is no real distress. Measures have been taken to feed people who have suffered. During the past fourteen days 3,000 people received relief. The districts of the cen ral division are gradually settling down. The crop prospects are fair. Four new posts have been established in the Ava, Kyanks, Shwebo and Yen districts. The Myingyan district has been quieter during the past week. Nimbu, Ningyan and Yemethen are still unsettled, but there a e signs of improvement.

Comparing the income of the Indian Government for the first month of the current financial year with that received during the corresponding period of 1885-86, we find from the last issue of the Gazette of India that a considerable decrease has taken place in the land revenue (£86,000), guaranteed companies, assessed taxes, and provincial rates, while there has been a similar increase from State railways, opium, salt and forest. The increase in the income from the State railways is the most notable, amounting to £124,100. As for the expenditure, while an increase is noted under salt, land revenue, and the working expenses of State railways, there is a considerable decrease under opium, political charges, and the capital outlay on State railways and irrigation works. On the whole, income has increased by £56,700 and expenditure decreased by £391,300.

Mr. Alderman Birchenough, the president of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce, has received a letter from Mr. Thomas Waidle, of the Government of India and Royal Commission Office of Indian Silk Culture, stating, "on the authority of the Prime Minister, that the Government intend to give an early attention to the depressed state of the silk trade of England, with the intention of ascertaining what steps can be taken to improve it," and inquiring whether the Macclesfield Chamber will be willing to co-operate with him (Mr Wardle)—at whose suggestion the inquiry is to take place—in affording the Government the requisite facilities. Mr. Birchenough has replied, expressing his pleasure at the intention of the Government, and promising the co-operation of the Macclesfield Chamber, a deputation from which some months ago gave evidence before the Royal Commissioners on Trade Depression.

In reference to the exposure of the Madras scandals the Bombay Gazette says:—"The indignation of the Madras Mail at the zeal with which the Pioneer has held forth upon administrative scandals in the Southern Presidency is hard to comprehend. No one who wishes to speak fairly upon the subject would even insinuate that the offence of the Pioneer is merely that of having stolen its contemporary's thunder. The Mail was careful to let the world know months ago that the papers in the Crole case were at its disposal, but that a regard for Mr. Crole's interest constrained it to refrain from publishing them. The Madras paper is therefore secure against any suggestion of that sort. If it has teen jealous it has been with anything but a journalistic jealousy. Its loyalty to the Madras Presidency, and to the Madras Administration which goes on while Governors and Members of Council come and go, has led it to protest against a washing of dirty linen which brings into disfavour other names than those of Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Sullivan and Mr. H. S. Thomas. But after all, the public owes something to the severe yet useful indiscretions of the Pioneer's correspondent. He has at least put in evidence the pieces d'accusation against the Madras Government, documents to which Mr. Grant Duff, we may be sure, would not have given any more publicity than he was obliged. Whether the correspondent's inferences were not too general and too sweeping is another matter. The Mail may be pardoned for refusing to believe that the service in Madras is the corrupt, unholy, and altogether disreputable society that the Pioneer's correspondent tried to lead people to believe it to be. And yet the Allahabad paper has done the public some service; perhaps it has done a greater service to the official community whose shortcomings it has so severely exhibited."

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES has decided that the present Exhibition shall close on the evening of Wednesday, November 10th, and the question is now being discussed in man y directions, and in various lights. whether the show shall be opened again under similar conditions next year, or whether it shall be merged into the larger and permanent form of an Imperial Institute as suggested by his Royal Highness in his letter to the Lord Mayor. As regards the former proposal it is believed that the Colonial Governments and exhibitors will approve; provided that the cost be not too heavy on their finances, and that as regards the exhibit and sale of certain industries-especially that of wine-Australia shall have fairer play than she is said to have received during the present Exhibition. So far as India is concerned, her approval will possibly be taken for granted, although even in the Indian sections there have been complaints and some fault-finding as to supposed privileges also. But so little is yet known, and so little interest is still taken in the resources of our great Empire in the East, that any arrangement, whereby a more extended and intelligent knowledge of those vast resources can be secured for Englishmen at home, will be welcomed as an advance in the right direction.

Of course, there are clamours against the continuance of the Exhibition upon any terms. It is said that it competes with private enterprises, in which much capital has been invested to cater for the public amusement, on terms unfair to the latter; that it is almost a State-supported show, whereas the theatres, concerts, and other places of entertainment have to depend for success upon the enterprise and money of private individuals. The complaint that injury has been done to theatrical speculations is not a new one; it was brought forward from the time of the first of these Exhibitions at South Kensington. But the answer has been given, and it is not an irrelevant one, that whatever injury has been done, has been done to those speculations only which did not deserve to succeed. Those that did were helped by the extra number of strangers attracted by the Exhibitions to London, and so, according to the Darwinian theory, the most fitting most properly survived. This, at least, was the amiable explanation offered by Sir Cunliffe Owen, when he instructed the audience at Drury Lane theatre as to the rival positions held by himself and Mr. Augustus Harris. That house property about South Kensington has fallen in value since the inauguration of these Exhibitions might be a strong grievance with house proprietors had there not been a fall in such property all over London.

The complaint of the social purists that the Exhibition is a combination of a museum and old Cremorne, in which most of the peculiarities of Cremorne are retained, must be answered by the fact that it has been most popular with all classes. Even Bishops have gone there at the twilight hour, which, according to Dante, softens the heart, and renders poor human nature most susceptible to external influences. Of course there are people who, living in a moral atmosphere of their own, see all other people "through a glass darkly"; but London wanted a summer evening out-of-door resort, and has appreciated it thoroughly. Ravishing music and illuminated fountains playing in pleasant places may be "exhibits" of the Evil



One, but the spirits of Innocence and Beauty have a share in them also. Besides, carping critics should remember that the show was blessed from its opening hour by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The proposal to merge the Exhibition into an Imperial Institute, in recognition of Her Majesty's Jubilee year, opens up larger questions which bring with them their own difficulties. If Imperial Federation is anything stronger than a patriotic dream, such an Institute might well and worthily be the outward and visible sign of the The idea is not one to be classed as some are doing it, as belonging only to the cloudland of Utopia. It might be carried out in a practical manner by practical men, with whom would be associated trusted representatives of the Colonies and India whose wealth and wellbeing are under the shelter of the Union Flag. There need not be much difficulty in securing the co-operation of all who are interested in India; the co-operation of the Colonies has, however, to be obtained. The wishes of the Prince of Wales will be carefully and loyally considered throughout Her Majesty's dominions, but there must be unanimity if there is to be success. It must be a National undertaking only.



### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 4.)

REPTON, Colonel H. M., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st class, vice Colonel M. P. Ricketts.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh :-

and Oudh:—
NIXON, Surgeon G. M.
MACLAREN, Surgeon J. F., M.B.
MARSDEN, Mr. F. J., barrister-at-law, Chief Presidency magistrate,
Calcutta, to officiate as Administrator-General of Bengal during the
absence of Mr. Broughton, on leave.
QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. R., chaplain of Moradabad, to be chaplain of
Nowgong, Central India, from August 13.
BROUN—With reference to the notification by the Government of
the N.W. Provinces and Oudh the services of Mr. A. F. Broun,
officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, are replaced at
the disposal of that Government from July 15.

officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, are replaced at the disposal of that Government from July 15.

MACDONALD, Surgeon-Major D. P., M.D., medical officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency from July 28, vice Surgeon P. Mullane, proceeded on duty to Burma.

Herbert, Captain C., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be assistant commissioner of Merwara from Aug. 16.

RAWLINS, Mr. T. W., officiating accountant-general and commissioner of paper currency, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of those offices from Mr. A. F. Cox, and Mr. A. F. Cox resumed charge of the duties of deputy accountant-general, Bombay, from Mr. C. E. Crawley on Aug. 26, Mr. Crawley resumed charge of the duties of assistant accountant-general, Bombay, on the same date. same date.

### FURLOUGHS.

BAYLEY—H.E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant the Hon. Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence, on

medical certificate, for six months, from the 15th inst.

King, Mr. L. W., political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., and assistant commissioner of Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 15. In continuation of this leave Mr. King is also granted examination leave for two months.

Phillips—H.M.'s Secretary of State has granted an extension of leave for two months, on medical certificate, to Mr. A. Phillips, barrister-

at-law, standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

BROUGHTON, Mr. L. P. D., Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

### MILITARY.

The Governor-General in Council sanctions, as a temporary measure, the formation of three additional brigades in Upper Burma, with

CAVALRY BRIGADE.
STEWART, Brigadier - General R. C., quartermaster - general Madras

Army, commanding.

Fenton, Captain A. B., 4th Madras Cavalry, brigade-major.

CHAMBERLAIN, Major N. F. FitzG., 2nd Central India Horse, deputy assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

EAST, Brigadier-General C. J. (half pay), commanding.

TERNAN, Captain A. G. B., 44th Bengal (Goorkha) Light Infantry, brigade-major.

SPRAGGE, Captain B. E., South Yorkshire Regiment, deputy assistantadjutant and quartermaster general.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

LOCKHART, Colonel W. S. A., C.B., Bengal Infantry, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general (2nd class), commanding.

JEFFREYS, Major, P. D., Connaught Rangers, brigade-major.

BAYLY, Captain A. W., 21st Bombay Infantry, deputy assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general.

With effect from the date of embarkation for Burma the following appointments to the Burma Field Force are sanctioned:—

HILLS, Colonel J., C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be commander Royal Engineers.

SPRATT, Captain F. T. N., R.E., Military Works Department, to be brigade major of Royal Engineers.

SYMONS, Major W., South Wales Borderers, assistant adjutant-general for musketry, Madras Army, to be commandant Corps of Mounted Infantry.

Burrows, Lieut. G. V., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Madras Infantry, to be staff officer Corps of Mounted Infantry, with effect from date of joining.

Norman, Brigadier-General (with temporary rank) F. B., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be a brigadier-general on the establishment, vice Major-General E. Dandridge, who vacates his command on promotion dated Sept. 1.

Staff Corps, to be a brigadier-general on the escabinshment, vice Major-General E. Dandridge, who vacates his command on promotion, dated Sept. 1.

Bell, Colonel W. J., Madras S.C., commandant 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, vice Colonel T. H. Way, proceeding to Burma on field service with his regiment, and during the absence of Brigadier-General J. W. M. McQueen, C.B., commanding Punjab Frontier Force, dated Aug. 29.

WILLIAMS, Lieut., A. B. C., sub-assistant commissary-general, Commissariat Department, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from May 12, 1885.

THORNTON, Brigade-Surgeon (now Deputy Surgeon-General) J. H., C.B., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, for the period during which he held the appointment of principal medical officer at Suakin, viz., from June 4 to Nov. 15, 1885.

SMAYNE, Lieut. E. J. E., Welsh Regiment, wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Nov. 13, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

COAPE-SMITH, Lieut. L., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.
BERESFORD, Lieut. J. H. B., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
THOMAS, Lieut. H. St. G., Royal Sussex Regiment.
HOLT, Lieut. E. W. L., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
MANN, Lieut. R. M., 6th Dragoons.
YOUNG, Lieut. T. S., South Lancashire Regiment.

EDDIS, Lieut. K. H., Royal West Kent Regiment.
The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Gradation List:—
LITTLE, Major-General A. B., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieut-generals in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-General G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry, on July 1.

Nation, Major-General J. L., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General Sir J. Watson, K.C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of lieutenant-generals of the Indian Army), on July 1.

Laughton, Colonel G. A., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major General A. B. Little, Bombay Staff Corps, to the rank of lieutenant general on July 1.

on July 1.

Gough, Colonel Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the death of Colonel T. C. Georges, Madras Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on July 11.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with

the necessary subsidiary leave:—
TALBOT, Captain the Hon. M. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st

grade, cficiating deputy superintentendent, 4th grade, Survey of India (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are

Nixon, Lieut. J. E., Bengal S.C., 18th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 121

PEYTON, Lieut. A. G., Bengal S.C., 9th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one

Duke, Surgeon-Major O. T., M.B., 16th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for

one year.

JAMESON, Surgeon G. (p.a.), for 182 days.

Bonnar, Sub-Assistant Apothecary T. H., is granted furlough in India (m.c.), for 327 days, from Feb. 4.

SPARKS, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 212 days, in ex-

tension.

SHEPHERD, Major T., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for ninety-one days, in ex-

MEIN, Captain A. L., R.E. (p.a.), for one year, in extension.

Batten, Lieut. A. C., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for two months, in extension.

JAMESON, Mr. A. S., assistant locomotive superintendent, Class II. of
the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to N.W. Railway, is
granted one year's leave on medical certificate, with the usual
subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it. self of it.

MONIES, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporarily rank, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for four months, from June 1.
GERRARD, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of five months' leave, on medical certificate, in continuation of the twelve months' furlough and six months' extension previously granted him.

### BENGAL.

### (Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 8.)

PAUL, Mr. A. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Hughly, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector from

appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector from August 28.

Blyth, Mr. W. D., appointed to act as inspector general of registration, is also appointed as senior marriage registrar of Calcutta, and to act as registrar of Parsee marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Reilly, Mr. H. A., officiating assistant superintendent of jails, is posted to the Buxar Central Jail, from Aug. 22,

Jounert, Surgeon Major C. H., officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

WYLLY—Three months' examination leave is granted to Mr. E. E. Wylly, sub-assistant conservator of forests, in charge of the Khurda sub-division of the Orissa Forest division, from Aug. 16, on being relieved of his duties by Mr. H. H. Davis, conservator of forests, Orissa Forest division, who will remain in temporary charge of the sub-division during Mr. Wylly's absence on leave. sub-division during Mr. Wylly's absence on leave.

### PUNJAB.

### (Punjab Gazette, Sept. 2.)

Massy, Major C. F., assistant commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him, is appointed superintendent of the Kapurthala State, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson.

WILSON, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as senior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, from Aug. 24, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson.

DAY, Rev. J., resident missionary of Peshawar, is appointed to officiate for the Rev. Mr. Gilmore, during the absence of the latter on leave, from the above date.

Roe, Mr. C. A., divisional judge, Lahore, is appointed to be sessions judge withing the limits of the Sessions Division of Lahore, vice Mr. J. A. E. Miller.

FURLOUGHS.

IBBETSON, Mr. D. C. J., officiating superintendent of the Kapurthala State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from

GILLMORE, Rev. C. A., chaplain, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Aug. 1.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 4.)

HARKNESS, Inspector B., of the Meerut district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Ghazipur, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. D. Young.

GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, has been appointed

to officiate as deputy commissioner of Sitapur, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. H. Butts.

Kilver, Mr. F., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, Kumaum Division, Tarai, has been appointed to officiate as senior

assistant commissioner, Kumaun, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Garstin.

MARTIN, Mr, W. T., district and sessions judge, Mirzapur, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Allahabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. E. Elliot.

Fox, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate, Etah, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Aligarh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. Cadell.

McGrath, Inspector M. F., 2nd grade, of the Muzaffarnagar District Police, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of

Police, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. R. E. Knyvett.

O'BRIEN, Inspector, of the Agra District Police, held charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Fatehpur, from April 2.

GARDEN, Brigade-Surgeon A., civil surgeon of Saharalpur, to be in visiting charge of the civil medical duties of the Muzaffarnagar district, from Aug. 21.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

DEMELLO, Mr. C. H., officiating inspector of schools, Oudh, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 20, or from the date he is relieved by Mr. Nesfield.

Young, Mr. J. D., district superintendent of police, Ghazipur, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Ganstin, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., senior assistant commissioner, Kumaun, her been granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 14.

has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 14.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### ( Central Provinces Gazette, September 4.)

The following temporary promotions are made in the Police Department, in consequence of the deputation of Mr. J. J. Higgins, district superintendent of police, 1st class, to officiate as superintendent of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore:—

MCNEILL, Colonel D., district superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class. Hamilton, Mr. R. H., district superintendent, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment from this date, to fill an existing vacancy

PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., assistant district superintendent, 1st grade, to be district superintendent, 3rd class, vice Mr. Mcrris.
McIver, Mr. C. W., assistant district superintendent, 2nd grade, to be

assistant district superintendent, 1st grade, vice Playfair

assistant district superintendent, 1st grade, vice Playlair.

Stuart, Mr. H. R., district superintendent, 5th class, to officiate in the 4th class, vice Mr. Morris, promoted to the 4th class.

CRUMP—SKINNER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Messrs. H. A. Crump, C.S., and J. A. C. Skinner, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioners, to be magistrates of the 2nd class.

CRUMP—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Court of Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S., assistant commissioner, Wardha, shall be that of an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

Legar Lieut Colonel H. B. inspector of schools Southern Circle in

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., inspector of schools, Southern Circle, is posted temporarily to the Northern Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Thompson.

DUFF, Mr. J. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A division, assumed charge of his duties at Raipur on the

Zing grade, A division, assumed charge of his duties at Raipur on the 19th idem.

Leffe, Mr. C. O., executive engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Nagpur division, from the date he assumes charge from Mr. Leventhorpe and until further orders.

### BRITISH BURMA.

### (British Burma Gazette, August 28.)

MACLEOD—Furlough out of India for ten months is granted to Mr. D. G. Macleod, judge of Moulmein, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

SEN, Mr. P. C., barrister-at-law, officiating assistant Government advocate, is appointed to officiate as judge of Moulmein, during the absence on furlough of Mr. D. G. Macleod.

POPERT, Mr. E. P., officiating conservator of forests, Pegu Circle, is placed on special duty from Aug. 18.

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of conservator of forests, Pegu Circle, from Aug. 18.

The following transfers are ordered:—

BAKER, Surgeon-Major O., from Moulmein to Rangoon, to perform the

BAKER, Surgeon-Major O., from Moulmein to Rangoon, to perform the duties of junior civil surgeon during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. Johnstone.

THOMAS, Surgeon G. D., from Rangoon to Moulmein, to fill the post of civil surgeon.

BRIDGES—GREY—Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., and Captain W. F. H. Grey, deputy commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the court and offices of the deputy commissioner, Prome, on

Aug. 25.

Hall, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, availed himself of the

three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 10th idem.

DUKE, Mr. C. J., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, roceived charge of the Thonga district, Irrawaddy division, from Captain W. F. H. Grey, officiating deputy commissioner, on Aug. 14.

A TRACIC affair has occurred at Hyderabad, Sind. A Belooch sepoy shot a girl dead through disappointment in love, she having been given in marriage to another, and then shot himself dead.

### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 3.)

JOHNSON, Colonel A. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:

posal of H.E. the Commander-III-Outer.
Spencer, Surgeon-Major T. C. H.
Sidthorpe, Surgeon-Major C.
Leggatt, Captain B. C., Madras Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his command at his own request.

FURLOUGHS.

\*\*Policy Volunteer Guards, for six months,

from Aug. 20.

Dunsterville, Captain F., Madras Railway Volunteers, leave out of India for 14 days, from Oct. 7.

### (Adjutant General's Office, Octacamund, Sept. 3.)

The following departmental transfers are ordered:

The following departmental transfers are ordered:—
RANKING, Lieut. Colonel W. L., Infantry, General List, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern District, to deputy assistant adjutant-general, Ceded District.

WESTON, Lieut. Colonel G. E., Infantry, General List, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Ceded District, to deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern District.

WESTON—With reference to the above, Lieut. Colonel Weston, officia-

WESTON—With reference to the above, Lieut.-Colonel Weston, officiating assistant adjutant-general, Army headquarters, is directed to join his appointment forthwith.

YULE—With the sanction of Government, Major W. A. Yule, assistant quartermaster general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is directed to proceed to Octacamund for duty in the office of the quartermaster-general, and Major J. E. Porteous, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is temporarily transferred from the Ceded District to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The duties of the deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Ceded District, will be performed by the deputy assistant adjutant-general, till further orders.

till further orders

till further orders.

The general officer commanding the Bangalore division will be good enough to assemble a committee at Wellington, on an early date, with the officiating deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore division, and Ceded district, as President, to select those men who are fit to join their corps, and those for whom a further residence on the hills is considered desirable.

Curtis, Captain H. A. D., is appointed to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern district, vice Lieut. Forde, relieved.

Lawson, Veterinary Surgeon E. J., to be attached to the 1st Madras Lancers, under orders for service in Burma.

Hoff, Major H. R., 1st Madras Lancers, assistant adjutant-general and officiating deputy adjutant-general, Army headquarters, will proceed without delay to rejoin his regiment at Bangalore, under orders for service in Burma.

proceed without delay to rejoin his regiment at Bangalore, under orders for service in Burma.

CHAMIER, Major General S. H. E., C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is permitted, at his own request, to proceed to England, on or after Sept. 24, the date on which he will be unemployed.

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, now on accumulated privilege leave, is permitted to remain in England, in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him by H.E. the Commander in Chief.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the vernaculars according to the tests specified above their names:—Currons, Lieut.-Colonel A., General List, Cavalry, high proficiency test

in Persian.

YOUNG, Captain H. H., Staff Corps, high proficiency test in Persian.
PRITCHARD, Captain G. P. M., Staff Corps, lower standard, Persian.
RENDLE, Captain A. W., Staff Corps, lower standard, Persian.
BURTON, Lieut. C. W. W., Staff Corps, lower standard, Persian.
HOWARD, Surgeon-Major F., Medical Staff, lower standard, Persian.
The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

ments:

ments:—
STAINFORTH, Major W., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, deputy assistant adjustant-general for musketry, to officiate as assistant ad-

STAINFORTH, Major W., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general for musketry. During the absence of Major Symons on field service Major Stainforth is posted to the 1st district.

GOUGH Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) Hon. 3. H., 14th Hussars, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Mitchell, relieved, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated Aug. 13.

SHAW, Major A. J., wing officer 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, and officiating second in command 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander (sub pro tem.), vice McGhee, transferred to 27th Regiment Madras Infantry.

McGhee, Lieut.-Colonel R. J., wing commander (sub pro tem) 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Broughton, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

MacKinnon, Surgeon-Major H. W. A., on return from Upper Burma, to do general duty, Eastern district.

KIRKPATRICK, Surgeon R., M.B., doing duty station hospital, Kamptee,

to proceed in redical charge of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, under orders to Upper Burma.

TATE, Surgeon A. E., doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to proceed to Belgaum and assume medical charge of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, under orders to Upper Burma.

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do duty, St. Thomas' Mount, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. T. Eves, retired.

The following order is confirmed:—

Mount, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. T. Eves, retired.

The following order is confirmed:—

MIDDLECOAT—By the officer commanding Pallaveram, appointing Lieut-Colonel F. Middleccat, commandant European Veterans, station staff officer, Pallaveram, vice Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, relived.

BAYLOR, Surgeon H. T., to England for six months, on medical certificate.

### BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 9.)

RSKINE—HUNTER—Lieut. Colonel G. E. Erskine, Cavalry, and Brigade-Surgeon G. Y. Hunter, Indian Medical Department, have been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to

duty.

Heathcote, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. T., C.B., Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance from Sept. 7.

Cane, Rev. A. G., M.A., chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 14.

MIDWINTER, Rev. H. N., M.A., garrison chaplain, is appointed to act as chaplain of Poona during the absence of the Rev. A. G. Cane.

### Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 10.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

appointments:—

Hannwell, Lieut. J., F-1 Royal Artillery, to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, C.B., commanding Poona division, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Lownden, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who has resigned his battalion.

Pelly, Lieut. S. H., 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer and adjutant, to be wing officer.

Pentland, Captain, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be commandant, vice Lieut. - Colonel H. Collingwood, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment

Stackfole, Lieut. H. D., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be staff officer, in addition to his regimental duties, vice Lieutenant R. A. F. Marter, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, resigned.

Wapshire, Captain A., Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating wing wing commander 26th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 1st Bombay Infantry, and will commend the depôt of that regiment, vice Lieut. Anderson, relieved, from the 15th inst.

vice Lieut. Anderson, relieved, from the 15th inst.
The undermentioned medical officers have been detailed for service

GREIG. Surgeon-Major R., med'cal staff, doing duty Station Hospital,

OGILVIE, Surgeon Major C., Medical Department, I.M.S. KELSALL, Surgeon E. W., Medical Staff (Station Hospital, Kirkee). ELLIS, Surgeon P. M., Medical Staff (Station Hospital, Colaba).

ELLIS, Surgeon P. M., Medical Star (Station Hospital, Colaba).

BRIGGS, Surgeon H. B., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge 12th Bombay Infantry).

BIRRELL, Surgeon W. G., M.B., Medical Staff.

HALL, Surgeon R. H., M.D., Medical Staff (Station Hospital, Kurra-

HALL, Surgeon R. H., M.D., Mcdical Stati (Station Hospitch, Mariachee).

LLOYD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major T. H. Lloyd, I Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been placed upon the seconded list.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff, whose term of foreign service will expire during the season 1886 7, will proceed to England in Her Majesty's Indian troopships, doing duty with troops on the voyage.—

England in Her Majesty's Indian troopsnips, doing daty with the correct of the voyage:—

PANTON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D.

CLOSE, Surgeon-Major C. S.

SAMUELS, Surgeon-Major W. F.

O'CALLAGHAN, Surgeon G. H. K., M.D.S.

HARRISON—The name of Captain H. D. W. Harrison, 4th Regiment

Bombay Infantry (officiating brigade-major, Aden), is added to the list of officers detailed to attend a garrison class commencing on the 7th inst. 7th inst.

### FURLOUGHS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:

EDWARDES, Lieut. C. M., Worcestershire Regiment, for nine months,

on private affairs.

EDWARDS, Lieut. M., North Lancashire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bombay Infantry), to Bombay, from Sept. 13 to Jan. 12, 1887, to study the Native languages.

VEISTEY, Lieut. Jolonel G. F., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to remain in England until the return of the home battalion.

DUKE, Deputy Assistant Commissioner C., Public Works Department (Barrack Branch), is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.



CRUTCHLEY, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, warrant officer, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

STEVENS, Colonel G. S., Staff Corps, commandant Aden Troop, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs, for six months, from the date of being struck off duty.

BABINGTON, Major S., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ten days, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

### INDIA OFFICE.

### SEPTEMBER 30.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. S. Fitzpatrick, S.C., Col. T. Lowndes, S.C., Lieut.-Col. T. O. Underwood, S.C.

### CIVIL

Bengal Estab .-- Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, B.S.C., A. Monies

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., 274 days; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Webster, S.C., five months; Major C. E. Hallett, S.C., two months; Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Inf., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. L. F. Campbell, S.C., sixty-one days.

Bombay Estab.—Col. A. M. Phillips, S.C., six months; Major James Grant, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, S.C., four months; Lieut.-Col. J. Withers, S.C., three months; Major M. W. Stevens, Inf. two months Inf., two months.

Indian Marine.—Mr. C. H. Owen, six months.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. E. McCracken, three months' furlough; W. Kemble (Cov.), one month's furlough; R. J. Greer, leave commuted to nine months' s.c.; H. G. Pearse (Cov.), three months' s.c.; G. S. Leonard, six months' s.c.

Eombay Estab.—A. S. Moriarty (Cov.), six months' m.c.; G. M. Ryan, three months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Baylay, S.C., Major T. Howard, R.E., Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Cav.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. F. H. Sewell, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J. F. Sargent, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Barnett, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. H. Drummond, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blowers, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. F. James, S.C.

### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—M. J. Scobie, W. P. Johnstone, J. A. Freitas, J. S. Brown, C. H. Croudace, A. Rattray, Capt. T. C. Pears, C. A. Wilkins (Cov.), J. Mackenzie, S. Lynch.

Madras Estab.—Surg. F. C. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Biddulph.

### SEPT. 28.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Co.ps made by the Governments in India:—

made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Maitland Cowper, from the Leinster Regiment, dated Oct. 13, 1884, but to rank from March 29, 1881; Lieut. John Douglas McAndrew, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated July 2, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Algernon George Peyton, from the East Surrey Regiment, dated April 25, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. William Adam Cuppage, from the Liverpool Regiment, dated Oct. 15, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Cecil Davis, from the Manchester Regiment, dated March 15, 1885, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. John Denis Perkins, from the Liverpool Regiment, dated Nov. 19, 1884, but to rank from May 10, 1882; Lieut. Alexander Augustus Elphinstone Campbell, from the Derbyshire Regiment, dated Nov. 23, 1884, but to rank from May 10, 1882; Lieut. John Manners Smith, from the Norfolk Regiment, dated March 25, 1885, but to rank from March 10, 1883.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. John Vans-Agnew, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated Nov. 24, 1884, but to rank from Sept. 19, 1880; Lieut. Hugh Thornton, from the Middlesex Regiment, dated May 1, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Oliver Goldsmid Ievers, from the Royal Sussex Regiment, dated Jan. 1, 1885, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881; Lieut. Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated Sept. 11, 1883, but to rank from Jan. 28, 1882; Lieut. Arthur Robert Deene, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated Dec. 30, 1884, but to rank from Jan. 28, 1882; Lieut. Edmund Walter Jamieson, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment, dated June 17, 1885, but to rank from May 10, 1882; Lieut. William Nevison Macdonald Cooke, from the York and Lancaster Regiment, dated Sept. 21, 1883, but to rank from May 10, 1882; Lieut. Robert Worgan Falcon, from the Oxford Light Infantry, dated Dec. 2, 1884, but to rank from March 10, 1883.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. William Augustine Mitchell Wilson, from the Middlesex Regiment, dated Nov. 3, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1981; Lieut. Charles George Nurse, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated March 10, 1885, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. David Birdwood Thomson, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated July 19, 1884, but to rank from May 10, 1882.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:—

Lieut. Edward Cooke Cox, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the  $London\ Gazette$  of the 10th inst.

### INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 4.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Mr. Courteney Peregrine Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL A. McLEOD, Superintendent of the Gun-Carriage Factory, Madras, has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, vice Major-General Chamier, retired.

The Volunteer Officers and men of the Rangoon Artillery and Rangoon Rifles, who accompanied the expedition into Upper Burma, have been allowed the pay and allowances of their rank and arm of the service for the period during which they were on active service. They will receive the Burma gratuity.

THE Government have decided to withdraw Her Majesty's The Government have decided to withdraw life majory I.M.S. Canning from trooping service, replacing her by a hired steamer, and fit her up for the reception of 200 sick officers and soldiers for a month's cruise in the Bay of Bengal, in the direction the commander thinks best to obtain a calm sea. The local military and medical authorities in Calcutta and Burma will supply the medical staff establishments, stores, &c., the fitting considered suitable, the shipment of the sick, time of sailing, and the duration of the cruise, and prepare for another cruise if necessary.

COLONEL G. C. ROWCROFT, B.S.C., having proceeded on leave, Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, C.B., has assumed command of the Allahabad division.

Pending the arrival of Major L. R. Campbell, appointed to act for Colonel Evans, the permanent Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division, who is now on furlough, Lieut.-Colonel N. R. Stewart officiates in that capacity.

THE vacancy caused on the Viceroy's Staff by the return of Captain Balfour, A.D.C., Highland Light Infantry, to regimental duty will be absorbed, as there are still four Ades-de-Camp on the paid less. Two extra Aides-de-Camp will be appointed for the cold season as usual.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona was opened by General Sir Charles Arbutbnot, the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, the Governor and Lady Reay being present. In matter of quantity the Exhibition is said to be hardly a success.

It has been decided to abolish Interpreters to British Regiments of Cavalry and Battalions of Infantry in India from the 1st of April, 1887, allowing corps on arrival in the country and for the first year of their service in India an Interpreter, as a temporary appointment, on the allowances now admissible.

MUNICIPALITIES are not to be entrusted for the future with guns. It has been laid down that time-guns are only allowed at stations where there is a field or garrison battery of artillery, or at any rate a force equal to two regiments, including at least a wing of a British regiment.

COLONEL G. R. HENNESEY, C.B., 15th Sikhs, assumed temporary command of the Peshawur District, vice Major-General Danbridge, vacated on promotion.

The Brigade Command of the Ceded Districts, Bellary, will fall vacant on the 15th inst., the date on which Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Commandant, 13th Madras Infantry, the Acting Brigadier-General, becomes entitled to Colonel's allowances. The name of Brigadier-General Farrington was spoken of as the probable successor of Colonel Strickland in the command of the bable successor of Colonel Strickland in the command of the Ceded Districts, but, as Colonel Farrington's services are required by the Government of India, the next senior officer at Bellary will assume temporary command of the Ceded Districts.

THE HON. COLONEL SHAW-STEWART, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, having retired under the fifty five years' rule, the Governor-in-Council, in accepting his resi. nation, places on record his very high appreciation of the service which that able and zealous officer has rendered to the Sate during the long period of his connection with the Public Works Department. Colonel Shaw Stewart is succeeded by Colonel J. O. Hasted, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pennywick succeeds Colonel Hasted as joint secretary to the Government Irrigation Branch.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### NEW INDIA.\*

We regret to find, in this new edition of Mr. Cotton's book, an attempt to diffuse, in a cheap form, errors concerning our rule in India, which have been repeatedly exposed, and were noticed

The brochure is simply a somewhat laboured argument to the effect that the continuance of our Raj in Iudia would be an all but unmixed evil, and that, leaving "India to the Indians," we should "skedaddle" at the earliest fitting opportunity, meanwhile doing our best to continuance of the second should "skedaddle" at the earliest fitting opportunity, meanwhile doing our best to accelerate the occurrence of such opportunity; and the reasoning employed to prove this somewhat startling proposition is neither profound nor altoge her pertinent.

Fancy India abandoned to the sway, not of Native statesmen, but to that of the graduates of our Indian universities, that is, of the loquacious and irrepressible Babu!

It may appear to Mr. Cotton, and to those who think as he does additionable thing at temporary are sinked and lead to the state of the second s

does, a desirable thing to transform a possibly excellent specimen of a Native into a fiftieth-rate travesty of an educated Englishman. For ourselves, we have not concealed our opinion that an Indian never can become, and never ought to become, anything but an Indian pur sang. Initiated into Western civilisation, and West in science in its various branches, as far as his abilities and his personal inclinations and opportunities may permit, he will be a far more valuable "citizen of the universe," and one far more likely to be useful to his country, than by endeavouring to ape a foreign race. It were difficult adequately to imagine what oceans of blood would flow ere the real manhood which has never been lacking in India should have asserted its legitimate sway over womanish pedantry, or ere (as would, in the event of our "scuttling," be the more probable result) the entire Peninsula should fall under the brutalising domination of the Tsar.

should fall under the brutalising domination of the Tsar.

Is it worth while to incur these fearful risks in order to gratify the "fads" of a few enthusiasts?

We have ruled the country for about a century, during which we have accomplished more for its welfare than Native rulers ever attempted, or, if now reinstated, would attempt; where we are doing good, it is our duty, in the interest of the people themselves, to remain; not to say, that the benefits which we have conferred on the country entitle us to a somewhat less scurvy treatment than a "notice to quit" from even so very important (and infinitesimal) a fraction of the population as the Babus and Mr. Cotton.

### THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.+

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.†

In this number Dr. Hunter leads off with a masterly article, written in his usual telling style, on the Hindu child-widow. Much as we have heard of late of the child-widow, the subject is one of which it is not easy to tire. "There's a deal of human natur' in man"; and it is impossible to remember, without the deepest sympathy, the fact, that, at a low estimate, some two millions of girls, mostly mere children, are compulsorily relegated to a state scarce differing from servitude, for no better reason than because, "owing to their sins in a previous life," they have lost their husband in this. The higher castes, as is well known, cling to the deplorable custom which compels the child-widow to be a martyr or a mistress; and the castes which approach them in rank follow their example because it is "the thing." "A miserable girl-widow in a coarse mourning garment, with her little head shaven bald, and her penitential round of fasts and expiations, is in India the same sort of visible sign of gentility as keeping a man-servant in England." That the sacred books of the Hindus do not enjoin the detestable prohibition of remarriage, Dr. Hunter brings the evidence of a learned Brahman; and, for those who are acquainted with them, it is almost slaying the slain to do so. But that bane of our legal procedure, judge-made law—law made in India by men who had never, before arriving in the country, quitted, except during assizes, the beloved precincts of the Temple or Lincoln's Inn—has, to use Dr. Hunter's appropriate phrase, "crystallised" the evil; and even the Act legalising the remarriage of Hindu widows was flagrantly deficient in measures for their protection. "Once a priest, always a priest," used to be the saying; to which we may add, "Once legislation, always legislation." The need for fresh law-making to undo the errors of the previous Act is undoubted, and is one which cannot too soon be met. Before quitting the subject, we must express our In this number Dr. Hunter leads off with a masterly article, errors of the previous Act is undoubted, and is one which cannot too soon be met. Before quitting the subject, we must express our pleasure that the eminent services which Mr. Malabari has, by pen and personal advocacy, rendered to the cause of widow-remarriage are prominently, and deservedly, recognised in this interesting Essay.

It is not only as regards child-widows that our lawgivers in India have gone wrong. The whole system of legislation needs remodelling. A barrister of more or less (too often less) eminence is sent out as "legal member of Council" to a country of which he knows

\* "New India; or, India in Transition." New Edition. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.

† "The Asiatic Quarterly Review," October, 1886. London: T.

Fisher Unwin.

nothing, and for which he too often cares as little. He has subordinates imbued with departmental traditions; and the society in which he chiefly mixes is the legal society of Calcutta. society in which he chiefly mixes is the legal society of Calcutta. What chance has a man thus placed of becoming acquainted with the real needs of the country? "Our legislature has been too much permeated with the spirit of a practically Anglicised capital, and with the formal and technically legal atmosphere of an English law-office," is Mr. Baden Powell's complaint in an article ("English Legislation in Iadia") which well merits careful perusal. One remedy is simple. Appoint one of the many civilians who are Barristers to be "Legal Member." But then, the whole lawyers quarter of London would be up in arms! And what Ministry will venture to alienate the votes of all the Q.C.'s in esse and posse who adorn the benches of the Commons? Added to this fresh blood from England "in touch" with European law has its advantages.

The continued popularity of the "Colinderies" renders a few remarks on the manner in which such Exhibitions can best be utilised for the benefit of India extremely opportune, and the subject could not be in better hands than in those of Sir E. C. Buck, the energetic Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, and

the energetic Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, and the originator of the Journal of Indian Art, to whose initiative so much of the success of the Indian Section of the great show is

Since the days of our childhood it has rarely happened to most of us to sit at the feet of a lady—for purposes, that is, of instruction—but we think few readers will lay down Miss Clerke's really erudice paper on "Arabic Analogies in Western Speech" without coming—as we did—to the conclusion that all Europe speaks Arabic. In Spain, Sicily, and the Levant this was to be expected, though Europe has given as well as taken; but few ladies would be prepared to be told that such words as lilac, chemise, babouches, mantle. sash, riband, muslin, dimity, cameo, are in their origin Oriental.

The question has often been raised, how far a good Musulman The question has often been raised, how far a good Musulman is bound to carry on religious war, covert or overt, against a government under which he lives in peace, and is protected? And it is satisfactory to find, on the unimpeachable authority of Dr. Leitner, that such an obligation is not only not to be found in the Koran, but is repudiated by it. Jihad means labour. The well-known sentence pronounced on Adam might, the Doctor assures us, be rendered, "In Jihad shalt thou eat bread, till thou return to the Jihadat" (sterile soil where Jihad is especially required to gain a crop). It would be satisfactory to be assured that all Musulmans in India were as well acquainted with their real obligations on this head as Dr. Leitner.

real obligations on this head as Dr. Leitner.

"India under the Mahomedans," from the practised pen of Mr.
James Hutton, is an interesting sketch, chiefly derived from the testimony of European travellers, of the condition of the Peninsula from the time of Akbar to those of Jahangir and Shahjahau. The paper is amusing as well as instructive, and may, for the latter reason, be recommended with some confidence to the Babus and their fautores. We learn, by the way (what we certainly did not know before), from Sir T. Roe's chaplain that curry was the dish which the Patriarch Isaac so affected that it led him to bestow his

the Patriarch Isaac so affected that it led him to bestow his blessing on the wrong son!

We approach a matter of more serious practical import when we come to deal with the remaining more important articles, especially with that of Mr. Boulger on "England's Two Allies in Asia." "The practical value of an alliance," postulates the writer, "is shown by its being worth having, and by its not being purchased at an excessive price." Acting on this definition—one at which no one will cavil—he excludes Afghanistan as untrustworthy; and thinks that "Persia, long neglected, and in the last stage of decrepitude," as not "possessing the smallest influence on the course of events." Is not this somewhat broadly stated? That we have, with few exceptions, had most incompetent representatives at Teheran, men hopelessly incapable of coping with the astute diplomatists whom the Tsar has always placed there, is not to be denied. But that the decrepitude has gone so far that all hope in this quarter is to be abandoned—that we are, in fact (for this is the corollary of the editor's propothat we are, in fact (for this is the corollary of the editor's proposition), to sit with folded hands while diplomacy makes Persia a Russian satrapy, and possibly establishes an arsenal in the Gulf, we much doubt. We have not been well represented, and—most important to an Oriental mind—we have allowed our power to be forgotten.

Paullum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus:

the same may be said of ignored national power. Mr. Boulger's at preciation of the incalculable advantages to be derived in Asia Minor from a firm alliance with Turkey, and in the Far East from Minor from a firm alliance with Turkey, and in the Far East from a cordial understanding, and eventual co-operation, with China, seems to us as accurate as it is admirably expounded: while the danger, too often pooh-pooh'd, to which our most vital interests would be exposed by Russian occupation of Constantinople, is clearly set forth by "Asiaticus."

Mr. Edwin Arnold's tale of Suttee, "Başti's Wife," is, like everything else which he writes, very striking; while Mr. Edlin's paper, on "The Chinese Schools of Thought in the Age of Mencius," may well attract the attention of thoughtful Sinologists.



### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

While European politics are "at sixes and sevens" as they now are, considerations connected with them well deserve the place of konour which is assigned them in the present number of the National. In "England and the European Powers" "Philo Teuton" reviews our relations with the chief European with the States; adverting to their interests, and consequent probable action in the more immediate future. The writer makes everything centre round Prince Bismarck. That distinguished Statesman has never concealed his unalterable determination to spill no drop of German blood except for German interests; and, where no such interests are involved, his sentiments for disputant parties are of the most Platonic description, and his active interference need be looked for only in the last resort. Whether interference need be looked for only in the last resort. Whether by direct intervention, or by exercising his potent influence, he can only deal with the factors of the matter in hand. Is England not one of them? When an English writer laments "the perverse incapacity with which France has for many years conducted her foreign policy," and adds, "It has been a spasmodic policy, inspired by mortified and restless vanity," does he not lay his country open to a most damaging tu quoque? What words can better describe England's policy for threeen out of the last twenty years? Hence, and mainly hence, does it come that Bismarck is the arbiter of Europe. A strong English Government, acting (as does the Prince) on intelligent convictions as to the country's real interests, would give him a hitherto tions as to the country's real interests, would give him a hitherto unknown factor in the politics of Europe, with which he would have—always, we hope, in a friendly spirit—to reckon. For the present, however, we cannot do better than enter as "Philo-Teuton" suggests, into a close alliance with the Central European Powers; even though our long adherence to a rôle d'effacemen should prevent our speaking with the authority of a State whoset policy has always been consistent, and does not habitually "turn its back upon itself."

The inevitable Irish question appears again in Mr. Mott's very pertinent inquiry, what are "The Resources of Ireland?" He arrives at the conclusion that "the actual resources of the island are not sufficient for the number of its inhabitants," + which is "too great by at least a million for general comfort to be possible." That the cultivated area, the sole means of subsistence to the agricultural population, cannot be materially increased, Mr. Mott agricultural population, cannot be materially increased, Mr. Mott (p. 269) very clearly shows, while he considers the idea that effective present help can be given to the unhappy island "by what is called developing the resources and stimulating the industries of the country," a mere delusion. The resources are "fisheries, harbours, and land;" the industries (partly, it is to be remembered, owing to British restrictive legislation) of the smallest; in neither is there any present probability of expansion. "The first thing necessary," concludes the Essayist, "is that the number" (of the people) "should first be reduced to the limit" which the land can support. Emigration on a large scale would which the land can support. Emigration on a large scale would thus seem to be, in Mr. Mott's opinion, the one remedy.

The attention which has of late been directed, both in India and here, to the condition of Native women renders Mr. H. G.

Keene's article on the "Women of Indian History" as opportune as it is in itself interesting. While contrasting the comparatively free life of the Aryan women of old, with their present condition in India, the writer gives due prominence to those ladies whose names have been handed down by fame. From the poetess Rupmati to Nur Jahan Begum, and thence to Begum Samru, and to the Nawab Sikandar Begum of Bhopal, each receives the due meed of

Bishop Littlejohn's account of the position of "The Laity in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" is the second of a series of articles "by which it is hoped that light second or a series or articles "by which it is hoped that light may be thrown on the difficult question of the Representation of the laity in the English Church;" and well deserves attention, not only on this ground, but because of its intrinsic excellence. It may suffice here to say that the laity of the American Church have a representation in the General Convention, and in the Diocesan Councils, which the Bishop considers fairly satisfactory; but that the parochial arrangements, by which the clergy are "called, not sent," and are under the necessity of moulding their doctrines, ritual, and conduct, to the crotchets of lay trustees,

doctrines, ritual, and conduct, to the crotchets of lay trustees, many of whom are not even Communicants, are deplorable in the extreme, and embrace the worst features of Voluntarism.

The "Great Unpaid" are the subject of a well-considered paper on "The Magistracy," by the Hon. E. V. Bligh, who, as a Chairman of Petty Sessions, writes with authority derived from experience. It is so obviously for the country's interest to secure the gratuitous judicial and administrative services of the natural leaders of society in each locality, that strong reasons would have to be given for the abolition of a system which is known to work well, and which a few simple changes would, as Mr. Bligh shows,

render very nearly perfect, as human things are.

Sir Roper Lethbridge combats, in a clear and well-argued article, Mr. Daniell's conclusions adverse to Bi-metallism; a sub-

"The National Review." October, 1886. London: W. H.

ject to which we have no space to do justice, and briefly to refer to which would be mere levity. A discriminative paper on the various schools represented in the late Exhibition of "Pictures at various schools represented in the late Exhibition of "Pictures at Edilburgh" is contributed by Mr. Walter Armstrong, and Mr. H. W. Hoare supplies a charming sketch of Old London Clubs. The little known Ecréhou Islands, with their solitary inhabitant, and the constant fishery disputes to which they give rise, are well described, and the claim of England to them, as dependencies of Jersey, vindicated as against France, by Messrs. Falle ank Humphreys. Fishing in Argyllshire is the subject of a chatty paper, "Western Waters," by the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy. That pretry may not be wanting, to a well-filled number, we have a rendering of the "Porvgilium Veneris," by Lord Lytton, which needs no praise from us, and with which our readers may like to compare Mr. H. G. Keene's version, in his lately published. "Verses, Translated and Original."

"The Army and Navy Magazine" for October (W. H. Allenand Co.) continues its translations from Baron von der Goltz and the late Mons, Gabriel Charmes' works, "The Nation in Arms' and 'Naval Reform." Major Harvey Kelly, of the Madras Staff Corps, contributes an exhaustive paper on the important subject of 'Land Transport in the East." A careful analysis of Sir Frederick Fitzwygram's "Return of Crime in the Army, 1884," although rather late in the day now, gives some curious and interesting information. "Letters from a Midshipmite," and "That Confounded Beard," serve as lighter metal against the heavier-weighted portions of the Magazine; and "Furlough" is, as usual, airy and original. An allusion to "The Popular and Witty Sir George Campbell" is brief but to the point. "The Army and Navy Magazine" for October (W. H. Allen

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Cruise of the Black Prince," by Commander Cameron, C.B. (Chatto and Windus); "Boys" Own Annual" (Religious Tract Society); "Girls' Own Annual" (Religious Tract Society); "Australian Pictures" (Religious Tract Society).

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME. BIRTHS.

GEORGES—Sept. 27, at 24, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Major William Payne Georges, Royal Artillery, of a son.
GRATTAN—Sept. 26. at Meterstrasse, Hanover, the wife of Colonel Grattan, late 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.
Heathcote—Sept. 25, at Hursley, near Winchester, the wife of Major-C. G. Heathcote, late 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.
Key—Sept. 26, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the wife of A. Cooper Key, R.A., of a son.
SIMPSON—Sept. 25, at 5, Holyrood-terrace, the Hoe, Plymouth, the wife of Major Alex. Ward Simpson, 1st Battalion The Royal Irish, of a son. of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Anderson—Appach—Sept. 23, at the parish church, St. Mary's, Kintbury, Maurice Chapman, youngest son of the late Sir George-William Anderson, K.C.B., to Josephine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Hobson Appach, Esq., of Eleot Park, Kintbury, Berks.

Fedden, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey of India, to Annie, eldest daughter of William Henry Allen, of The Drewitts, near Cowfold, and No. 1, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

Griffin—Metcalfe—Sept. 28, at the Church of the Ascension, Balham-hill, Frederic Gerald Griffith Griffin, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, second son of the late Lieut-Colonel C. L. Griffin, 45th Regiment, to Clara Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel W. Metcalfe, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lewis Gregory—Sept. 28, at St. Mary's, Platt, Sevencaks, William Cuthbert Lewis, A.M., Inst. C.E., Madras Public Works Department, eldest son of the Rev. G. B. Lewis, Vicar of Kemsing, to-Mary Matila, daughter of the Rev. F. T. Gregory, Vicar of Platt.

Marshall—Upperton—Sept. 26, at Ince Parish Church, Cheshire, Henry Stapylton Marshall, Captain 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, of Hartford Beach, Cheshire, to Henrichten Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Upperton, Vicar of Ince.

Peacocke—Vincent—Sept. 26, at St. Stephen's, East Twickenham, J. C. Harding Peacoake, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, to Norah, daughter of the late William Vincent, of Wastdale, Terenure, county Dublin.

DEATHS. BAKER-Sept. 28, at Eastcott Lodge, near Pinney, John Law Baker,

Esq., formerly of the Madras Army, in his 98th year.

DAVIS—Sept. 27, at Hitchin, after a short illness, Blanche, wife of
Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Davis, late Bombay Army, aged 39.

HAYNE—Sept. 24, at Folkestone, George William Hayne, late Captain
in H.M.'s 13th Hussars, aged 47.

HODGSON—Sept. 26, at the residence of his sister, 38, Charleville-road, West Kensington, Major-General Septimus Hodgson, late H.M.'s 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 54.

KNOX—Sept. 23, at Dale Park, Arundel, Arthur Edward Knox, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards, and formerly of Trotton House, Midhurst, in his 79th year. his 79th year.

Allen and Co.
+ 160 to the square mile; the average of all Europe, excluding Russia, being 150.

LACY—Sept. 23, at Reickenham, Bavaria, General Rickard Walter Lacy, late Lieut.-Colonel 16th Regiment, third son of the late Major-General Lacy, R.A., aged 76.

PRICKETT—Sept. 23, at Boreas Hill, Hull, George Prickett, Esq., J.P., formerly Lieut.-Colonel 5th West York Militia, aged 66.

STAFF—Sept. 25, at Stoke Newington, George Frederick, second surviving son of Elizabeth and the late Robert Staff, of East-road, aged 38.

WEBB—Sept. 25 at Chadron Ville Chaltenham Commander Augustus

WEBB—Sept. 25, at Chadror Villa, Cheltenham, Commander Augustus H. Webb, R.N., aged 52.

### INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

ALLIN—Sept. 8, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Sergeant-Major Allin, R.A.,

of a son, prematurely.

Cole—Sept. 1, at Sheik Budin, Punjab Frontier, the wife of Lieut. F. Temple Cole, Royal Artillery, of a son, stillborn.

ELLIOTT Sept. 11, at Bombay, the wife of Frank Elliott, Bombay

Police, of a daughter.

ORBES—Aug. 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. Forbes, C.S., of a

daughter.
GUIDERA—Sept. 6, the wife of M. Guidera, Acting General Manager,

Eastern Telegraphs, of a son and daughter

Hogg—At Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Hardinge Hogg, 3rd (Queen's Own), Light Cavalry, of a son.

PARKER—Sept. 1, at Chakrata, the wife of Lieut. W. L. Parker, Rifle

Brigade, of a son.

SAUNDERS—Sept. 3, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Egerton Saunders, Medical Staff, of a son.

SWETE—Sept. 9, at Lanowli, the wife of J. F. Swete, of a son.

YEATES-Sept. 4, at Kidderpore, the wife of T. M. S. Yeates, of twin

#### MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR-SIMPSON-Sept. 1, at Simla, Captain A. Balfour, A.D.C. to

H.E. the Viceroy, to Agnes Frances, daughter of Surgeon-General R. Simpson, with the Government of India.

CHAMBERLAIN—HAY - Sept. 1, at Bangalore, Major Neville F. F. Chamberlain, Central India Horse, to Mary H. Hay, daughter of Colonel A. C. Hay, M.S.C., Military Secretary to H.H. the Maharaich of Marcare.

Colonel A. C. Hay, M.S.C., Military Secretary to H.H. the Manara-jah of Mysore.

HAZELGROVE—GRAVES—Aug. 28, at Quetta, H. S. Hazelgrove, Lieut. 14th Bombay Infantry, to Eva Norman, daughter of H. Groves, Executive Engineer, Sind-Pishin State Railway.

WALKER—KERR—Aug. 19, at St. James, South Lincolnshire, Melville Walker (Royal Artillery), second son of the late Major-General E. W. E. Walker, R.A., to Marian Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Henry Hogan Kerr, of Portaferry, Ireland.

### DEATHS.

-Sept. 9, at Ahmedabad, son of Sergeant-Major and U. A. Allin,

D-Q. R.A., aged one day. BENSON—Sept. 5, at Calcutta, Isabella, wife of M. A. Benson, High Court, Calcutta.

-Aug. 30, at Jhansi, Miss Ellen Byrne, Army Schoolmistress, BYRNE—A

aged 33.

Headlam—Sept. 8, at Chinchpoogli, Annie, the beloved wife of Arthur S. Headlam, P.W.D., aged 26.

Peart—Sept. 9, at Sehore, Madeline, wife of Lieut. Colonel Peart, Commanding Bhopal Battalion.

WILKINS—Sept. 9, at Calcutta, H. G. Wilkins, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, aged 41.

It has been decided to restore to the Kottah Fort its armament of five twelve-pounder breech-loading guns. These were removed in 1883, and are now to be replaced with field carriage equipment.

THE Nizam's Government has ordered Rs. 3,000 worth of the plaster figures prepared for the Ethnological Section of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition.

THE man Devi Ditta, who has come into an unworthy prominence in Kashmir affairs of late, since his restoration to favour under the new régime, is now again in disgrace, and is being tried on criminal charges connected with the misappropriation of public moneys. If report is true, fresh scandal has been caused by his behaviour in Court.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on the 20th inst., the Directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income-

THE ARAB HORSE TRADE.—The importation of Arab horses seem to have commenced unusually early this year, the last British India steamer from the Persian Gulf having brought the first batch, all of which were landed safely and placed in Messrs. Mahomed Bawker's stables at Byculla. It is rarely that horses from Arabia arrive in Bombay until the monsoon is fairly over, but no doubt the prohibition against their export has induced this very acres by shimment. very early shipment.

### SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 26, Khedive (s), Calcutta.—29, Clan Macarthur (s),

BOMBAY.—Sept. 23, Kerbela (s), London.—25, Lorrento (s), Hull. 27, Bengal (s), London; Orion (s), Trieste. CALCUTTA.—Sept. 25, India (s), London.—28, City of Agra (s),

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 25, Nuddea (s), Kurrachee.—26, Goveno (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 25, Persia (s), Marseilles.—26, Clan Macdonald
(s), Port Said.—28, Clan Fraser (s), Dunkirk.—29, Sutlej (s), Colombo.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 24, Clan Fraser (s), London.—25, Merkara (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

S.s. Ballaarat, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Oct. 14; from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

S.s. Ballaarat, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Oct. 14; from Brindisi, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. O. T. Barron, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moran and infant, Rev. A. Ramsey, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Dun, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Mr. Leckie, Miss Gregory, Mvs. Kough, Miss Martin, Mr. Potter, Mr. Midwood, Miss Blowers, Mr. B. T. Suffrein, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. H. H. A. Walsh, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. Higman, Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, Major C. M. Browne, Mr. J. A. Friekas. From Brindisi: Mr. Kennedy, Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Erskine, Mrs. N. M. Horsford, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Mrs. Cleghorn, Capt. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. R. D. Keith, Mr. C. Andreae, General W. A. Jib, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Rev. A. Britten, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Loch, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Macnaghten, Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. Barker, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. A. Izat, Miss Henvey, Miss Brownrigg, Mr. Jones, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. H. McCormack, Colonel Trevor, Major E. R. Elles, Mr. W. T. Hall, Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Mr. J. W. Fido, Mr. Mondy, Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. F. Place, Mr. McCracken, Mr. T. Anderson, Miss Gorst, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Colonel C. L. Sim, Sir John Gorst. From Venice: Colonel Walter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burkitt, Mr. Elliot, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gallois, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Ninde, Mr. Conroy, Mr. W. A. Bankier. From Suez: Sheik Mahommed U. Baksh.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Saunders, two ladies, two infants and nurse, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Mrs. Birch and two daughters, Mr. J. C.

Rev. B. W. Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr. Conroy, Mr. W. A. Bankier. From Suez: Sheik Mahommed U. Baksh.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Saunders, two ladies, two infants and nurse, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Mrs. Birch and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Denham Parker, Mrs. Dewar and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Pegler and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Mr. Alfred Kingsnorth, Miss Florence Perman, Mr. B. Stansbury, Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. B. H. Carew, Mr. R. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Mrs. Osmond, Miss Osmond, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Kisch and two infants, Mr. Macleod, Miss Whiffin, Mrs. A. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Duncan, jun., Miss Duncan, Miss Warburton, Mr. Wilbor, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Mr. Apcar, Mr. G. and Miss Field, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr. F. McBlaine, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. A. B. Struther, Mr. R. O. Craig, Sir W. Cairns, C.M.S. From Venice: Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Capt. O. Koebel and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Miss-Ruiny, Mrs. and Miss Prestage. From Brindisi: Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. D. M. Scobie. From Suez: Mr. Tamwaco.

For Colombo: Mrs. Frazar, Mrs. R. S. Fraser, Mr. Huntley Thring, Mrs. Turner, Miss Miller, Misses Baker, Mr. C. Eardley Wilmot. From Brindisi: Mr. W. L. Strachan.

For Madras: Miss Dobbin. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Berry. For Port Said: Mr. F. C. Hasleden, Mr. T. A. Cook, Miss Rossett,

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For Malta: Major C. H. and Mrs. Spragge and two children.

S.s. Surat, from London, Oct. 14; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Oct. 21; from Brindisi, Oct. 25.

For Bombay: Capt. H. W. King, Mrs. H. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Dennys and infant, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Badcock and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith, Mrs. Adams and child, Mr. J. E. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. A. W. Shepard, Mrs. Abercrombie-J. E. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. A. W. Shepard, Mrs. Abents and child, Mr. J. E. Howard, Miss Braine, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. J. W. Austin, Mrs. Rawlins, Miss Braine, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. W. Bull and nephew, Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley, Mr. P. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. C. W. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Miss Apcar, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Miss E. H. Elin, Dr. Neve, Rev. R. Heaton, Miss Lyall, Mr. J. S. Hawkins, Miss H. L. Lucas, Capt. Macdougall, Mr. H. Sullivan, Mrs. Hemnan, Miss Brooks. From Venice: Major R. H. S. Baker, Mr. Justice Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Miss Kilgour, Mr. Terry, Mr. And Mrs. Constable, Mr. H. Le Mesurier, Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. H. G. Sharp, Mr. Wence, Mr. and Mrs. Berghino, Sirdar Angira, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart-Forbes. From Brindisi: Hon. and Mrs. O'Kiuealy, Hon. A. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Crondace, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Riley, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. T. Diss, Mr. T. H. Aplin, Mr. Colin, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. C. E. Hallett, Miss Divers, Mrs. T. H. Kob, Mr. Harold King, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mr. Hadonfeldt, Mr. H. N. Gordon, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fedden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraser, Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. S. R. Turnbull, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. J. Mills, Mr. McIvor, Mr. Hermans, Mr. G. Summers, Dr. Cameron, Mr. A. F. and Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. W. W. Fenton, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel F. W. Spring, Mr. E. R. Henry, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, Capt. Stacey. For Port Said: Mrs. Quirta and maid, Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden, Morice Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle and child, Mr. C. Royle

Royle.

For Malta: Miss Street, two Misses Bullock, Miss Webster, Miss Reid Mr. and Miss Hoskin, Miss Sergeant, Mrs. Winter and infant, Mrs. Ouran, Miss A. Nobbs, Mrs. and Miss Horn, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pinhey, Mr. Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. H. C. Begg, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. W. E. Newham, Mr. G. Gillespie, Mr. R. W. Blair, Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. Norris, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rendle, three children and infant, Miss Lewis, Miss Penny, Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Sir H. Fairburn, Mr. Claud Barron, Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, child and two infants. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and infant, Lieut.-Colonel G. D'A. Jackson. From Brindisi: H.R.H. the Prince Leopold of Prussia, H.E. Count Kanitz and Aide-de-Camp and servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips and child, Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Drummond, Colonel Atkinson, Colonel and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. G. J. Swain, Mr. G. O. Young, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. Westland, Mr. P. L. Pugh, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mr. A. W. Corrie, Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fergusson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyell, Mr. E. M. Calthorp, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Simonet, Mr. W. W. Glen, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Inglish, Mr. T. H. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick. From Suez: Mr. D. T. Roberts.

For Malta: Miss F. Byron, Mrs. Verschoyle and infant, Mrs. Conybeare and friend, Mr. G. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Chapman, General, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Kinier.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Lord, Mrs. Walsworth and child, Mrs. Case and infant, Mr. T. A. Schalch, Major Langdon.

For Aden: Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

[Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Kangra, to sail Oct. 6.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Massey and three children, Miss Wintle, Mr. and Mrs. A. McHinch, Colonel and Mrs. Barnes and child, Miss Barnes, Mrs. E. Glennie.

For Bombay: Mr. Chas. J. Aldham, Mr. Jas. Ranks.

### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, from Liverpool, Sept. 26.

For Colombo: Mrs. J. S. Black, Mr. F. G. Saunders.
For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. Patterson.
For Calcutta: Mr. Arnold Pittis, Mr. E. Rawlins, Mrs. E. Symonds,
Miss Kathleen Symonds, and nurse.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, at London, Sept. 29.

From Madras: Col. A. M. and Mrs. Davies.
From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. McCombie Murray, child, ayah and man servant, Dr. W. L. Andrieszen, Miss Broad and maid servant, Mr. Betts, Mrs. Grindall.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Carruthers, Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and child, with ayah.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, to sail Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. Manton, Mrs. Clayton Lane. For Kurrachee: Mr. Treacher and Mrs. Treacher.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. Elliott, two children with nurse. For Calcutta: Mrs. Dacosta and family.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas and Miss Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell, For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton, Mr. J. D. Bacon.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mason and two children, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20. For Colombo: Mrs. Masters.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. J. P. Hassall, Sept. 7. From Venice: Mr. D. Dinshaw, Mr. S. Bazonjee, Mr. B. P. Bala, Mr. R. A. Liboowallah, Mr. P. D. Dustur, Mr. C. Guiseppe, and Capt. Maude.

From Brindisi: Major Jeffrys, Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Major Smith, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Streeter, Mr. Bill, Mr. R. Beech, Major Nevill, and Mr. W. W. Bryant.

From London: Mr. R. E. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs.

Beniston, two children and infant; Mrs. Entwisle and two daughters, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. Self, Sergeant Leach, Private Creemeor, Lance Corporal Owen, Mr. C. C. Elliott, Mr. A. Major, Mr. Banajee, Mr. P. Khandalla, Mr. Baria, Mr. Harwur, Mr. M. Framjee, Mr. P. Major, Mr. D. M. Straight, Miss Lewis, Mr. G. C. Chapman. From Suez: Miss Williams and Mr. Brittain.

From Aden: Brigade General R. C. Stewart, Mrs. Cama, Mr. Patel,

Mr. Alfred Woodward R.N., Miss Grove.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, left Bombay, Sept. 14. For London: Mr. C. F. Hickey, Mr. D. M. Dunes, Miss Boyle, Mr. P. Downes, Mr. W. H. Crozier, Mr. R. Brownlow, Mr. Bhagat Ram, Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kotwal, Mrs. Atkins, Mr. Abdul Majeed Khan, Mr. R. H. G. Irwine, Lieut. Bower, Mr. R. Thom, Colonel the Hon. N.

Mr. R. H. G. Irwine, Lieut. Bower, Mr. R. Thom, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton's child.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Hart and child, Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Captain Pitt, R.E., Mrs. Pedler, Miss Schmidt, Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, Mr. R. H. Gunion, Colonel F. C. St. John.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. E. Porter, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. Justice A. Wilson, Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. C. W. Palmer, Mr. Dosabhoy Merwanjee Karaka, Major J. T. Brough, Mr. Mahomed Sudirudiu Khan, the Hon. W. W. Hunter, Mr. C. M. Gibb, Dr. G. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Girling.

For Venice: Mr. S. P. C. Scott.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Nuddea, from London, to sail Sept. 25.

For Suez: Mrs. Seaman.

For Kurrachee: Colonel Fred Humfrey, Mrs. Ward and two children, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. H. Grey, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Sanford, Mr. Robert Shepherd, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Grimshaw and four children, Miss M. H. Shuttleworth, Major and Mrs. Abbot, Miss Plummer, Mr.

J. C. H. Peacock.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Marsh, Mr. John Gemmel, Mr. Arthur O. Lord, Mr. Thomas Highs, Mr. G. F. Simpson, and Capt. G. F.

Shepherd.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, from London, Sept. 30.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkka, from London, Sept. 30.

For Calcutta: Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Tarrant, Dr. and Mrs. A Tomes and two children, Mr. A. C. Elliot, Mr. R. E. Palmer, Miss M. Martin, Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed, Mr. Hector Mackenzie, Capt. R. Henderson, Mr. J. Christie, Mrs. Birch, Miss March, Miss Bruce, Mr. F. Woodhouse, Mr. D. F. Lee, Mr. G. W. Hayward, Mr. R. J. Gillespie, Mr. W. H. Mawer, Mr. D. E. Bensley, Mr. McDougall.

For Colombo: Mr. T. E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright and two children, Mr. Dawson, Mr. John Nicolls, Capt. W. Maturin, R.A., Mr. John Nicolls, Capt. C. E. Maturin.

For Madras: Miss Warrach, Miss Thomson, Miss Coy, Rev. and Mrs. H. Little, Miss Hudson, Mr. W. B. Riddoch, Rev. Charles Mason, Major and Mrs. R. Stokoe, Lieut. J. H. Smith, Rev. W. H. Soper, Rev. E. Woodward, Mrs. Baddeley, Mr. W. H. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Tarrant, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Baddeley, Mr. Gramatzki.

For Port Said: Mrs. Elwin Palmer.

For Malta: Mrs. Davies and two children, Miss Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. G. King.

Mrs. G. King.

For Aden: Mrs. Sealy and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. Paramatta, Capt. Anderson, from London, Sept. 30.
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The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmonds, sailing on Sept. 24.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Balfour, Rev. and Mrs. Smith and two children.

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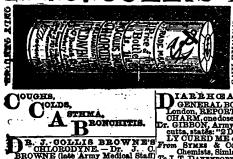
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 22nd September; and from Calcutta to the 21st September.

GREAT preparations were being made at Bombay when the mail left, in expectation of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by the s.s. Bengal, and a public holiday was to be held throughout the Presidency in honour of the Royal visitors.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF and Lady Grant Duff embarked on Tuesday on the P. and O. steamer Pekin. Lady Grant Duff will proceed in the Pekin to London; but Sir M. E. Grant Duff will disembark at Colombo, and, after paying a short visit to H.E. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., he will cross to Tuticorin, and return to Madras by way of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore.

THE news from Upper Burma this week is unimportant. Several isolated cases of dacoity have been reported, but generally the country appears to be settling down.

LATEST advices from Upper Burma report that there is a slight abatement in cholera at Mandalay, but it is raging from Mingyan to Ningyan.

THE news of the death of the Myingaing Prince, the most influential Burmese pretender, has been confirmed. Persons now at Mandalay have seen the dead body.

AT Mandalay, on the 22nd inst., twelve people were killed and a number of others injured, owing to a rush being made by the recipients of relief at the gate of the relief house.

THE HON. J. B. PEILE leaves Bombay to join the Council at Simla immediately after he has met Sir Steuart Bayley at Bombay. Sir Steuart Bayley himself leaves for England by to-day's mail.

It is stated that Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, has refused to accept the membership of the Bombay Council as an acting appointment, and that the portfolio will be entrusted to Mr. Richey during the absence of the Hon. J. B. Peile.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has refused to sanction the appointment of additional judges to the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts.

It is announced that the transfer of the Forest Department from the control of the Home Department to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Department has been settled, and that it takes place immediately. This is only a return to the arrangement which obtained before the late Revenue, Agricultural, and Commerce Department was abolished in 1879 by Lord Lytton's Government.

THE Government of India has refused to exempt employés on coffee, tes, and cinchona estates from Incometax.

THE Chief Justice of the North-West. Provinces, on being relieved by Mr. Justice Straight, visits Calcutta this week, and may go on with Sir Comer Petheram for a short trip to Darjeeling.

ONE of the proposals of the Finance Committee is that the passage and outfit allowances (£800) granted under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code to an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and to a Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, or |

the North-West Provinces appointed in England should be abolished.

THE HON. F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General, Bombay, has been granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe from September 10.

Mr. J. F. PRICE, the Director of Revenue and Agriculture in Madras, has been placed on special duty to draw up a note on the necessity for the extension of protective railways throughout that Presidency.

Ir is probable that no special appointment will be made to the Foreign Office whilst Mr. Durand goes on short leave, so much of its work coming under the Viceroy's snpervision. Possibly the vacancy might be offered to Sir West Ridgeway.

Dr. Leitner finally retired from the Government service on the 1st September on a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, specially sanctioned for him by the Secretary of State. The pension to which his service of fifteen years entitled Dr. Leitner would not have, according to rule, exceeded Rs. 3,000 per annum.

A coroner's jury at Calcutta have brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Mr. D. M. Traill, of Calcutta, in a case in which a Mahomedan servant died, it was rumoured, from the effects of a blow. The medical evidence adduced at the inquest clearly showed that the deceased died from natural causes.

Ir has been decided to consider again the question of a defensive position in Pishin and on the Khojak Range. Captain Broadbent, R.E., of the Military Department, will probably visit Quetta and the neighbourhood during the ensuing cold weather, and report fully upon the proposed fort and lines.

THE emissaries of Dhuleep Singh are busily at work in the Punjab. Another and much more seditious proclamation than either of the former has been posted up in Mooltan, this time at the police barrack, known as the "Koop," in the very centre of the town.

THEOUGHOUT Tuesday week the inhabitants of two villages about two miles west of Fort Jumrood were observed to be doing their best to exterminate each other. It has not yet been ascertained what was the cause of the fight, or how it resulted.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 18th inst. the Hon. C. P. Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing for the protection of the indigenous tribes in Burma.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has, in a letter to the Government of India, recommended an import duty on gold.

THE members of the Finance Committee arrived at Madras on the 22nd inst., and will probably remain until the 11th prox., when they proceed to Calcutta.

IF an expedition is sent against the Bonerwals it will probably not start till March next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the creation of a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces.

THE arrangements for working the Cawnpur-Achneyra Railway to the Bombay-Baroda Company, which already works the Rajputana-Malwa system, have been completed, the North-West Government having ordered the transfer of the line from October 1st.

On the 12th instant Dr. Blindow, of the German manof-war Moewe, at present in Bombay Harbour, died suddenly, it is believed from apoplexy. Some discussion was caused by the commander of the vessel declining to allow an inquest to be held on the body on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

News has been received in Bombay of the grounding of the steamer Akaba in the small strait at Perim on the

11th instant.



Mr. Barbour, the Financial Secretary, leaves Bombay for England on the 15th of October.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. W. Young's confirmation in the appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, vice Dr. W. Duthoit, resigned the service, Mr. J. Steinbelt becomes 2nd grade District Judge, and Mr. H. P. Mulock 3rd grade District Judge.

THERE is no truth in the rumoured abolition of the Director-Generalship of State Railways.

For the week ending the 19th inst., reports from Upper Burma state that Mandalay town is quiet, but the district is somewhat disturbed by Shan dacoits from the hills. In one township the villagers successfully resisted them. In Awa two villages beat back the dacoits.

THE Shewbo, Sagaing, and Yen districts are generally quiet. The lower part of Chindwin is becoming fairly settled. In Nyingyan an expedition has gone against a large gang, which has been harassing the southern part of the district.

In Pagan, Myook, with the villagers and Burmese police, beat off a considerable body of dacoits under Bo Sho, six dacoits being killed, including one chief. The villagers lost four killed.

YEMETHEN is still considerably disturbed.

THE death of the Myingaing Prince, which occurred at a small Shan state, Ywangan, has ended in the general dispersion of his followers. The event also had a marked effect in the pacification of the neighbouring district, Kyouksee, the only district where the Prince had any real influence, the latest accounts from it being that except one small band of dacoits towards the south district, it is generally quiet. No dacoit leader representing the late Prince now holds in strength any part of Kyoukse.

# Hotes of the Week.

THE many friends of Mr. Pedder, the able and popular Revenue Secretary at the India Office, will be glad to hear that he has quite recovered from his late severe illness, and re-assumed his duties.

SIR J. GORST, who was to have accompanied Sir Roper Lethbridge to India, has, we believe, abandoned for the present his intention of visiting the East. Sir Roper leaves England for Bombay on the 22nd inst., we understand, and will make a tour in the three presidencies.

GENERAL satisfaction has been felt amongst all Anglo-Indians that their old friend the P. and O. Company has secured the mail tender for ten years, commencing February, 1888, but they hope that by that time some scientific or other influence may be brought to bear upon steam, and the directors, so as to add a few more knots an hour to even the present rate of speed.

The news that a Commission has been appointed in India to reconsider the question of admission of the Natives to the Civil Service to a larger extent than at present will meet with every approval in this country. But it will be well if certain reformers, who are never tired of speaking or writing upon this subject in the interest especially of "young Bengal," take into their consideration the remark of the *Times* to-day in commenting upon this news.

Any scheme for the admission of Natives to important and responsible administrative positions which depends upon examinations of the ordinary type, testing little or nothing beyond mere receptivity, will certainly end in disaster. The stronger races of India require strong men to rule them, and cannot be long governed.

through mere proficients in book learning. Englishmen generally have the requisite qualities, though examinations do not prove the fact, but the Bengali generally does not possess them, though examinations do not bring out his deficiency. Our responsibility to the Indian peoples is one which in the last resort we cannot delegate by any cunningly contrived machinery. We are in India because we can rule and in virtue of the fact that we do rule. Whatever share we give to Natives in the work of government, English character must make itsfelf everywhere beneficently felt, otherwise the raison d'être of our presence disappears.

Herein lies this gist of the whole matter.

Nervors people at home need not alarm themselves too much about the sensational telegrams which have been coming from India during the past week regarding the rioting and bloodshed between the Mahomedans and Hindus on the occasions of their religious processions meeting at Delhi and elsewhere. Such clashing is always to be apprehended, and the local authorities generally make provision accordingly. The police appear, from the telegram published in the Times to-day, to have been terror-stricken, or perhaps sympathised at heart with the disturbers of the peace, hoping that the side to which their own religious belief lent would get the better in the row; the presence of the military, however, soon restored order, but not until certain fanatics got bayonet wounds. The Mahomedans were, as usual, first to commence the fray. At Delhi, having broken into a Hindu temple and smeared the place with blood, the Hindus revenged themselves by throwing a dead pig into the Jumma-Musjid, which, of course, helped to make matters lively between the contending factions.

Philosophers of the political school to which the great Catherine of Russia belonged might argue that in this division of feeling between the two Native bodies there is one guarantee of the security of our rule in India; we could "divide and govern." But there is another way of regarding the matter. The mild Hindu of Bengal has been encouraged to clamour for the hastening of the day when he shall be left by England to manage his own affairs, and the cry of "India for the Indians" has been raised in England by English agitators who know as much about India as they do about the South Pole. Surely both of these agitating bodies might take a profitable hint from the story of these disturbances. Where would be the Hindu if England left him to arrange for himself with his Mahommedan neighbour? He would not throw a dead pig twice into a Moslem mosque, we imagine.

What is the meaning of the re-arming of Kohat? In 1883 the five twelve-pounder breech-loading guns, which then constituted its chief defence, were removed, for what reason nobody outside of official circles then knew. It was said that heavier ordnance was to be substituted, but this was not done; so now in 1886, when another Russian scare is being prepared, the old guns are to be put back. The Lahore paper says that as a small specimen of our see-saw frontier policy this alternate dismounting and remounting of the same old guns in the same old place is "interesting," but it is to be hoped that the game will not go on as our contemporary fears it will, "until the coming of the Cocqcigrues"—whom some anthropologists aver to be of Russian descent.

The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, the place where Dr. Leitner has for years had his headquarters, and from which he fulminated his thunderbolts in Indian Public Opinion, is very severe regarding the pension which the Government has thought fit to award to the learned doctor. A Professor, like a prophet, would appear to have no honour in his own locality, judging from the following:—"We have announced that Dr. Leitner has on retirement been granted a pension of Rs. 5,000, whereas his period of indifferent service entitled him to Rs. 3,000 only. Mr. Moss, who is also retiring just now, after forty years' admirable service, has been granted the same pension as Dr. Leitner, because that is by strict rule what he is entitled to. Mr. Moss has

been for years drawing Rs. 1,600 as pay at the head of an important branch of the service; what Dr. Leitner has been doing during the same period all the world knows well enough, because that gentleman's light has been of too explosive a character to be hidden easily under a bushel. On at least two occasions the chance of his dismissal from the service have been discussed, without tears, by the public. The rolling-stone, says the proverb, gathers no moss; but the proverb needs amendment. The moss which grows in its place, fulfilling its duty, gathers no rupees; but the stone which throws itself about to the injured of its neighbours is enriched. We would re-commend Dr. Leitner's pension to the notice of the Finance Committee.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says that the Bombay army should feel flattered by the compliment paid to it of having to do more than its fair share of work. It appears that the only reliefs of Bombay regiments this year are those in connection with Quetta. Three battalions of Native infantry go to Quetta, and three return to India. Thus the garrison of Quetta will still consist of one regiment of Bombay cavalry, three of infantry, besides sappers and miners. Seven Bombay regiments are in Burma. There is, of course, a regiment of Bombay infantry, as usual, in Aden, besides a company of sappers and miners. So that out of the seven cavalry regiments of the Bombay Army two are employed out of the presidency altogether, one in Quetta and one in Burma, and of the twenty-six regiments of Native infantry no fewer than ten are on field or foreign service; that is, six in Burma, three in Quetta, and one in Aden.

Our remarks regarding the apathy said to be shown by the Government of India towards the Volunteer movement in that country have been endorsed by our observant military contemporary, the Broad Arrow, which journal touches also upon another of the petty economies which the cry against Indian military expenditure seems to have inaugurated. "At a time like the present, when there is much anxiety throughout all India on account of rumours of approaching aggression from without, and of discontent and distrust within the borders of our Empire there, it is not satisfactory to read that, from motives of so-called economy, the Government are unable to give to the Volunteer Force the administrative supervision that it requires, and that the said force, numbering now some 15,000 effective men, is being allowed to drift as chance and circumstances direct. Another report of penny wise and pound foolish economy is to the effect that the Government of India contemplates doing away with the money rewards which have for years been granted to officers and soldiers who pass certain examinations in Persian and the Vernaculars. The paltry saving that this would effect would not be compensated by any advantage to the State. It would produce not only discontent but also discouragement of study, and this when the most intimate acquaintance with the Native languages and the Native character are essential to our keeping firm our hold in the East. The cry for reduction of military expenditure in India is no doubt a pressing one, but to starve the Volunteers into inanition, and cut down small allowances of the Regulars, is surely beginning economy at the wrong end."

TENDERS were invited at the Bank of England last Wednesday for India Council bills for 1,500,000 rupees, and 98,800 rupees were allotted, 10,000 rupees being on Bombay, 88,800 rupees on Calcutta. Tenders at 1s.  $5\frac{3}{16}$ d. per rupee and above will receive in full. A special allotment of bills on Calcutta to the amount of 100,000 rupees was subsequently made at 1s.  $\delta_{3}^{7}$  d. per rupee. The amount to be offered on Wednesday next will again be 1,500,000 rupees. An allotment of telegraph transfers to the amount of 500,000 rupees was also made on Bombay, tenders at 1s.  $5\frac{3}{3}$ d. per rupee and above receiving allotments in full. The amount realised by the sale of Bills and telegraphic transfers from April 1st to October 5th was £4,500,071.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Bombay last Monday morning, but, owing to an extraordinary series of blunders on the part of the authorities, the ceremony of welcome turned out a complete failure. The arrangements were originally made on the supposition that the steamer would anchor at daybreak. The local Government omitted the ordinary precaution of consulting the Duke by telegraph, and assumed that he would land at seven o'clock, their programme being founded on this assumption. It subsequently transpired that the steamer would not arrive quite so early as had been originally expected, whereupon the Bombay so early as had been originally expected, whereupon the Bombay authorities jumped to the conclusion that the Royal party would remain on board till the evening, and proceeded to alter their programme accordingly. The Duke and Duchess, however, landed almost immediately on their arrival, at about ten o'clock, and were received hy a hurriedly assembled deputation of officials and of the citizens of Bombay. An address of welcome was presented by healf of the corporation, and the party than drove to the on behalf of the corporation, and the party then drove to the Government House. On the following day they proceeded to Poonah, where they now remain as guests of the Governor. They will start thence on Wednesday, going vid Allahabad to Rawul Pindi. It is stated that they will visit the Viceroy at Simla in the course of this month.

The news that Sir C. Aitchison, on the expiration of his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will succeed Sir The news that Sir C. Aitchison, on the expiration of his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will succeed Sir S. Bayley in the Supreme Council has been received with some surprise. As a general rule the membership of Council is looked upon as a stepping-stone to a Lieutenant-Governorship, and the instances are few of an official reverting from the latter to the former position. The principle, however, of making a seat in Council the end to an Indian official's career would seem a good one, as tending to strengthen that body and make it more independent. As regards this particular case, there can be no doubt that Sir U. Aitchison will be more appropriately placed as a member of Council than as head of a province. Although a man of undoubted ability and the highest integrity, he has failed to make himself popular in the Punjab, and his administration of that province can hardly be called a success. The cause of his comparative failure is well described by an Indian newspaper, which says that he is constitutionally unfitted to grasp the political paradox which lies at the threshold of Indian administration, namely, that the thing which is theoretically right is in practice often dangerous and wrong. As a Member of Council there will be less risk of his being led astray by ideas in advance of the times, while his great experience and knowledge of affairs will be most useful to the country.

A news agency telegram from London states that Sir L. Griffin is to succeed Sir C. Aitchison in the Punjab. Nothing was known of this at Simla un to vesterday, and it seems strange that the

is to succeed Sir C. Aitchison in the Punjab. Nothing was known of this at Simla up to yesterday, and it seems strange that the news, if true, was not communicated officially to the Viceroy before it was made public. So far as is known in India, all that can be said is that this appointment is very probable, although a week ago Sir C. Bernard was considered to have a better chance. The announcement that Sir A. Lyall's term of office in the North-West Provinces has been extended for six months has been expected for the contract time as it was received without supprise.

West Provinces has been extended for six months has been expected for some time, so it was received without surprise.

A meeting of the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India was held at Simla on Wednesday, Lady Dufferin presiding. Mr. Ilbert opened the proceedings by describing the work done. He said that the reports received from the various provinces were highly satisfactory. The main object now was to establish the association on a permanent footing, for which purpose further funds were required. This movement was, he said, a message of love and sympathy from the women of England to their sisters in India. Sir A. Colvin made a statement regarding the financial prospects of the association. The estimate for next year's work showed a surplus, but before the financial condition of the undertaking could be called thoroughly satisfactory, it required a lakh and a quarter more capital. Sir C. Aitchison

condition the undertaining could be called thoroughly satisfactory, it required a lakh and a-quarter more capital. Sir C. Alichison gave an account of the work done in the Punjab. He said that the province was not rich. The few wealthy men had given what they could, and the movement was spreading among other classes. Sir Lepel Griffin spoke of the interest shown by the Princes of Central India, and suggested that the Queen's jubilee next year might be appropriately commemorated in connection with this

A telegram received from Madras yesterday states that the floods in the Godavery district have occasioned a fatal affray. Some villagers were attempting to cut the embankment, which act, while letting off the water from their lands, would have flooded other villages. They were attacked by the people of those other villages, and a fight took place, in which nearly 100 persons

The estimate of the season's indigo crop now published puts the total outturn at 130,000 maunds, against 108,692, which was

the actual outturn last year. The Bengal crop is slightly lurger than the estimate made at the beginning of the season, owing to the increased production in Bhagulpore; but the crop in Behar is very short, owing to rain and floods. The North-West Provinces are likely to show a better result than was originally expected.

From the 15th inst. the mails for Quetta will go by the new Bolan Railway, instead of by mounted messengers, as heretofore.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 10.
The last week has been marked by a recurrence of those outbursts of religious fanaticism which from time to time show that, notwithstanding all we hear about the growth of feelings of union notwithstanding all we hear about the growth of feelings of union among the Natives, the animosity between the Hindoos and Mahomedans is, perhaps, as deep and bitter as it was a century ago, and justifies the anxiety felt by district officers whenever festivals of the two sects occur simultaneously. This year it happened that the Ramlila festival, held in high honour by the up-country Hindoos, coincided in time with the Mahomedan's Mohurrum. The result was that serious riots broke out at Etawah, in the North-West Provinces, and Delhi.

At the former place each party intended to have a religious

At the former place each party intended to have a religious procession on the same day. Mr. Hoey, the district magistrate, made what appeared to have been proper arrangements, and issued orders fixing the time and limits for the respective processions. The Mahomedans seem to have been the aggressors. They assembled in large numbers near the city police-station, and when the magistrate came up to ascertain their intentions several fanatics armed with sticks made a rush at him and compelled fanatics armed with sticks made a rush at him and compelled him to take refuge in the police-station. Mr. Hoey sent for an influential Mahomedan, an honorary magistrate, and asked him to remonstrate with his co-religionists. His remonstrances proving vain, the policemen were ordered to load, and a small body of mounted police was brought up. Then came one of the worst features in the whole affair. Extraordinary cowardice was shown by the police. The mounted men refused to advance against the mob, and the main body disobeyed the order to fire. The rioters were for a time masters of the situation, and a sanguinary affray seemed imminent, as the Hindoos, furious at the guinary affray seemed imminent, as the Hindoos, furious at the detention of their procession, sent word to the magistrate that they were 2,000 strong, and were prepared to attack the Mahomedans.

The danger was averted by the presence of mind of the stationmaster, who informed the magistrate that a train was expected which was conveying a portion of the King's (Liverpool Regiment) to Calcutta en route for Burma. The magistrate authorised the to Calcutta en route for Burma. The magistrate authorised the detention of the troops, and when the train came in a detachment 100 strong, under Captain Vesey, of the 8th Hussars, marched to the scene of the riot. Captain Vesey directed his men not to load, but to try the effect of a bayonet charge. The rioters, although again warned, continued to attack the troops with sticks and stones from the tops of the houses, while several fanatics threw themselves on the bayonets. Eventually the streets were cleared order was restored and the troops proceeded. streets were cleared, order was restored, and the troops proceeded on their journey. One hundred and fifty of the rioters were arrested, some of whom have since been released, but the majority are swaiting trial. Captain Vesey and some of the soldiers had narrow escapes. The number of the casualties among the rioters has not been accurately ascertained, but the encounter was apparently a small affair. It would unquestionably have been most serious but for the fortunate accident of the passing of a trooptrain, as no European soldiers are stationed nearer than Agra, some hours distant.

The riot at Delhi commenced on Tuesday evening, the Mahomedans being again the aggressors. Several men armed with clubs started in a small procession, against orders, and, in spite of the remonstrances of the police, took the routo reserved for the Hindoo pro-cession. Mr. Smyth, Deputy-Commissioner, tried to induce them to cession. Mr. Smyth, Deputy-Commissioner, tried to induce them to move off, whereupon they attacked him. Mr. Hatchell, superintendent of police, received a sword cut on the head, and Mr. Davis, assistant superintendent, was injured by a stone. The Deputy-Commissioner was also roughly used. The police displayed the same cowardice as at Etawah, and their European officers were obliged to retreat. Luckily the Hindcos behaved well, and, in compliance with Mr. Smyth's request, turned their procession by another route, thus averting a collision. Two companies of European and the same number of Native troops were called out. The rioters showed less determination than those at Etawah for The rioters showed less determination than those at Etawah, for they dispersed on the arrival of the soldiers. The streets were patrolled all night, and the guards at the Treasury and the Bank of Bengal were strengthened. Over ninety arrests were made. According to the latest news there had been no recurrence of the riots, but the attitude of the Mahomedans was described as ominous. The influential members of that sect appear to be doing their best to preserve order. The facts that a Mahomedan lad was found murdered in the Queen's Gardens and that a dead pig was thrown into the Jumma Musjid show that the Hindoos are

prepared to retaliate, but as both festivals are now over it may be hoped that no further breaches of the peace will occur.

A resolution published in the Official Gazette summarises the result of a long correspondence between the facility of the Sacrata of State of the central the Sacrata of and the Secretary of State on the subject of the admission of Natives to the Civil Service. It states that the question will be reopened and carefully considered by a Commission to be

appointed in India. The inquiry will cover not only the admission of Natives to the covenanted Civil Service, but also to all branches of the Civil administration. The Commission will all branches of the Civil administration. The Commission williconsist of fifteen members, Sir C. Aitchison presiding. The Locali Governments are invited to submit the names of three qualified officers, from whom one for each Presidency will be selected to serve on the Commission. The whole question regarding the desirability of holding examinations in England for Natives of India, and the best means of obtaining fit Native candidates for all branches of the public service, will be examined by the Commission. mission.

The travelling portion of the Finance Committee leaves Madras to-day for Calcutta, en route for Darjeeling, where it will confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The entire committee will reassemble at Calcutta early in November and proceed to prepare its report, which it is hoped will be ready before the Viceroy's arrival in December.

It is stated that, the Viceroy having expressed a wish to visit Pondicherry, the Governor has sent him a cordial invitation, of which Lord Dufferin will avail himself during his winter tour in Southern India.

Chowba Singh, the claimant to the throne of Manipore, who suffered defeat and fied some months ago, has returned with a following of 400 men, partly armed, and is now marching on Manipore. The British frontier police have left Silchar in pursuit of him.

### BURMA.

RANGOON, OCT. 3.

The detachment under Major Meacham which has been sur-rounded for some time past at Thabyabin by Boshway's force was relieved on the 28th of September by a force of 120 of the South Wales Borderers, commanded by Captain Aldworth. The relieving

Wales Borderers, commanded by Captain Aldworth. The relieving force was not opposed on its march.

Major Meacham's force was found in a terrible condition. Out of 50 of the South Wales Borderers 17 had died of fever and 32 were sick and disabled, only one man remaining fit for duty. A company of the 16th Bengal Infintry, which formed the remainder of the force at Thabyabia, had also suffered from fever, two Sepoys having died and a number being disabled. No casualties

had occurred among the officers.

No news has yet been received of the column under Colonel
Winslow which is marching from Minhla to Thabyabin.

OCT. 5.

It has been decided to abandon the post at Myotheit held by Major Meacham's force. The sick are being removed to Minhla. During the advance through the jungle the relieving force passed several crucified bodies, some of them those of messengers sent by Major Meacham for assistance. Major Meacham and all the officers at Myotheit, except Lieutenant Williams of the 26th Madras Infantry, were prostrated by fever. Local reports state that Major Meacham's force was sent out very inadequately equipped. The delay that occurred in releaving this officer is much commented on, his dangerous position having been known for some time.

known for some time, Colonel Winsloc's column from Minhla reached Myotheit on the 3rd inst., taking six days to march 30 miles. The relieving force under Captain Aldworth marched from Taingdar to Myotheit, 20 miles, in 12 hours.

Nearly all the reinforcements from India have arrived.

The trade with China via Bhamo is improving. Crop prospects in Upper Burma are more promising. Owing to Mr. Burgess's judicious measures, the condition of affairs in Mandalay is steadily improving.

The Rangoon Gazette publishes letters from two correspondents, describing the condition of the country between Tounghoo and Yemethen, and in the Sittang valley district, which parts are very seriously disturbed. Buda Raza, an insurgent leader is ravaging a large district, capturing police posts, and interrupting all traffic on the Sittang. Owing to the numerous requisitions for transport and forced labour the inhabitants in large numbers

are joining the insurgents.

The Shan States are reported to be in a state of utter confusion. An expedition will be sent there in November, accompanied by Mr. Pilcher, Commissioner to the Shan States.

According to reports received from Mandalay, the town is very unhealthy owing to the inundation. The people are orderly. There is a marked improvement in the criminal courts at Mandalay. The cases are now carefully investigated, and the prisoners are regularly tried.

The Shan insurgents succeeded in burning Khwetnapa on the 8th inst. They were subsequently driven back to the hills by our troops. Our losses amounted to one killed and six wounded.

Our troops. Our losses amounted to one kined and six wounded.

No official report of the engagement has yet been received.

The 2nd Battalion of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment left yesterday for Ningyan, where a considerable force is being concentrated to check Boshway.

General Gordon, commanding in Lower Burma, has established four fortified posts about twelve miles to the north of the old.

News was received yesterday from Colonel Winsloe's column, which was then within twenty-five miles of Minbla.

### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Ocr. 10.

Sir West Ridgeway and his party arrived at Haibah, in the Hindoo Koosh range, 210 miles from Cabul, on September 26.

They intended to march on the 29th for Charikar, where the rendezvous had been fixed for the officers exploring the Hindoo Koosh who were averaged for the officers exploring the Hindoo Koosb, who were expected to rejoin them to-morrow. The members of the party are reported to be well, and in good spirits at the prospect of a return to India. They hoped to reach Cabul about the 13th inst.

# Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

### THE "STANDARD" BONUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The subject of the enclosed extract from the Madras Mail is of so much interest to many of your readers, that I think I need make no apology for asking you to give it place in your columns together with this letter:—

"Sir,—The fall in exchange raises an interesting question with the holders of the older policies of this Company, in which it is provided that the sum assured will be paid in India in rupees or in England at an equivalent of two shillings per rupee. A policy, therefore, for Rs. 10,000, would still be payable in England as £1,000, if the representative of the life assured wished payment to be made there. In more recent policies the Company have altered the clause, providing for settlement, making themselves liable only for a rupee payment, and of course those accepting such policies can have no claim, I presume, beyond the rupee amount stated in the policy. An unsatisfactory feature, however, I think, in the Company's recent actions is the change in dealing with their bonus additions. In connection with old policies these were formerly stated in sterling, and of course, in accordance with the provision for settlement of the principal sum assured, they would fall to be added to the par value thereof. Now the bonuses are stated in rupees, as well as the surrender values. Although the terms of the old policy are very clear I believe the Company do terms of the old policy are very clear I believe the Company do not recognize their liability to pay in sterling at par, and this change in the bonus additions from sterling to rupees is no doubt connected with the question. As there are no doubt a goodly number of old policy-holders in this Presidency, I shall be glad if this clicits their views on the subject

if this elicits their views on the subject.
"20th August, 1886." "GRAPHIC." I, myself, am a policy-holder of near thirty years' standing in the "Standard" (formerly "Colonial") Company, and I will give a brief summary of the Company in my case.

The amount I am assured for stands in the original policy in

Dees. The entry in the policy, as concerns the question raised. "Graphic," is as follows:

by "Graphic," is as ionows.

"The said sum of Rupees.— -to be paid at the Office of the said Company in Madras from which this policy has been issued, or at the Office of the said Company in London, in sterling money, at the rate of two shillings per Company's Rupee.

I have carefully preserved the punctuation of the above

Surely the Company are bound to pay the amount, also bonuses, on my decease, in accordance with the above, at par, in sterling money, in London, I having finally quitted India some years ago?

As regards Bonuses; up to, and inclusive of the bonus issued on 15th November, 1875, the Certificates are made out in sterling money, containing likewise entries of the original sum assured, in sterling at the abilities of the original sum assured, in sterling, at two shillings per Rupee.

In the bonus Certificate of 15th November, 1880, Rupces are throughout substituted for sterling, in both the original sum assured, also (and at the rate of one Rupee for every two Shillings), in the bonuses previously declared, and in the bonus declared on that date.

I can hardly believe that "Graphic" is correct in saying that "the Company do not recognise their liability to pay in sterling at par" on policies falling to be paid in London; and I hope that some one of your subscribers may be able to give information on the subject. I enclose my card.

October 4th 1886

October 4th, 1886.

### GOLD.

### TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-With reference to Mr. H. G. Keene's letter published in your paper of the 1st inst., that gentleman appears to have over-looked the effect of war in reducing the price of gold. War not only induces the possessors of gold to lend it, but causes gold hoards to be transferred from peaceable men into the hands of plunderers.

If Russia should succeed in plundering India, she might throw into circulation the £150,000,000 of gold which Mr. Keens believes to be there either in hoards or jewellery.

In B.C. 357 when the Temple of Delphi was pillaged, more than 10,000 talents of gold (say £35,000,000) were throw into circulation.

When Julius Casar returned from France, and crossed the Rubicon, he brought so much plundered gold into Italy that the ratio of gold to silver, which had been as high as 1 to 17, fell to

The plundering by Tamerlane in A.D. 1398, and by Nadir Shah in A.D. 1739, doubtless caused much gold to see the light. In the Mutiny of 1857 Brazier's Ferozepore Regiment obtained

so much gold that each private soldier was adorned with a pair of large golden earrings, which, with their red coats, gained for them the name of golden birds.—Your obedient servant, T. October 4th.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN COTTON IMPORT DUTIES QUESTION. (Madras Mail.)

Lord Harris, as Under Secretary of State for War, is, to a great extent, free to express in public his individual opinion of what financial policy it may conceivably be expedient to adopt for the benefit of the Indian revenue, but as he was very lately Under Secretary of State for India, peculiar importance was evidently attached to his suggestion at Manchester that the import duties on cotton goods may have to be reimposed. He has distinguished himself by his coolness and courage in the cricket field, and it must be admitted that he displayed those characteristics when propounding what would be locally thought a horrible heresy to a Manchester audience. Sir John Gorst, as his successor in the India Office, promptly stated in the House of Commons that neither the Home nor the Indian Government meditates the reimposition of duties on Manchester goods. He could not go farther and say that Lord Dufferin would scorn to accept the million or so of additional revenue that would accrue from the adoption of Lord Harris's suggestion. It is exceedingly probable that the unsoundness which Lancashire men will have seen in Lord Harris is not confined to that member of the present Government. The duties were notoriously sacrificed, partly by Mr. Gladstone, and partly by Lord Salisbury, in view to conciliating the Lancashire Cerberus; and, having once been repealed, the theory is that their reimposition is impossible. But stranger things have happened in the eventful history of the world. Lancashire is concerned firstly for her own trade; but on cotton goods may have to be reimposed. He has distinguished stranger things have happened in the eventful history of the world. Lancashire is concerned firstly for her own trade; but she is also greatly concerned in the solvency of India; and she may yet be taught to see, that as there is no other way of taxing India in a safe way, it may be worth while to reconsider the question of the duties. The present Premier, like his immediate predecessor, is committed to some very plausible theories in defence of what was an act of great injustice to India. It would not be agreeable to him to have his words brought up in judgment against him, should he show an intention of coming round to the against him, should he show an intention of coming round to the common-sense view of Lord Harrick and crowds of other men. But India's necessity is so extreme that it furnishes Lord Salisbury with an opportunity of repairing the mischief done to India for electioneering purposes. Lord Salisbury is well-known to be anything but a true believer in free trade. He has not, in so many words, allied himself to "fair trade"; but what he has said has been sufficient to show which way his inclinations tend. Lancashire opinion cannot be flouted with impunity by any Premier; but even Lancashire may yet come round to the idea that free-trade principles were applied in a short-sighted manner to dumb India.

### THE MARRIAGE OF SUBALTERNS.

(Times of India.)

General Bou'anger is going to introduce a regulation into the French Army, forbidding subalterns to marry, or, at any rate, he is going to make matrimony as difficult for them as possible. Now here in India we are undoubtedly suffering from the same alarming tendency of the subaltern to marry. Nothing seems able to deter him. He cares nothing that the rupee is worth little more than a shilling. He will get some good appointment, and give the object of his affections every luxury to which she has been accustomed at home. If the subaltern falls in love while he is still in a British regiment, he offers to give every proof of the sincerity of his affection. He will leave the gallant Billingsgate Rangers with all their famous historical associations, and will join the Staff Corps. Yes, he is actually prepared to join a black regiment, and serve with sepoys, if, by this heroic act, the parents of his beloved will but consent to their union. And, being generally taken at his word, he bids a tender adieu to his British General Boulanger is going to introduce a regulation into the generally taken at his word, he bids a tender adieu to his British comrades, and, with a strong feeling that is sacrificing everything for love, he joins a Native regiment, engages a Munshi, and painfully explores the beauties of the Bagh-o-Bahar. He finds his life rather a dull one, but bears up gallantly for the sake of



At mess his only companions are the Major of the his love. regiment, who has about as much romance in him as a barn door; and the Scotch doctor who is cuts with the Major, and will not speak to him even at mess. One evening at mess, our subaltern bursting with his secret, and finding himself dining tête-à-tête with the Major, confides his hopes and tears to that gallant officer, with the Major, confides his hopes and tears to that gainst officer, whose only resporse to this confidence consists in sundry uncomplimentary allusions to the married state in general, and to the particular folly of subalterns who marry. If he is really bent on committing such a piece of folly, the Major strongly advises him to enter the Commissariat Department as soon as possible, since a married subaltern in a regiment is a fish out of water. But nothing daunted, our subaltern sticks to his Munshi, and passes in Hindustani, finally entering the S aff Corps and the married state at the same time. It is surprising how very often entrance to the Staff Corps is only the prelude to marriage. Two and even three married subalterns in a regiment is quite a common allowance, and the mess suffers accordingly. A regiment of married officers cannot afford to be hospitable, and the credit of the corps suffers proportionately. We do not see that any steps can be taken to check the British subaltern in his headlong career of matrimony, but it will be worth while watching the action of General Boulanger in the matter to see if anything can be done in India. The light-heated British subaltern, who marries at two-and-twenty, is a middle-aged man with the cares of a family on him at two-and-thirty, and his zeal for the Service is necessarily damped by the necessity of trying to make both ends meet, and to live with some sort of regard for keeping up appearances.

### SIR GRANT DUFF. (Madras Times.)

How comes it that the Madras Government has so grievously blundered, and so perversely—we may say stupidly—doue wrong in this Sullivan case from beginning to end? In a great measure it is due to the seclusion and inaccessibility of the Governor, whereby he sees only the few who are specially admitted to him, and receives only information formally and officially laid before him. If he met the gentlemen in the Presidency, as other Governors before him used to meet them, he could not help hearing and seeing and knowing something of what everybody see and hears and knows and talks about. Indeed, in a personal interview even a practised deceiver not seldom betrays by a tone, a look, a phrase, or an inadvertent speech, what it is to the interest of his game to conceal. And this is especially the case when he is off his guard, when under the notion that he is in favour or successful. But Mr. Grant Duff cuts himself off from the ordinary avenues of information; and has to take only what is put before him as it is allowed to reach him. And he is naturally most in such sympathy as he is capable of, with those nearest to him, and is most affected by what from or through them tirst and oftenest reaches him. He thinks he will be just by abstracting himself from personal contact with mon. With some he must be in contact; and he has proved that he is exceedingly susceptible to the influence of such exceptional contact. Contact with a larger number of persons would prevent his being misled by a few, or feeling contact so much.

### SIR GRANT DUFF'S SUCCESSOR. (Madras Mail.)

It is not a violent supposition that the Duke of Buckingham is in no small measure responsible for the choice that Lord Salisbury has made of a successor to Sir M. E. Grant Duff. The World remarks that "the most hostile critic of Her Majesty's Government can find nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. Robert Bourke as Governor of Madras. Intellectually keen, and socially popular, with official experience, and the best of recommendations as the brother of the late Lord Mayo, Mr. Bourke will be received with open arms by the Presidency which he is to govern." This is borne out by the copious extracts from he is to govern." This is borne out by the copious extracts from London papers of all ways of political thinking which we have published. Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Buckingham are old allies. Educated alike at Eton and Christ Church, they were members of Lord Derby's third, and Lord Beaconsfield's first Cabinets; they occupy the same crimson bench in the House of Lords; and, last year, the former conferred on the latter the coveted position of Chairman of Committees in that distinguished assembly. It would necessirily be agreeable to one who thoroughly identified himself with Madras from 1875 to 1850, to be instrumental in conferring on Madras the advantage of a ruler endowed with the characteristics that are attributed to Mr. Bourke. Mindful of his age, that gentleman is known to have taken time to consider whether or no he would accept the appointment; and it is probable that he was moved to decide in the efficient way by the companying the limit of the following his transfer with the companying the limit of the following his transfer with the companying the limit of the following his transfer with the companying the limit of the following his transfer with the context of the limit of the following his transfer with the context of the limit of the following his transfer with the context of the limit of the the affirmative by the communication to him by the Duke of his pleasant recollections of this Presidency and its people. No one in any quarter has said that Mr. Bourke is a man of extraordinary genius; but it is universally admitted that he is blessed with ood common sense, that he is an excellent man of business, and that his manners are peculiarly engaging. In these respects he would seem to resemble Mr. Adam, as well as Lord Mayo. If,

then, the Duke of Buckingham has assisted in securing Mr. Bourke for Madras, he has rendered no small additional service to the thirty millions of his fellow-being, whose ruler he himself

### EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(Englishman.)

Higher education in Bengal does not seem a success if we are to judge by visible results; and if we had to describe it in a phrase we should say it was essentially breadth without depth. But we would rather describe most of it as no education at all, for the Bengali's mind has neither been led to think nor has it been endowed with useful knowledge. Throughout the whole province numbers are to be found just able to speak English, and some fit to be clerks, but the educated man is the greatest rarity. Public and private offices are crowded with these uneducated men; and in each district there are three or four schools turning them out as fast as they can. When the circumstances of this education are considered, it is no wonder that the ordinary Bengali Babu has become something grotesque and nondescript. By being taught the English grammar and by the use of a few text-books he is introduced to the richest language and the most complicated civilisation in the world. Tied down by a low material civilisation, he lives amid surroundings little better than those of a common cultivator. What he has learned does nothing to raise him in the scale of civilisation. He has none of that knowledge that is power; and, civilisation. He has none of that knowledge that is power; and, except that he can write and converse in a foreign tongue, he is as helpless as he was before. In one sense, he is more helpless; for before his ideas and surroundings were in congruity, and he was part of a settled order. He is now merely a member of class which has no organatic life, and does not seem able to develop any. He has ceased to believe Hinduism, and consequently has no religion. In fact, he has become a mere parasite of English civilination with no separate life, and with no power of individual growth. of individual growth.

of individual growth.

Let no one say that we are opposed to English education for Natives. What we are opposed to is a system of no education—a system of unsettling the minds of the young, of casting them on the world without any guide, moral or intellectual. And all this is done strictly under State patronage. If the Bengali upper classes have really made it their ideal to acquire something of English, and consider that to be education, they must be left to the stern logic of facts to undeceive them, but let not the State be a partner in their folly. The present policy of giving the bulk of the middle class a slipshod English education owed its rise to the desire to procure clerks and other public servants. The rise to the desire to procure clerks and other public servants. The bad economic and moral effects that have followed were not then anticipated. But the State's primary object has been only par-tially fulfilled. Each public office is now manned by a crowd of tially fulfilled. Each public office is now manned by a crowd of these English-speaking, uneducated men. They are well paid, considering their qualifications and the market supply, but for their responsibility their pay is insufficient. Corruption and fraud are consequently rife among them, and most of the great public departments are not managed as they should be. We have not yet seen the report of the Salaries' Commission, and we do not know what recommendations they have made to improve the status of the clerks and the work of the public offices, but we fear there cannot be much improvement till the men employed are of better education, and we do not know how these are to be obtained till there is some change in middle class schools Government should immediately cease to encourage schools which are merely forcing houses for the production of such men as we have described.

### OPIUM IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette).

All the outcry which is occasionally raised, about the wickedness of selling opium to the Burmese, seems to us to proceed from the same mistaken notion as to what can be done by Government in the way of forcing people to be good, by keeping all temptation out of their way. In our opinion it is mere folly to get on moral stilts and say that Government should not derive revenue from so unholy a source as opium or fiery liquors. Opium eating and smoking, like drunkenness, can only be put down by raising the people generally to the mental and moral level at which such pleasures cease to attract. A couple of generations ago in Great pleasures cease to attract. A couple of generations ago in Great Britain the present attitude of mind of the upper and middle classes in regard to drunkenness was attained to by only a few exceptional individuals. Our grandfathers looked on getting "as drunk as a lord" as a necessary part of conviviality, and they would have been quite unable to understand our looking on drunkenness as a sign of defective social breading. In India we drunkenness as a sign of defective social breeding. In India we may trust to the same sort of revolution taking place in regard to the demoralising drugs now used as the people advance in intelligence and true civilisation. Meantime it is useless to try and forcibly prevent any indulgence in such drugs. Depraved people, bent on getting opium or liquor, will find some way of eluding any restrictions the law may impose.

An instance of the utter futility of expecting to check the consumption of opium by electing the color than it gives in the

consumption of opium by closing the opium shop is given in the Report on the Excise Department of Lower Burma for the year

1885-86. Mr. Coplestone tells us that when he was in Akyab he saw two men engaged in selling morphia pills. One of these men was a Mahomedan with a little medical knowledge, and on being questioned, he said that, while the opium shop at Akyab was closed, he had sometimes as many as 500 customers a day for his pills. This man must have had the germs of a successful quack doctor in him, for his pills were alleged to wean the persons who took them from any desire for opium. If the people of India read newspapers, and if this man had advertised extensively, he might have made a fortune as the late Mr. Holloway did. As it was, he no doubt reaped a golden harvest from the closing of the opium shop.

### BENGAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICERCY has been pleased to ask the British Indian Association to re-elect the Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerjee as their representative in the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

THE total exports of tea from Calcutta during the season amount to no less than 19,246,486 lbs., as against 19,102,752 lbs. at the same date in 1885, and 16,890,530 lbs. in 1884. In August, the exports to Great Britain were 8,714,531 lbs., while the trade with America showed a large increase. The Ceylon trade is also making rapid progress, the exports up to the 26th ult. being nearly double those of last year.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, the adventurous American bicyclist who has travelled across Europe and Persia, and was turned back from Afghanistan, was lately in Calcutta when he proposed to resume his journey round the world. Mr. Stevens was entertained at dinner by the members of the Dalhousie Bycling and Athletic Clubs. Mr. Stevens, in responding to the toast of his health, announced that from Calcutta he intended going to Canton. His original idea was to go to Burma, but he was afraid that an attempt in that direction, the country being at present disturbed, would meet with serious difficulties. From Canton he contemplated going to Shanghai, and thence to Japan and Yokohama.

WITH a change in the Lieutenant-Governorship impending, it is hardly to be expected, the Englishman remarks, that the Bengal Government will make any very sweeping recommendation with regard to the Hills question. It is probable, however, that in future two Secretaries and two Under-Secretaries on the Civil side, and the whole of the Public Works Secretariat, will remain in Calcutta, and that two Secretaries and one Under-Secretary will accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to Darjeeling. Heads of Departments may be allowed to go to Darjeeling till the rains, and again in September. The expenditure on the latter score would be trifling, as the heads of departments would take very small establishments. The arrangement, of course, is as yet quite undecided, but it may be hoped that, independent of any recommendations that may be made by the present Government, the future Lieutenant-Governor will take a prompt initiative in mitigating the evils of the present system, so far as Bengal is concerned.

### MADRAS

'The ladies of Madras presented Lady Grant Duff, prior to her departure to England, with a souvenir in the shape of an address which has been designed by the School of Arts. The address is to be followed by a beautiful carved ebony cabinet costing about Rs. 1,500, which is being executed at the same institution

Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Lady Grant Duff embarked on Tuesday on the P. and O. steamer Pekin. Lady Grant Duff will proceed in the Pekin to London; but Sir M. E. Grant Duff will disembark at Colombo, and, after paying a short visit to H.E. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., he will cross to Tuticorin, and return to Madras by way of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore. His Excellency proposes to remain in Madrid until the first week in December, when his successor, the Right Hon. R. Bourke, accompanied by Lady Susan Bourke, C.I., are expected to arrive. The Madras Mail in the course of a farowell notice of Lady Grant Duff remarks that she "will be remembered with the grateful respect as one who, in the God-fearing spirit of Henry Lawrence, tried to do her duty for its own sake, and succeeded in placing the whole community under great obligations. She has unconsciously realised the ideal of what the wife of a Governor, or Viceroy, in this land should be; and she has done so, not so much because she is blessed with more than average intelligence, but because she has acted up to her own precept, that a true lady should be 'a woman specially circumspect in her conduct, especially forbearing towards others, specially gentle and controlled in temper, specially kind in manner.' It is because she has consistently reflected the chief characteristics of her Royal Mistress that Lady Grant Duff has achieved a success which will be long and gratefully remembered in Madras."

### BOMBAY.

An extraordinary and almost incredible story reaches the Deccan Times from Hanamcondah. A man was the other day ordered to be released who had been sixteen years in jail and in

fetters pending trial. As nothing could be proved against him, it has at last occurred to the District authorities that he might be set at liberty.

It is said to be probable that the instalment of two lakes of rupees due to Sultan Nawaz Jung under the terms of the settlement made by the Nawab Salar Jung in May last year, will shortly be paid to him. Rumour has it that his Highness is tired of waiting until the Council of State has concluded its consideration of the settlement, and means to sanction the payment without further delay.

THERE will be great festivities in Hyderabad on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy. The decorations and illuminations will be on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. But why should it be considered necessary to go all the way to Vienna for a number of triumphal arches for the Viceroy to pass under? When Hyderabad can produce a screen of sufficient artistic merit to be one of the most attractive features of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, it is surely not necessary to go so far a-field for a few triumphal arches which are intended to answer a temporary purpose only.

The first official report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—"The forecast refers to the early districts of the Deccan only. Khandesh: Area roughly estimated at 1,000,000 acres, that is, 300,000 acres more than last year, and 225,000 more than last seven years' average. Sowings early and unusually good season expected. Ahmednagar: Area about 50,000 acres, and Sholapur about 25,000 acres. In both districts area considerably above last year, and in Ahmednagar above average. Incomplete figures for Nasick, Poona, and Satara where, as in Khandesh, season is favourable, crop healthy, and prospects good."

prospects good."

THERE is strong reason for believing that the man Johnston, who recently arrived at Hyderabad, and who gave out that he was an Irishman, but was captured in childhood by the Afghans, is identical with a suspicious character who has for the last few years been conspicuous in the North of India. His real name appears to be Kurban Ali. He served as a Khalasi in the Kandahar Field Force in 1880. On discharge he took service for some time under an officer of the Royal Engineers, and was next heard of as trying to enlist as a soldier in the Suffolk Regiment at Delhi, giving out that during his infancy he was kidnapped by Khyberees, and sold to one Akbar Khan of Ghazni, and that he was found by General Roberts, who brought him to Quotta. The story of his having been kidnapped is not believed.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE Bonerwals, finding no serious notice taken of their last raid, have gone off to prepare to reap their crops, so the frontier is quiet for the time being.

The Civil and Military Gazette says:—We are sorry to be receiving just now, from different parts of this province (the Punjab), a large number of complaints by Hindoos against Mahomedans. Here, for instance, is one from Umballa: —"Umballa city, Bawandawadshi fair (annual Thakoor Pooja) stopped; Manommedans allowed to start a new fair in spite; market closed since nine days; great inconvenience prevails; several telegrams sent to Government of India and Punjab." Such of the complaints as we have investiga ted have proved, as a rule, either groundless or largely exaggerated, but their very numbers show that, for the moment, the teelings of Mahomedans and Hindoos against each other are most foolishly sensitive.

A curious story of melodramatic revenge reaches the Pioneer from a village not far from Mirzapur. One Sakhawat, the agent of a local Mahomedan landholder, while on his rounds one day last month, was suddenly surrounded by a dozen or so of Brahmins, who firmly, and by no means politely, conducted him, pony and all, to their own village. There they pulled him off his pony and, after some preliminary beating and beardpulling, a Pasi was brought up with a bleeding piece of pig's ear, and the savoury morsel was forced into the karinda's mouth. Next, a Musahar, about the lowest description of rat-eating humanity available, was made to spit in his face. After that some of the ringleaders' womenfolk blackened his face with soot; and finally he was ridden out of the village on the dhobi's donkey and let loose in a very damaged condition near Jauppore border. The assailants are, of course, in jail, for the times are not in accord with dramatic revenge. But the karinda will probably confine himself strictly to business in future, and let the female portion of the tenantry alone.

It is highly probable, the *Pioneer* says, that all the lieutenant-colonels of the old Indian Engineers, of five years' service and upwards, will shortly be placed on a supernumerary list, remaining, however, in active employ, and promotions being made in their room. This will give a much desired fillip to promotion among the majors of the corps, which now lags far behind that of the rest of the army, the senior major of the old Bengal cadr having nearly thirty years' service.

#### BOOKS. NOTICES OF

"THE MAKING OF THE IRISH NATION."-" NORAH MORIARTY."

"Whigs and Tories fog everything and fetter everything because they do not know and cannot conceive that a true, real, complete nation is, and must be, a better and truer ally than an incomplete and faulty one. There is no future for their politics because there is no truth, largeness, or depth in their conceptions either of manhood, the only political force, or of nationhood, the only political royalty." Such is the spirit in which Mr. Partridge approaches the most difficult, the most heartrending, the most embarrassing problem which has ever presented itself for solution in the history of this nation. Nor will it occasion surprise in these circumstances to read that Pitt was a "false statespriss in these circumstances to read that Pitt was a "false statesman," whose efforts to found "immorality upon weakness"... shook "Hell with laughter," and, per contra, that Gladstone is the man of destiny and of the epoch" who alone is able to "translate into politics the hieroglyphics of God"—who alone—it is inferred, not stated—is capable of leading the attack on the House of Lords with its "shricking marquises" and on the Commons, which two chambers combined form "counterfeit presentments of senates conservative of wrong." And what has Mr. Partridge to tell us? Starting from "the mists of antiquity," he endesyous to prove that the frish were originally a cultivated he endeavours to prove that the Irish were originally a cultivated nation, and that in the early ages of mankind, amidst the general overthrow of Europe, Erin was the cradle of learning and the nursery of thought. Possessing, too, a Parliament of her own, she was prosperous, contented, and intellectual. Be it so. But in that case there must have been a sad falling off, for in 1155 Henry II. sought and obtained permission of Pope Hadrian IV. to enter Ireland in order "to enlarge the bounds of the church, to enter ireland in order "to enlarge the bounds of the church, to restrain the progress of vices, to correct the manners of the people, to plant virtue among them, and to increase the Christian religion." Three centuries elapsed, and it needed "a faithful man of good name and fame" . . . "in English apparell" to stand voucher for any Celt who wanted to keep his head safe on his shoulders, instead of at the tip of a spear or the Charle of his shoulders, instead of at the tip of a spear or the Castle of Trim. But why harrow feelings with harrowing details? The history of Ireland is written in blood—it is undeniable. It needs not the skill of an advocate or the bias of a partizan to prove what all admit. Mr. Partridge in this portion of his work is beating the air. However, Ireland still kept her Parliament, and in 1783, says our Separatist author, "the political situation of Ireland underwent a total change, and her liberties and indepen-dence appeared finally recovered." And what use did she make of her freedom? Just this: that when it became manifest that the Union was "within the range of practical politics," this loyal, this devoted, this noble-hearted nation calmly invited the French to help them against the English! "An irretrievable error, which had Grattan's utmost opposition; but they had to fight against slavery," is the only explanation vouchsafed by Mr. Partridge. Others might be tempted to describe such conduct as an act of the blackest dye, worthy of the execration of every honest patriot, of every subject of the Queen, whose face can blush at treachery, and redden with shame at pure, unalloyed, indefensible disloyalty.

Then came the Union, upon which Mr. Fitzgerald empties the phials of his wrath. Not a soul escapes his scathing denunciations; and, lastly, the reader is invited to "a feast of reason and flow of soul" at the banquet of Home Rule. But our author carefully draws a veil over all that is disagreeable. No mention is made of the fire of rebellion which has rendered the heaven of civilisation lurid with the flames of murder, rapine, plunder, and crime—no, not a word about all this. It is enough to use the pen in drawing a flattering portrait of the "greatest man now living upon this planet"—aye, great enough to wreck a party, to mar his own reputation—but not great enough to ruin an empire, and cast down in the dust of humiliation the land

which gave him birth, talents, and famo.

Thus much regarding the Irish Question depicted by a Separatist hand. Now let us contemplate the country in all its reality. This we are enabled to do, thanks to Mr. Amor Reade's most interesting and most timely novelette, which is, in reality, a series of sketches of Irish life thrown into the form of a story.

series of sketches of Irish life thrown into the form of a story.

In a quiet and secluded nook in Erin's island dwelt a young thrifty couple, Norah Moriarty and her husband Thade. Hard workers, industrious, and careful, the pair had managed not only to pay their way, but to put by a few pounds against a rainy day. Tenants on the estates of the Earl of Blankshire, an octogenarian, who had passed his life amidst the brooks and brases of the land, which was his pride and his support, they worshipped the hand that nurtured them; and when the noble owner's great nephew, Mr. Fitzgerald, who managed the property, led to the altar a fair maiden of the district, who was happier. led to the altar a tair maiden of the district, who was happier, who more proud, than Mistress Moriarty? But a cloud, no bigger

T. Fisher Unwin.
"Norah Moriarty," by Amos Reade. London: Blackwood and

than a man's hand, was on the horizon of destiny. There was a cry of famine in the land. "Ireland again sat a mendicant by the wayside begging, and into poor Erin's outstretched hands England poured her alms." Money flowed freely—for Britain's philanthropy knows no bounds—but political agitators seized the opportunity to whisper in the wilder tracts that the cause of all Irish woe was the rack-renting of the tenantry. The poisonous slander, magnified and intensified by unprincipled wolves in sheep's clothing, permeated rapidly through the life-blood of the nation, and at length the evil tale was wafted across the "silver streak," and poor deluded England accepted the theory as an intelligible solution of the oft-recurring Irish grievances. So it happened that when the General Election took place, Percy Fitz-gerald was opposed in the person of Denis Dymock, a grocer, who "having spent twenty years of his life weighing scant measure over his counter in Liverpool to the poor, now posed as one anxious to right Irish grievances." In the course of a few days every available piece of wall, every shed, every outbuilding was bedecked with a magnificent green poster promising "Home Rule" and "Ireland for the Irish" if only the populace would vote for the "merchant-prince"—alias the grocer. This latter burning patriot," too, found ready help in the person of Father Dan Prendergast, "an oleaginous, sleek-looking, more jovial than divine ecclesiastic," who to serve his own ends lent the support of the Church to the scheme of spoliation and robbery, which under the specious and sacred guise of "liberty" was now an active element in the politics of the hour. Then came the day of the election. Party feeling ran high; the "masses" had been set against the "classes," the baser feelings in men's hearts had been awakened, and when the numbers were declared—Dynock 210, Fitzgerald 200, the defeated candidate had to slink away unheeded, unnoticed. Such was the reward for centuries of kindness, of considerate attention to the wants, the feelings and the sympathies of a prosperous and contented tenantry.

This was the first fruits of Home Rule; but the seed germinated with prodigious fertility. It happened that a worthless, drunken, dissolute "ne'er-do-well" tenant on the Blankshire estates had been evicted to make room for a careful, sober, and industrious successor, able and willing to pay his way, and look his enemies straight in the face; but the "Home Rulers" demurred. So one fine night—these noble patriots never are visible during the day—some "Moonlighters" visited the new occupant, took the shirt off his back, beat him out of the house with furze bushes, and threw him, naked as he was born, into a neighbouring bog. Norah Moriarty and her husband, Thade, took no part in these proceedings; they scorned and despised the murderous folly, the criminal wickedness, of a band of ruffians who, under the guise of justice, were willing and ready to give vent to all the basest and most malignant feelings in the human breast. They held aloof; but as time wore on, and the National League began to gain strength, the husband soon found his posicion uncomfortable—indeed, perilous. On the one hand, he felt that if he did not throw in his lot with the "Moonlighters" it would not be many weeks before his own turn came; and he shuddered as he thought of the destruction of his beloved home-the insults, if nothing worse, to his wife; so he wavered. In appearance he became a "Leaguer;" in heart he continued as loyal, as honest

a son of Erin as ever grow a potato or reared a pig.

So matters went on from worse to worse, and the whole district became a seething mass of rebellion. Not a soul was safe, not a person escaped the vortex of ruin; but to the many sins which had followed in the track of the new-fangled cry "Ireland for the Irish" was now added the crime of murder. Henceforward, Home Rule left a broad wake of blood on the ocean of human existence. The unfortunate victim was none other than Percy Fitzgerald, the heir to the Blankshire estates, who was shot through the head one night on his way to his home. This foul deed occasioned the most profound distress in the hearts of honest Norah Moriarty and her weak and wavering husband, Thade; so the former determined, if she could, to learn somewhat of the plans and methods of the new League. Accordingly, one eventful evening, at the peril of her life-peril of bogs, peril of bullets-she proceeded, in the dead of the night, and secreted herself in a cabin, where the "Invincibles" were wont to hold their meetings, so as to overhear their deliberations. She then discovered that the murder of the father had not quenched the desire for blood, but the entire Blankshire race was to be exterminated in the person of the infant heir, an inoffensive child but a few months old. The faithful creature flew, without delay, to the castle, and the tears coming into her eyes as she spoke, betraying the secret to the widow she loved, begged her to flee the country as a plague spot. The advice was accepted, and mother and child found refuge in Old England from the tender mercies of a patriotic League whose banners were reeking in blood, whose escutcheon was begrimed with gore.

Peor Norah was now herself in danger, and she in turn had to act upon the advice she had given to the widowed fugitive. So Thade and his wife turned their backs upon the land of their birth, upon the home of their childhood, upon the fields where they had been wont to wander, upon the lanes where they had courted, upon the sods which afforded a covering to their children! Desolate, disgusted, dispirited, Norah and Thade were too

<sup>&</sup>quot; "The Making of the Irish Nation," by J. A. Partridge. London :

honest for the League, too upright to join hands with the "Home Rule" party—they migrated to America.

But vengeance was not yet satiated; the young Earl in embryo had, it is true, slipped from the clutches of a murderous peasantry, but he had not eluded the machinations of his enemies, if such a word rightly applies in the case of an infant of tender years—too young to know, too simple to understand. And one eventful morning he disappeared from the scene; the widowed mother was left desolate, and the Blankshire estates remained heirless and without a possessor.

The denouement we leave to the reader. Our concern has been chiefly with the thrilling tale of real life which Mr. Reade has given to the public; for if this story be an exaggerated invention of a fertile brain, its appearance at such a time would be a or a sertile brain, its appearance at such a time would be a violation of all laws of propriety, if not of common decency. And what a picture! Great God in Heaven! Can it be possible that these Moonlighters, these villains with whom nothing is sacred, nothing is safe; these miscreants who steep their hands in innocent blood as if it were the trickling rivulet at the hillside; these desperadoes who are dead to all the dictates of humanity, are to become the rulers of Ireland, to govern honest men, to make laws for the repression of crime and the punishment of wickedness and vice? Is this the interpretation of "Home Rule?" Is this the new-fangled cure for Eriz's woes? Is this the statesmanship of the hour? If so, every patriot, every being who can sympathise with suffering and comfort the desolate, every Englishman who cares nought for party triumphs, but loves justice and hates iniquity, must, on bended knees, thank the Ruler of Heaven and Earth that the good sense of the nation has saved Britain from a stigma which would cling to it throughout ages, yet far to come, had the curse of "Home Rule" been allowed to have swept from the shores of Ireland all that is respectable, all that is honest, all that raises humanity above the level of the beasts of the field or the brutes of the forest.

### THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.\*

Want of space has prevented our calling attention to these later issues of this excellent Magazine, and renders it impossible even now to do more than remark on some of the more important

articles which they have contained.

To facilitate "Woman's Work in the East" is, in importance To facilitate "Woman's Work in the East" is, in importance second to none among the many benevolent objects aimed at by the National Indian Association, and we cannot be surprised if we find many papers devoted to the subject. While some are chronicles of very gratifying progress in perhaps the most beneficent enterprises ever undertaken in any age or country; those, we mean, of raising in social position the women of Hindustan, and of alleviating their sufferings in sickness—and are, therefore, most encouraging,† others are of a highly practical character. Among these, we would single out, for their sensible suggestions, the note appended (p. 373) to Mrs. Turkhud's interesting, and all-too-short, narrative of "A Visit to a Zenana," and Captain Temple's lecture on the "Everyday Life of Indian Women," delivered, last spring, before the Society of Arts.

Dr. Francis has laid the future lady-doctors of India under obligation, by his much-needed hints how European medical

obligation, by his much-needed hints how European medical ladies should act in order to preserve, in a climate so different from their own, that health which is of the very essence of their efficiency. These hints, continued through several numbers of the periodical, are so simply and plainly worded as to be by no means esoteric: and are, therefore, the more valuable to the casual traveller whose medical knowledge is represented by zero. We hope that these excellent papers (concluded in the August number) will be reprinted as a brockure for wider circulation. amongst the yearly increasing number of visitors to our grand Dependency; a number which the Great Show, soon about to close, cannot fail to augment. One hint is surely worth attention: whether it might not be well for the Government "to charter, every invaliding season, a certain number of suitable vessels for the conveyance home of selected sick soldiers who are likely to benefit by the passage round the Cape? "The sea voyage," wisely observes the Doctor, "might make all the difference between the man's complete recovery and furre useful.

ference between the man's complete recovery and future usefulness, and his becoming a permanently chronic, and possibly helpless, invalid" (p. 482).

The "Condition of the Indian Musulmans" is depicted in somewhat dark colours by one of themselves, Mr. K. Abdul Ali, of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh, N.W.P., who points out with sound judgment the causes which have led to their being so often dérancés by the more flexible, though not always more versatile, Hindu. In few communities has the adage "Union is strength" been more completely treated "as though it were not;" and it is to an enlightened sense, on the part of the Indian Musulmans, of the essential identity of

\* "The Indian Magazine." Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. July to October, 1886. London: interests which exists among them, that their sincere well-wishers look as the sine qua non for the improvement of their condition

look as the sine qud non for the improvement of their condition.

Mr. Colquheun Grant, in a few well-written sentences, calls attention to the general state of the Eurasians, a race afflicted with that terrible burden "genteel poverty." As Mr. Grant points out, "they cannot dig, to beg they are ashamed." And he very earnestly endeavours to enlist the sympathy of the English in India in favour of the "poor always with us, and poor that are, so to speak, one with us, coming from the same stock, of the same faith, speaking the same language, and yet poor, despised, down-trodden." Verily, in their case the sins of the fathers have been visited on the children.

Nor are the Parsees neglected in this excellent Magazine, which well fulfils its object of diffusing information and doing good "all

well fulfils its object of diffusing information and doing good "all round." Mr. Ginwalla's treatise—concluded in the last issue—on this, on the whole, most prosperous community, is exceedingly interesting; and, though it contains nothing absolutely new to a "Bombay Duck," will convey to many readers information of

which they were previously ignorant.

THE "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" for October (W. H. Allen and Co.) contains some articles of more than passing interest, and shows improvement in illustrations. The "Landsknechte in the Sixteenth Century"—the coloured frontispiece—is the first of a promised series of delineations of the costumes of foreign transportations of the costumes. of foreign troops during different epochs of history, accompanied by appropriate letterpress. The first instalment is also given of another series of illustrated papers—"The Early English Army"—intended to deal with the gradual growth and formation of the British army into a standing force. The "Austrian Siege Artillery Matériel" is a paper which at the present moment ought to be attractive reading, and so, perhaps, ought "Notes on the Cavalry of the Belgian Army," had praise been a little tempered. "A Day at Corunna and a Visit to the Grave of Sir John Mooro" is from the pen of a lady who surely over-estimates the ignorance of mankind, military or other, in stating that not only is very little known about the hero of Corunna, but that 'there are very few persons who so much as know the name of the place where he fell fighting for his country!" Professional readers of the magazine might, perhaps, like to see more space given to "Inventions applicable to the requirements of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces," and less given to personalities in which they have no concern. An ably-conducted Service magazine, well and correctly illustrated—and this magazine aims at that high standard—not only deserves success, but ought to command it. of foreign troops during different epochs of history, accompanied but ought to command it.

"Barker's Trade and Finance Annual, 1886-87" (Effingham "Barker's Trade and Finance Annual, 1886-87" (Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange) is a valuable book of reference on altmatters coming under those two heads. It treats in an exhaustive manner, but with strict impartiality, the various questions connected with land, currency, stocks, railways, agricultural and miscellaneous industries. Official documents and works by the highest authorities have been consulted in all cases, so that the facts and figures may be regarded as authentic. A further guarantee for its reliability is to be found in the fact that it has been compiled under the supervision of Mesers G. that it has been compiled under the supervision of Messrs. G. Barker and Co., of the well-known "Barker's Bauk," which has for nearly a century enjoyed public confidence and favour.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—" Sunday Reading for the Young, 1887" (Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co.); "Necera," by John W. Graham (Macmillan and Co.); "Lectures on the Study of Mediæval and Modern History," by W. Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of !Chester (Clarendon Press); "Vocabulary-English-Arabic,' by Major G. T. Plunkett (Cairo: Awad Hammal and Co.).

THE latest news from Nepal is that the prospects of the crors are still fair, but that some fine weather is now required.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay stating that a meeting was held on the 12th ult. at Colombo to protest against the cession of the Padroado Churches to the Propaganda. Great excitement is said to prevail throughout the island.

IT appears that we have an Irish tenant difficulty and Scotch Trappears that we have a small scale in our little island of Bombay. The fishermen of Worlee are threatened with increase of rent or ejectment by their superior landlord, and 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants of the village are up in arms about it. It seems that the villagers and their ancestors have built the village at their own expense and lived in their houses all their lives, dealing with them as they thought fit, and paying a small ground-rent to the landlord or fazandar. But the fazandaree rights have changed hands, and a new king has come to reign over them, seeking, as is not unnatural, to increase his rent-roll, and not only that, but to turn out his tenant's at a month's notice if he chooses upon paying them for their handless only them for their buildings only.

<sup>†</sup> For instance, the accounts of the opening of the Victoria Hospital at Madras, and of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children at Bombay, to be found in the October Number at pp. 541 and 545.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

### THE MADRAS SCANDALS.

No apology is needed on the part of a public journal connected with India for inviting attention to the so-called "Madras Scandals" which have attracted to the "Sleepy Presidency" a concentration of public opinion but rarely stowed upon affairs of lesser importance than a war or

a rumour of war. Nor is this surprising. Amongst the wonders-we use the word advisedly-of the East, not the least is the circumstance that a handful of settlers should have reared an edifice of dominion which, under the auspices of the twenty-four magnates in Leadenhall-street. attained colossal proportions, but which, under the sovereignty of the Empress of India, became a mighty Empire, the brightest jewel in England's diadem. And how was this achieved? Of course the prowess of our soldiers, the skill of a Clive, an Eyre Coote, a Harris, a Lake, a Gough, and many more of lesser fame, contributed in no small degree to establish the sway of Great Britain over the peoples of Ind. They laid the foundation of monarchy, but it devolved upon the Civil Service of the Company to complete the structure by sound administration, by careful legislation, and, above all, by scrupulous uprightness and integrity. Right nobly did the splendid body of men who generation after generation sat on the seat of power acquit themselves of the stupendous task which destiny had laid upon them. A finer service the world has never witnessed, alike in point of ability as with regard to the code of honour, which made the coveted initials "C.S." serve as a passport for spotless purity of motive and unsullied honesty of purpose.

But let there be but a taint, a mere suspicion of underhand dealing on the part of those in high places, and we venture to predict that the downfall of our Empire in the East will be as rapid and conspicuous as was its rise. Hence the flutter in men's minds, the alarm, the surmises occasioned by the scandals in Madras. On the one hand: there is a member of Council, honoured by his Sovereign at the close of a long and unsullied career with a token of Royal approbation, who now stands charged with unbecoming conduct. He is either foully libelled, or unworthy of his position. On the other hand is an officer of high standing and avowed ability said to be crushed by "influence" used to ruin a man at once hated and feared. Here, again, the charge is either true, or as untrue, discreditable to the gentleman who prefers it. In these circumstances there is obviously no opportunity for compromise. The Secretary of State or his predecessor may or may not, as is publicly supposed, have been under some misapprehensions as to the facts of the case. Be it so; but the matter must be sifted to the bottom, regardless of consequence to all parties interested. Nothing less will satisfy public opinion-nothing less would be fair to the outgoing Governor, who should not, in common fairness, be charged on landing with a task which is not only profoundly disagreeable, but which affects the fair name of at least one member of his government charged to advise, to counsel, and to enlighten. Mr. Bourke could have no personal knowledge of the affairs of a Presidency which he would only just have commenced to administer; and he could not hope to get to the bottom of an inquiry which must, of necessity, be entrusted to some extent to other hands to pursue. In the interest, therefore, of justice, of expediency, of fair play to the new Governor, and, lastly, of manly independence and sincerity of purpose, let the scandals be sifted to the bottom. Let the innocent escape, and the guilty be punished; let the Service be purged, and England's fair name in the East stand henceforth unsullied, and, as of yore, the pride, the glory, and the boast of the civilised world.

THE HON. W. W. HUNTER, before proceeding to Bombay on his way to England, visited British and Native Nimar in the Central Provinces, to inquire into the land reclamations.

### STERLING LIFE POLICIES AND RUPEE PAYMENTS.

CEYLON is at present considerably agitated about a matter in which Life Assurance Offices in England and policy-holders in the colony are seriously interested. There are many Anglo-Indians now at home who must remember the commotion which was caused in India when the ill-fated Albert Assurance Company came to grief, and brought so much loss and sorrow to insurers in the East; but the question now is happily not one affecting the solvency of a great Company, although it is one which, from the view of the insured, is held to affect the good faith of one of the best known institutions of the kind amongst insurers. The "Standard Life Assurance Com. pany" has recently issued to its policy-holders in Ceylon Bonus certificates, expressing the amounts insured and the bonuses thereon in rupees in cases in which the policies themselves have been expressed in pounds sterling, and in some cases in pounds sterling, payable in the United Kingdom without any option either to the Company or to the policy-holder to pay it anywhere else or in any other currency. This proceeding has provoked an immense amount of indignation amongst local insurers. A most voluminous correspondence in the local Press, and a public meeting of those interested has taken place at Colombo, at which resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Company, and sanctioning the opening up of litigation in case an amicable arrangement cannot be come to.

The question is not a very intricate one as argued from the side of the policy-holders, but it is likely that the Company can furnish equally plausible arguments too, and that in the end the matter will have to be decided by the Courts.

It appears that from the time when the rupee was made the sole standard of value in Ceylon (January 1, 1872), and it was enacted that in all contracts or legal engagements the sum of ten rupees should thereafter be taken as the equivalent to the £. sterling, the majority of policyholders in various British insurance offices which had branches in Ceylon instead of continuing to pay premia in sterling as heretofore began to make payment in rupees at the rate of ten rupees to the £., which practice has obtained until now. A few policy-holders have paid in rupees at the exchange of the day, and with these no question against the companies has arisen. Standard office now objects to pay policies when due in sterling when the premiums are paid in rupees, or to express the amount on the bonus certificates except in rupees. The policy-holders declare that hitherto the receipts given to them from the head office in London acknowledged the payment of premia in sterling, although the amount was paid in Ceylon in rupees at the old fixed contract rate of ten rupees to the £. sterling. When that rate was fixed the value of silver was high in the island, and it is now argued that the company then gained, and that therefore it has no right, moral or legal, now because silver has fallen to go behind the contracts which have up to now been unquestioned. "The "Standard" appears at present to be the only Company which has moved in the matter, but it is evidently a question seriously affecting all the Insurance Companies at home who, receiving premia in rupees, are supposed to pay policies or bonuses in sterling. The fact that certain premia have been accepted at the rate of exchange of the day, and no difference made in favour of their policy-holders compared with those who paid the premia in rupees, is one which requires some elucidation.

This will no doubt be forthcoming when the arguments in favour of the Company's interpretation of the contracts is known. But as the matter stands there is an amount of hot temper being displayed in Ceylon amongst journalists, correspondents, and speakers, which is to be regretted. It can hardly help to a satisfactory solution to heap opprobrious names upon Institutions which hold a high place in the commercial world, not only for honourable, but for liberal dealing with their constituents. That the matter has not been found capable of an amicable arrangement is a misfortune regarded from either side. It has opened up other questions—notably that of the rates of premia charged for life assurance in India-but these questions are for the moment beside the matter in dispute. They cannot, however, be lost sight of, and we shall touch upon them in due course.



### Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 11.)

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., an assistant commissioner in Burma, having obtained a degree of honour in Burmese in the 1st division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 4,000.

Morrell.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Rev. B. Morrell, M.A., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service on medical certificate, from the 15th inst.

the 15th inst.

KNOX—Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Rev. F. V. Knox, M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) establishment, to resign his appointment, from the 19th inst.

BAYLEY—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

LAWNENCE, Mr. W. R., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, substautive pro tem., from the 13th inst., during the absence of Mr. C. S. Bayley.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., B.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., and is posted as assistant commissioner in Ajmere, from the date of joining.

FINZI—With the approval of Her Majesty's Government the Governos-General in Council is pleased to recognize provisionally the appoint-

General in Council is pleased to recognize provisionally the appointment of Chevalier Finzi as Consul for Italy at Rangoon. The following grade promotion and reversions among officers of the

Account Department are hereby notified:

With effect from July 26, in consequence of the departure, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. H. Dobbie:

With effect from Aug. 22, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. T. W. Rawlins:

SINKINSON, Mr. E. J., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class III.

Cox, Mr. A. F., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class III., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II.

LARPENT, Mr. F. De H., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.

CRAWLEY, Mr. C. E., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.

Oung Mr. M. to cease to officiate as enrolled officer Class IV.

Oung, Mr. M., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.

officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.
CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to continue to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV., during Mr. Dobbie's absence on privilege leave.

MARR, Hon. Lieut. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from March 1.

Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Bombay S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on April 21, prior to his proceeding on deputation with the Tibet Mission, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date:

proceeding on deputation with the Thot Mission, the following temporary promotions are made, from the same date:—
HOLDIGH, Major T. H., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

HILL, Major J. R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

COOKE, Mr. G. H., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

D'SOUZA, Mr. A., assistant superintendent, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade,

to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, on special duty in Madras, having proceeded on furlough, the following temporary promotions are made from May 4:—

Honst, Mr. H., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy

superintendent, 2nd grade.

GORE, Captain St. G. C., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

HOBDAY, Captain J. R., S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st (officiating deputy superintendent, 4th) grade, to officiate as deputy superindent, 3rd grade.

cent, 3rd grade.

Scott, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

Tannen, Colonel H. C. B., Bombay S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, having reported his return from the Tibet Mission on Aug. 18, the following reversions are made, from the same date:

Horst, Mr. H., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

Gorg, Captain St. G. C., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

Hobday, Captain J. R., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade, at the standard of the standa

tendent, 4th grade.

Scott, Mr. G. B., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

### FURLOUGHS.

PALMER, Mr. A. L., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for two years, from Aug. 12.

PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, Port

Blair and the Nicobars, is granted furlough for one year, from Nov. 1.

CADELL, Colonel T., V.C., chief commissioner of the Andaman and
Nicobar Islands and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars,

is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from Nov. 5.
BURLTON, Colonel H. M. B., lately officiating cantonment magistrate,
Neemuch, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs, from July 4 to Nov. 30.

#### (September 18.)

WIMBERLEY, Lieut. Colonel R. J., deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and superintendent of Port Blair and the

and Nicobar Islands and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence of Colonel Cadell on leave.

NEILL, Major A. H. S., 2nd in command, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political agent, Western Malwa, during the absence on one month's privilege leave of Colonel C. Martin, C.B.

The following extract from Force Orders, issued on Aug. 20 by Colonel F. W. Boileau, commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is confirmed:—

confirmed :-

JONES, Lieut. G. S., officiating adjutant, officiates as 2nd in command and squadron officer, vice Lieut.-Colonel Greenfield, p.oceeded on furlough, from this date.

The following extract from Regimental Orders, issued on Aug. 24 by Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., commandant of the Merwara Battalion, is confirmed.

is confirmed :--

Bell.—Moore—Lieut., J. A. Bell, officiating second in command, having this day reported his departure to join the Deoli Irregular Forces as second in command, dated Aug. 19, Lieut. G. H. J. Moore will perform the duties of second in command until the arrival of Captain Collins.

Captain Collins,
Colvin, Mr. E. G., C.S., political assistant of the second class, sub protem, is appointed to be first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the understand of the control 
The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to perform the functions of notaries public within the limits of the civil and military station of Bangalore:—

MADDEN, Mr. G., agent, Bank of Madras, Bangalore.

HAYES, Mr. J. W., (senior) advocate, Bangalore.

### MILITARY.

The following appointments are made in the Burma Field Force:—CAREY, Colonel W., R.A., to command the Artillery.

HAGGARD, Captain C. M., R.A., to be brigade-major of Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed to the Burma

Field Force for special service:—
VAUGHAN, Captain E. B. J., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier

Force.
RUNDALL, Captain F. M., 9th Bengal Infantry.
MAYNE, Captain G. N., King's Own Borderers.
PICKARD CAMBRIDGE, Lieut. E. D., Bedfordshire Regiment.
CUSTANCE, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Goorkha Regiment.
WOOD, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., 28th Bombay Infantry.
ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. H., 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.
HAWKES, Lieut. E. B., Royal Sussex Regiment.
WILLCOCK, Lieut. S., Gloucestershire Regiment.
The undermentioned officers are appointed sub-assistant commissaries-general for transport, 2nd class, temporarily, for service in Burma:—

CUMMINS, Major J. T., Madras S.C., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Con-

SAUNDERS, Captain H. R., West Riding Regiment.
WILKINSON, Lieut. F. A., Royal Fusiliers.
RANEEN, Lieut. G. P., wing officer 24th Bengal Infantry.
COLLETT, Colonel H., C.B., Bengal S.C., deputy adjutant-general, to officiate as quartermaster-general in India, vice Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, on furlough, dated

Chapman, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, on Influent, Castolise Sept. 4.

HARRIS, Colonel P. H. F., Bengal S.C., commandant Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers, to officiaté as deputy adjutant-general, vice Colonel H. Collett, C.B., dated Sept. 4.

Mallins, Surgeon C, M.B., medical officer, 1st Infantry, to be medical officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Brigade-Surgeon G. D. Riddell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, dated Sept. 10.

Dover Surgeon F. J., officiating medical officer, 3rd Infantry, to be

DOYLE, Surgeon F. J., officiating medical officer, 3rd Infantry, to be medical officer, vice Surgeon C. Malins, dated Sept 10.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

HAMILTON, Captain and Brevet-Major I. S. M., Gordon Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp, dated March 9.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

Bancs, Lieutenant-Colonel L. B., Madras S.C., to be colonel, dated Sept. 10.

BANCE, Lieutenant-Colonel L. B., Madras S.C., to be colonel, dated Sept. 10.

SHARESPEAR, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. R. J., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Sept. 7.

MARTIN, Lieut. E. W. F., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

BARRETT, Lieut. A. A., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

TATE, Lieut. H., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

GOAD, Lieut. H., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

NIXON, Lieut. J. E., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

RETALLICK, Lieut. J. M. A., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. B., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. G. A., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

COOK, Lieut. W., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

BATTEN, Lieut. A. C., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. E. W., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

BRADSHAW, Lieut. L. J. E., dated Sept. 10.

BAK, Major W. I., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel.

HUGHES, Colonel C. J., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 26, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PAKENHAM, Lieut. W. W. V., Madras S.C., wing officer and officiating adjutant 19th Madras Infantry, to be an assistant military accountant, on probation, from Sept. 6, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Durand, retired.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, from July 23:—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander in Chief in India, from July 23:—
SHERSTON, Lieut. W. M., 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to be aide-decamp, vice Captain R. Owen, 21st Hussars, who relinquishes the appointment.

HUDSON, Lieut. H., Northamptonshire Regiment, squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 4, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from

The following promotions are made in H.M. s Indian Marine, from Sept. 1:—
HORAN, Third Grade Officer C. T., to be 2nd grade officer.
Beauchamp, Third Grade Officer W. C., to be 2nd grade officer.
Kendall, Third Grade officer C. J. C., to be 2nd grade officer.
Lee, Mr. E. A., deputy examiner of accounts in the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Bayly, on privilege leave.
Capper.—The services of Lieut. J. E. Capper, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

of the Military Department.

Brownlow, Colonel H. A., R.E., inspector-general of irrigation and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in that department during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E

PUSHONG—The services of 2nd Grade Apothecary A. L. Pushong are temporarily placed at the disposal of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh

Government for civil employment in those provinces.

Bell, Lieut. J. A., assumed charge of his duties as officiating second

in command of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 26th idem

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., assumed charge of his duties as officiating adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, on Sept. 3.

ADAMS, A., M.D., agency surgeon, Western Rajputana States Residency, returned to duty on Aug. 24, from the privilege leave granted him, dated June 16.

HUTTON, First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. is transferred to the

Pension Establishment. PASLEY, Colonel G. J., B.S.C., is permitted to reside in England. YALDWYN, Captain A. G., to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, dated

Sept. 14. FLETCHER, Major H. A., General List, Cavalry, to be lieut. colonel in the Indian army, dated Sept. 4.

The undermentioned sub conductors in the Ordnance Department, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, from Feb. 19:—
SHEPHEED, Sub-Conductor A. W. CARTER, Sub-Conductor G.

DALE, Deputy Surgeon-General A. J., M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service, from July 23, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BRAKE, Deputy Surgeon-General J., is permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.



#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Hancock, Surgeon J. G., 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force

HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G., 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.), for 182 days.
BISHOP, Major L. T., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave in and out of India (m.c.), for one year, from the date of his being struck off duty.
BAYLAY, Licut.-Colonel C. A., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for two months, in extension.

WATTS, Major J. B., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for two months, in extension.

·BROOKE, Captain A. W., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for three months, in extension

. MORTON, Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. (m.c.), for six months, in extension

CRAIG, Sub-Conductor S., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for two

months, in extension.

Homfray, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. McK., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for one vear

DE PREE, Colonel G. C., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for fifteen days, in exten-

sion. MILLER, Colonel J., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for three months, in extension. Morris, Lieut. Colonel R., Cavalry (p.a.), for eighty-eight days, in extension.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for seven months, from Oct. 20 next.

Wiggens, Lieut.-Colonel F. E., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for three

months, in extension.

Trevor, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for three months, in extension. CAYLEY, Brigade-Surgeon H. (m.c.), for three months, in extension.
FINDEN, Surgeon-Major W. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.
DAVIES, Honorary-Captain, R. G., Public Works Department (m.c.),

for three months, in extension.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:

appointments:—
BRASIER-CREAGH, Lieut. G. P., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to 9th Bengal Lancers, vice Colvin, appointed to the Political Department. Ross, Lieut. C. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 16th Lucknow Regiment, on probation, vice Captain Enriquez, seconded for appointment in the Transport

Department

Department.

FOWLER, Lieut. C. A., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 16.

Balley, Lieut. C., Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 26th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 5.

Staff Corps, to be wing officer 26th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 5.

Ryder, Lieut. W. I., supernumerary on the establishment 15th Sikhs, to be wing officer, on drobation, 29th Punjab Infantry, vice Pigot, seconded for appointment in the Transport Department.

Colomb, Lieut. G. H. C., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, dated Aug. 16.

Baker, Surgeon G. H., 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. Bomford, M.D., temporarily transferred to civil employ.

Nelis, Surgeon J. A., M.B., 5th Goorkha Regiment, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell, appointed principal medical officer Burma Field Force.

Davies, Captain O. E. M., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to be officiating brigade-major at Umbella, vice Captain Sherston, proceeded to Burma on field service, dated Aug. 15.

Worsley, Colonel H. R. B., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to Campore for general duty.

Toke—With the sanction of Government Lieut. Colonel F. F. J. Toke, Bengal Staff Corps, is struck off the strength of the 9th Bengal Infantry, and posted to Meerut for general duty.

Knowles—With the sanction of Government Lieut. Colonel F. Knewles, Bengal Staff Corps, is struck off the strength of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry and posted to Allahabad for general duty.

Saunders, Captain H. E., West Riding Regiment, has qualified for menloyment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

Thomas—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. H.

THOMAS-Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. H.

Thomas—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. H. Thomas, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England for employment in the Commissariat Department.

Coates—Dated Aug. 10, appointing Lieut. J. U. Coates, R.A., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled, and that officer is directed to join the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery.

The following officers of the Medical Staff, serving in the Bengal command, whose tour of foreign service will expire during the trooping season of 1886-7, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detained by the surgeon-general, H.M.'s forces, for duty with troops embarking in the several troopships:—

Brigade-Surgeons H. F. Paterson, M.D., J. Inkson, M.D., and R. W. Berkeley; Surgeon-Majors I. Hoysted, J. R. Murray, M.D., A. Brebner, M.D., D. C. Grose, J. O'Reilly, M.B., J. R. Rahilly, in exchange with Surgeon-Major M. D. O'Connell, M.D., A. A. Macrobin, M.D., H. Stannard, in exchange with Surgeon-Major R. Blood, M.D., A. Kirwan, and C. J. L. Bushe, M.B.; Surgeons J. F. Williamson, in exchange

with Surgeon A. Sharpe, O. Todd, M.B., E. North, A. P. O'Conner, J. G. W. Crofts, S. C. B. Robinson, W. J. Baker, H. K. Allport, M.D., S. Townsend, M.D., J. Gibson, M.B., F. J. Lambkin, in exchange with Surgeon R. F. Adams, J. Hickman, and G. T. H. Thomas, in exchange with Surgeon T. P. Woodhouse.

House—Delhi Garrison Order, dated July 21, appointing Lieut. A. F. Hogge, 22nd Punjab Infantry, station staff officer, Delhi, to officiate as superintendent Sudder Bazaar, Delhi, vice Colonel J. N. B. Hawatt ratived

FURLOUGHS.

AWSON—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major
F. H. M. Dawson, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is extended to Dec. 31.

To Dec. 31.

Worsley, Colonel R., 13th Bengal Infantry, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from Aug. 16, to Nov. 15, in extension of the leave granted him, dated March 29.

Colqueoun, Captain Adjutant W., 12th Lancers, to England, on urgent private affairs.

Beville, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for six

months, on urgent private affairs.

### (September 11.)

COATES, Lieut. J. U., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Umballa, and join "G" Battery "A" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

BULKLEY, Lieut. G. A., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 40th Bengal Infantry, is directed to rejoin his battalion, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the

HUMPREY, Major T. B., 2nd Battalion Livergool Regiment, for six menths, on medical certificate.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

### MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 10.)

HASTED, Colonel J. O., R.E., to be chief engineer and secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with the rank of chief engineer, 1st class, vice Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E.,

retired.

Pennycuick, Lieut.-Colonel John R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to officiate as chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch.

The following promotions are made:—

Saith, Major A. C., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.

Wybrow, Mr. G. D., to be superintending engineer 3rd class, officiating.

Merriman, Mr. J. H., deputy commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras, is allowed leave on medical certificate for sixteen months, in lieu of furlough for one year.

Saith, Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Aurungabad, is allowed furlough for one year from or after Sept. 24.

Weld, Mr. M. R., acting collector of Kistna, is allowed furlough for one year from or after Oct. 1.

### MILITARY.

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern district, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general during the employment of Major H. R. Hope with

CLERK, Major R. M., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutantgeneral, Belgaum district, to officiate as assistant adjutantgeneral during the employment of Major H. R. Hope with the 1st Madras
Lancers on service.

The Right Hon, the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment :-

ARNER, Major W. B., General List, Cavalry, squadron commander, 2nd Madras Lancers, to officiate as commandant, during the absence on furlough of Captain C. H. Simpson.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

proval :-

proval:—
RAMSDEN, Lieut. H. F. S., to be captain.
HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., to be captain.
POYNDER, Lieut. C. E., to be captain.
GRAY, Lieut. W. G., to be captain.
TEVERSHAM, Lieut. R. K., to be captain.
WILSON, Lieut J. F., to be captain.
The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to Her Majesty's approval, to retire from the service on the pension and from the date specified against his name:—

specified against his name:—
Eves, Brigade-Surgeon C. T., ordinary pension £550 per annum plus extra pension £100 per annum, dated Aug. 6.



The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India:

WILKINSON, Lieut. F. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R.E.

The services of the undermentioned officer are temporarily replaced

at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in-Chief:—
LOVINGE, Surgeon-Major E.
St. John, Colonel F. C., Staff Corps, commandant 30th Madras In-

ST. JOHN, Colonel F. C., Staff Corps, commandant 30th Madras Infantry, m.c., for one year.

CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E., superintending engineer, II. Circle, private affairs, for fifteen months.

KENNEDY, Lieut. C. E. W. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), will be hereafter entered on the returns of the army as C. E. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy.

### (Sept. 17.)

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., to act as special assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Russell, on leave.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. D., to act as special assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. O'Farrell, on leave.

HENRY, Mr. C., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Meyer,

on other duty.

Burton, J. A., is appointed to the medical charge of the sub-district of Saidapet from date of assuming charge from Brigade-Surgeon C. T. Ever

The following promotions are made from Sept. 8:—
BURTON, Colonel W. H., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.
SMITH, Major A. C., R.E., to the superintending engineer, 3rd class,

Sub pro tem.
Wybrow, Mr. G. D., to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub

Pro tem.
WROUGHTON, Mr. H. W. F., assistant inspector of Salt and Abkari
Revenue, Merkanam Circle, is transferred to the charge of the
Coimbatore Distillery, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Powle.
The following transfers of the officers are ordered in the Salt

Department:—
Green, Mr. W. (b), inspector, 3rd grade, from the Kistnapatam to the
Morekolam Circle, from the expircy of the privilege leave granted

SCOTT, Mr. E. E., 4th grade, from Vellore on the Nizampatam Circle, on relief by Mr. Ry Kistnasami Mudaliar.

GREATOREX, Mr. J. W., assistant inspector, 2nd grade, from the Balacheruvu to the charge of Adirampatnam Circle.

The services of the undermentioned officer is replaced at the discosal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

McAndrew, Lieut. J. D., Bengal Staff Corps.

### FURLOUGHS.

WARNER, Mr., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted three

months' privilege leave, from Oct. 15.

Court, Colonel H. S., S.C., superintendent of police, Trichinopoly, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for eighteen months.

MACKAY, Conductor D., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India for 182 days.

Hurr, Lieut. Colonel S. L., S.C., will be hereafter entered on the returns of the Army as S. Leigh Hunt.

Cherry, Colonel E. M., Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 6, subject to H.M.'s approval.

### (Adjutant General's Office, Octacamund, Sept. 10.)

HARVEST—The following officer who has qualified as instructor at the school of Army Signalling, at Bangalore, is published:—Instructor Lieut. E. D. Harvest, 23rd Madras Infantry.

SIBTHORPE—With the sanction of Government, Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to the medical

charge of army headquarters while in Burma.

Barker—Barnardiston—Munro—Captain J. S. S. Barker, M. 2 Royal
Artillery, Captain N. W. Barnardiston, 2nd Battalion "D.C.O."

Middlesex Regiment, and Lieut. L. Munro, 1st Battalion Hampshire
Regiment, are directed to proceed to England, in time to join the

Regiment, are directed to proceed to England, in time to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Fed. 1, 1887.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respective tames:—

BALDWIN, Lieut. A, C., Royal Scots—4th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

BARRATT, Lieut. W. C., Royal Berkshire Regiment — 32nd Madras Infantry.

Infantry.
RAINSFORD, Lieut. J. A. G., 30th Regiment Madras Infantry—South

Nelson, Lieut J., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry—South Lancashire Regiment.

Nelson, Lieut F. J., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry—South Lancashire Regiment.

Boulder, Lieut J., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry—Royal Inniskilling Decision.

ling Fusiliers

GALLIE, Lieut. A. L., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry—Gordon High-

Marlow, Lieut. B. W., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry-Gloucestershire **Řegiment**.

wealtens.—The name of Captain W. Weallens, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depots in relief of Captain T. P. Armitage.

LLord, Lieut. E. E., wing officer (on probation) 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, and a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Bangalore, for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

The following transfers are ordered:

MORRISON, Army Schoolmaster J., from 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to join.

COCKELL, Army Schoolmaster J., from 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to join.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. A., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 2nd

officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 2nd district, vice Stainforth.

Parker, Lieut. W. F., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be interpreter, vice Captain the Hon. E. Noel, dated July 20.

Guise, Captain H., just promoted to that rank from M Battery 2nd Brigade, is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Secunderabad, to join D Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, to which he has been nosted

EGG-PROSSER-Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut C. E. Wegg-Prosser, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, leave of absence, in extension, from September 1st to February 9th, on the recommendation of a medical board.

WBBB, Conductor H., for 134 days from September 20, on private

affairs.

(Headquarters, Octacamund, Sept. 17.)

BROOKE-Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. E. S. Brooke, having resigned his appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, has been posted to R Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal

Artillery.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing and squadron officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respective

Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 23rd Regi-

ment L.I.
THOMAS, Lieut. H. St. G., Royal Sussex Regiment, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.
HOLT, Lieut. E. W. L., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 6th Regi-

ment Madras Infantry.

MANN, Lieut. R. M., 6th Dragoons, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry.

YOUNG, Lieut. T. S., South Lancashire Regiment, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry.

DONALD-NICHOLSON-The name of Captain C. G. Donald, 2nd Bat-DONALD—NICHOISON—The name of Captain C. G. Donald, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, at present on leave in England, is substituted for that of Captain Nicholson, detailing officers for duty with regimental depôts during the ensuing trooping season.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified against their names:—
BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., R.A., higher standard.
GIBBS, Lieut. J. E. L., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, lower standard.

standard.

HUGHES, Lieut. R. G. H., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. FLANAGAN, Surgeon H. E. B., Medical Staff.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
HOPE, Major H. R., second in command, to be commandant 1st
Madras Lancers, vice Cherry, retired, dated Sept. 7.
HORNSBY, Major A. W. H., 2nd squadron commander, to be second in
command, vice Hope, remaining seconded for service on the Staff.
LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., 3rd squadron commander, to move up in
grade in succession, and to be second in command, sub pro tem.,
vice Hornshy. seconded.

vice Hornsby, seconded.

The Commander in-Chief is pleased to direct the following post-

ings :-Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 15th Regiment Madras Infantry till further orders.

Infantry till further orders.

MACKENZIE, Brigade Surgeon J. M. D., doing duty Bangalore division and Ceded district, to do general duty, Eastern district.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings of Royal Artillery officers recently commissioned:—
FAWCETT, Lieut. P. H., to M Battery 2nd Brigade.

BROADRICK, Lieut. F. B. D., to I Battery 4th Brigade.

SMALLWOOD, Lieut. F. G., to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: MORROGH, Colonel E. G., for one year in India in continuation of the

leave granted to him.

In anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with

the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Bowen, Lieut. E. T. C., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on urgent private affairs.

THE Burman never used a gun for amusement. When he intended to hit he always shut his eyes, threw his head over his left shoulder, pulled the trigger, and trusted that the bullet would hit the person aimed at; if it did not, the conclusion arrived at was that the enemy wore a charm, and not that the aim had been rad, which no Boh would ever admit. Now, however, they are beginning to know that the proper way is to look along the barrel of the gun at the person aimed at. Of course, the cap guns with which they are now semed were then in the palace, and flint lock guns were then used. The Burman preferred the flint gun, because flint could always be obtained, which was not so with caps. Powder was easily made as sulphur could be procured at Myinmu and Alon from the earth, and saltpetre was obtained in the local markets being used as a medicing for elephants. Lead the local markets, being used as a medicine for elephants. Lead was scarce; but now that the telegraph lines are laid anyone can get as much as he requires for the taking.



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### BOMBAY.

### \*GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 17.)

EATON, Surgeon J. B., M.B., officiating assistant civil surgeon, Poona,

EATON, Surgeon J. B., M.B., officiating assistant civil surgeon, Poona, to officiate as staff surgeon, Poona, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgeon Bull, who reverts to his substantive appointment in the 1st Lancers on departure of that regiment from Poona.

GRANTHAM, Lieut. C. F., squadron officer and officiating 4th squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Captain Gavin, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

SAULEZ, Lieut. P. H., wing officer and quartermaster 16th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, with effect from the 10th inst, vice Captain Seymour, who vacates the appointment on promotion. motion.

motion.

ATKIN, Lieut. A. E., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain Philipps, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

HEYMAN, Lieut. C. H. C., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice. Lieut. Yate, who has resigned the appointment.

TICHE, Lieut. M. T., officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

JACOB, Lieut. C. W., wing officer and officiating adjutant 30th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant.

With reference to C. G.O. No. 420 of the 15th instant it is patified.

With reference to G.G.O., No. 430, of the 15th inst., it is notified

with reference to G.G.O., No. 430, of the 15th inst., it is notined that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of Article 277, Pay Code, Vol. 1:—

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. R. F., Staff Corps (sub-assistant commissary-general 2nd class, on probation), wing officer 6th Bombay Infantry.

SMURTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., officiating wing officer 3rd Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry for duty (as a temporary measure until further orders).

Referring to G.O.C., No. 390, of 6th August last, it is notified for information that No 2-1 Eastern Division, R.A., due at Bombay from England on Nov. 18, will proceed to Rawal Pindi instead of remaining at Bombay, and No. 8-1 London Division, R.A., will be moved from Tonghoo to Bombay during the ensuing trooping season.

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopship as stated against their names:—

Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Berkeley, Surgeon-Major J. R. Rahilly, Surgeon E. North, and Surgeon J. Hickman, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Euphrates, sailing on Oct. 16.

Surgeon-Major J. Hoystead, Surgeon-Major C. S. L. Bushe, and Surgeon A. P. O'Conner, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Serapis, sailing on Oct. 30.

sailing on Oct. 30. Brigade-Surgeon J. Jameson, Surgeon-Major P. L. Kilroy, Surgeon I. J. R. Moberly, Madras Presidency, and F. J. Lambkin, Bengal

H. J. R. Moberly, Madras Presidency, and F. J. Lambkin, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Crocodile, sailing on Nov. 13.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Mackenzie, Madras Presidency, Surgeon-Major J. R. Murray, and Surgeon O'Todd, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Jumna, sailing on Nov. 20.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz.:—
PARKIN, Lieut. H., 2nd Bombay Infantry, higher standard in Arabic.
BANES, Major J. H., 7th Dragoon Guards, lower standard in Persian.
CRAWFORD, Lieut. C. M., S.C., lower standard in Persian.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sccretary of State for India:—
BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. McDowall, of the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, from July 15, 1885. from July 15, 1885.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eleven years' service four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:

Even, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps, from Sept. 21.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., Staff Corps, from Sept. 21.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—
Monks, Surgeon C., Indian Medical Service.
LOPELL, Captain G. C. K. P., East Yorkshire Regiment.
COLES, Captain W., Royal Engineers.
HAY, Captain H., Staff Corps.

### FURLOUGHS.

WOOD, Captain C. E. W., 2nd N.I. Regiment, to England for twelve

months, on private affairs.

HEATHERELL, Lieut. W. G., 22nd Bombay Infantry (Staff Corps), to Bombay, from Sept. 14 to Jan. 13, 1887, to study the native lan-

guages.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—
NOLAN, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,

STACE, Major E. V., S.C., joint administrator, Rajpipla State, to Europe for nine months, on private affairs.

### INDIA OFFICE.

### OCTOBER 7.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. -Lieut.-Col. G. Alexander, S.C., Col. G. C. Roweroft, S.C., Lieut. R. N. Carr, S.C., Surg. G. Jameson.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. Houghton, S.C., Col. W. Rowlandson, Inf.

Maj. S. C. Clarke, R.E., Col. F. C. St. John, S.C.

#### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—S. N. Wilson, W. E. d'Arcy, H. W. Clift, Crawley-Boevey (Cov.), S. Whitsey.

Madras Estab.—C. D. I. Carmichael.

Bombay Estab.—R. Thom.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. I. Gibbs, ninety-nine days; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Steel, Inf., 134 days; Surg. P. de H. Haig, six months; Col. G. C. De Pree, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Maj. G. C. Fenwick, six months; Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Barnett, forty-two days.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., two months.

#### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—R. G. Hardy (Cov.), two months' furlough; T. R. Redfern (Cov.), one month's furlough.

Madras Estab.—E. E. Spencer (Cov.), six months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. G. D'A. Jackson, Cav., Maj. S. D. Turn bull, S.C., Capt. G. B. Renny, S.C., Surg. H. C. Hudson, Maj. T. T. Carter, R.E., Maj. A. G. Hartshorne, Inf., Lieut. W. R. Little, S.C., Maj. A. J. T. Welchman, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. T. R. Byng, S.C., Col. C. H. Plowden, S.C.

#### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—A. S. Fleming (Cov.), F. Sills, Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Sir E. C. Buck, T. W. H. Hughes; L. Neil (Cov.), J. W. Brassington. Madras Estab.—A. W. Peet.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME. BIRTHS.

Brereton—Sept. 30, at 6, Blenheim-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., the wife of W. H. Brereton, of a daughter.

CODRINGTON—Oct. 5, at 110, Eaton-square, the wife of Captain Cod-

CODRINGTON—Oct. 5, at 110, Eaton-square, the wife of Captain Codrington, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.

CORKRAN—Oct. 3, at 38, Chester-square, the wife of Colonel Seymour Corkran, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

Hamilton—Oct. 4, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Captain P. F. Hamilton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

KEENE—Oct. 2, at 11, Queen's gate, the wife of T. C. P. Keene, King's

Own Borderers, of a son.
KNATCHBULL—Oct. 3, at Clatford Manor, Andover, the wife of Colonel

N. Knatchbull, of a daughter.

Walsh—Oct. 1, at Ashfield Lodge, Taunton, the wife of Brevet-Major
H. A. Walsh, 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Adjutant

3rd Battalion, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BLENKINS—STUART—Oct. 5, at the Church of All Saints, Kensington Park, Louis Swiney, eldest and only surviving child of G. E. Blenkins, Esq., late Grenadier Guards, to Eleanor Blanche, youngest daughter of Major General H. Tod Stuart, late Colonel Commandant 40th M.N.I.

40th M.N.I.

Cox—Goble—Sept. 29, at Bedford Park Church, Ernest Leopold

(Admiralty), third son of Captain Cox, Royal Artillery, to Alice
Mary, youngest daughter of George and the late Mrs. Goble, of
Broadwater, Worthing.

Larkins—Barnard—Sept. 28, at St. Michael's Church, East Teignmouth, Henry Pascal, eldest son of Colonel W. H. Larkins, late of
H.M.'s Indian Army, to Louisa Mary Emily (Birdie), younger
daughter of Vice-Admiral Edward King Barnard, and granddaughter
of the late Admiral Barnard.

daughter of Vice-Admiral Edward King Barnard, and grandaughter of the late Admiral Barnard.

MIDDLEMASS—DUFFUS—Sept. 22, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Captain John Crawford Middlemass, Royal Engineers, youngest son of William Middlemass, J.P., late Hon. E.I.C.S., of Marchmont, Cheltenham, to Janet, eldest daughter of William Duffus, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MONORIEFF—MARTEN—Oct. 2, at St. John's, Blackheath, Robert Henry Scott Moncrieff, of 68, St. John's Park, Blackheath, eldest son of the late Major A. P., Scott Moncrieff, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Anna Caroline eldest daughter of Charles Henry Marten. of Combe

Anna Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Marten, of Combe

Lodge, Blackheath.

Ponsford, son of the late John Ponsford, Esq., of Haverstock-hill,
London, to Edith Hestia, second daughter of N. R. Pogson, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.A.S., &c., Government Astronomer at Madras.

### DEATHS

CLAY—Oct. 1, at Folkestone, Colonel Albert O'Halloran Clay, late H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps (Madras), aged 50.
GORDON—Oct. 2, at Craig Castle, James Gordon Shirrefs Gordon, Lieut. 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of James Shirrefs Gordon, of Craig, Aberdeenshire, aged 21.
MACPHERSON—Oct. 3, at Cluny Castle, Kingussie, Colonel Duncan Macpherson, of Cluny Macpherson, C.B., late 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch.
MOORE—Oct. 1, at Lypiatt-terrace, Cheltenham, Major-General Thomas Moore, of the late 8th Bengal and 5th European Light Cavalry, in his 77th year.
PIM—Sept. 30, at Peal, Rear-Admiral Bedford C. T. Pim, J.P., &c., of Upper Norwood and the Inner Temple, in his 61st year.

### INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE-Sept. 12, at Mozufferpore, the wife of W. D. Aber-

ABBROGOMBLE—Sept. 12, at Mozumerpore, the wife of W. D. Abercrombie, Bengal Police, of a son.

ARNOTT—Sept. 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, of a son.

ATKINSON—Sept. 12, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Atkinson,

JONES—Sept. 20, at Madras, the wife of O. R. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, of a son.

JONES—Sept. 6, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Jones,

JONES—Sept. 6, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Jones, Commanding at Phillore, Punjab, of a daughter.

MAUDUIT—Sept. 9, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. F. R. Mauduit, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

PARKER—Sept. 13, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel N. F. Parker, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

SCOTT—Sept. 23, at Bombay, the wife of Conductor T. J. Scott, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

WHEATLEY—Sept. 9, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain H. S. Wheatley, 2nd P.W.O. Goorkhas, of a son.

WILLIS—Sept. 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. L. R. Willis, Traffic Department. of a son.

Department, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—HARDY—Sept. 15, at Calcutta, T. Davies, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, to Esther, daughter of W. Hardy, Con-

ductor, C.D.

JONES—JARY—Sept. 8, at Calcutta, Edwin Arthur, son of A. J. Jones, to Agnes Sarah, daughter of the late Captain W. M. Jary.

THORNE—ROBERTS—Sept. 6, at Allahabad, S. W. Thorne to Selina, daughter of F. Roberts, Chief Civil Master Armourer, Fort, Allaha-

WHITE—SHERWILL—Sept. 8, at Assam, Charles L. Prescott, son of the late Charles White, Esq., Castor, Northamptonshire, to Cecilia Hill, daughter of Colonel Sherwill, F.R.G.S., and F.R.S., late B.S.C.

### DEATHS.

BATH-Sept. 14, at Lucknow, C. S. Bath, late of the Sub-Medica

Department, aged 66.

Ewan—Aug. 28, at Sibi, Henry R. W. Ewan, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, and Assistant to Civil Surgeon, Sibi.

Hadfield—Sept. 15, at Ootacamund, Marianne, wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Hadfield, Madras Army, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Vicency

A. J. I Viceroy.

KNOX-Gore—Sept. 10, at Coimbatore, A. M. Louisa, wife of the late Major-General A. Knox-Gore, Madras Army, aged 65. SAUNDERS—Sept. 18, at Oudh, Emma, wife of F. W. Saunders, Civil

Surgeon.

STOCKDALE—Sept. 19, at Allahabad, E. H. Stockdale, Lieut. 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, aged 21.

WILKINSON—Sept. 9, at Bundelkhand, Emma Eliza, wife of W. H. Wilkinson, Inspector of Police, N.W.P.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—We must prepare the youth of India for learning their trades, just as the English public school prepares a young man for his profession, but does not teach it to him. We cannot go beyond this, except on a very limited scale, and with the aid of special local interests—such an interest, for instance, as that of a Municipality which might be moved to sustain a technical school for the benefit of the particular manufacture of the district. Mr. Justice West indicated the true line on which a scheme of technical education should be laid out when, in condemning the too largely literary character that is given to a young man for his profession, but does not teach it to him. condemning the too largely literary character that is given to higher education in India, he urged that "stillit should be education, aiming at making the mind robust and flexible rather than at shabbily decking it with some rays of 'business information' or low technic skill.' There ought to be small danger of any such wrong aim being pursued as Mr. West here indicated. Education should be the strong point of the Government of Bombay under the present régime; and though, as we know on the highest authority it has taken technical education into its most highest authority, it has taken technical education into its most diligent consideration, we have no fear that the proposals which may come from Poona in the next few weeks will favour methods of teaching too technical to have any really educational character. -Bombay Gazette.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 3, Rewa (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 2, Roumania (s), Liverpool.—5, Gwalior (s), London; Zambesi (s), Colombo; Lalpoora (s), London.—7, Khiva (s),:
Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 7, Clan Mackintosh (s), Clyde; Hispania (s),

Clyde.

MADRAS. — Oct. 1, Chollerton (s), Australia. — 5, Manora (s),

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 2, Clan Monroe (s), Kurrachee.—4, Belgravia (s), Bombay; Clan Graham (s), Bombay.—7, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Ballaarat (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Kurrachee; Professor (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 4, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.—6, Kerbela (s), Calcutta.

Suakin.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3, India (s). MADRAS.—Oct. 5, Clan Forbes (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

S.s. Surat, from London, Oct. 14; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Oct. 21; from Brindisi, Oct. 25.

S.s. Surat, from London, Oct. 14; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Oct. 21; from Brindisi, Oct. 25.

For Eombay: Capt. H. W. King, Mrs. H. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Dennys and infant, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Badcock and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith, Mrs. Adams and child, Mr. J. E. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. A. W. Shepard, Mrs. Abercrombie and two infants, Mrs. Carey Morgan, Rev. F. N. Hill, Mr. J. W. Austin, Mrs. Rawlins, Miss Braine, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. W. Bull and nephew, Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley, Mr. P. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. C. W. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Miss Apcar, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Miss E. H. Elin, Dr. Neve, Rev. R. Heaton, Miss Lyall, Mr. J. S. Hawkins, Miss H. L. Lucas, Capt. Macdougall, Mrs. Hemnan, Miss Brooks, Mr. Pereira, Mr. J. Williams, Miss Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. From Venice: Mr. Justice Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Miss Kilgour, Mr. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. H. Le Mesurier, Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. H. G. Sharp, Mr. Wence, Mr. and Mrs. Berghino, Sirdar Angira, Mr. and Mrs. O'Kinealy, Hon. A. Wilson, Mrs. Hog, Mr. C. E. Hallett, Miss Divers, Mrs. T. H. Kob, Mr. Harold King, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. T. H. Kob, Mr. Harold King, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. T. H. Kob, Mr. Harold King, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mr. Hadenfeldt, Mr. H. N. Gordon, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fedden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraser, Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. S. Turnbull, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. J. Mills, Mr. McIvor, Mr. Hermans, Mr. G. Summers, Dr. Cameron, Mr. A. F. and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. Kleinknecht, Mr. W. Fenton, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel F. W. Spring, Mr. E. R. Henry, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, Capt. Stacey, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss. Riddell, Mr

For Malta: Miss Street, two Misses Bullock, Miss Webster, Miss Reid, Mr. and Miss Hoskin, Miss Sergeant, Mrs. Winter and infant, Mrs. Ouran, Miss A. Nobbs, Mrs. and Miss Horn, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr. J. Needham, Mrs. Row and three daughters, Mrs. and Miss Blundell, Mrs. Mulloy and infant, Capt. Hammans.

Mrs. Mulloy and infant, Capt. Hammans.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. H. C. Begg, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. W. E. Newham, Mr. G. Gillespie, Mr. R. W. Blair, Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. Norris, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rendle, three children and infant, Miss Lewis, Miss Penny, Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Sir H. Fairburn, Mr. Claud Barron, Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, child and two infants, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. J. Grieves, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. D. Grieves. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and infant, Lieut. Colonel G. D'A. Jacksou. From Brindisi: H.R.H. the Prince Leopold of Prussia, H.E. Count Kanitz and Aide-de-Camp and servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips and child, Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Drummond, Colonel Atkinson, Colonel and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. G. J. Swain, Mr. G. O. Young, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. Westland, Mr. P. L. Pugh, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mr. A. W. Corrie, Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr., sand Miss Fergusson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyell, Mr. E. M. Calthorp, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Simonet, Mr. W. Clen, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Inglish, Mr. T. H. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. C. E. Farrer, Mr. S. D. Winkworth, Mr. F. B. Winthrop, Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mrs. Yule Smith, Mr. W. Thompson. From Suez: Mr. D. T. Roberts.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare and friend, Mr. G. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss. Chapman, General, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Kinier, Mrs. and Miss. Butt, Mrs. Saunders and infant.

Butt, Mrs. Saunders and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Lord, Mrs. Walsworth and child, Mrs. Case and infant, Mr. T. A. Schlach, Major Langdon, Mr. E. W. Storey, Mrs. Griffin.

For Aden: Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

S.s. Khedive, from London, from Oct. 21; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliott, Mrs. A. G. Watson and whild, Mr. H. Bull, Mr. H. B. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Higgins and infant, Mrs. Buskin, Mr. J. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Willock, Mr. and Miss Chuckerbutty, Mrs. Moberley, Mr. J. Marsland, Mr. H. McIntosh, Miss Hoare and two sisters, Mr. Macbin, Mr. A. C. Campbell, Miss Athanass, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Breer, Mrs. Donnen, Mrs. Sweetman, Miss Hederstedt, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Geake, Mr. H. Meyer, Dr. P. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. James Gaskell, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. M. Fox, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Dewar and two daughters, Mrs. Underwood. From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Payne, Mr. Nicholson.

For Madras: Lady Collins, two Misses Collins, Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and two daughters, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Coaken, Miss Colley, Miss F. M. Reade, Mr. J. H. Munio, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Pelt, Rev. C. W. A. Clark.

For Colombo: Mr. D'Arcy Chayton, Mr. J. F. Hartley, Mr. D. Carson, Mr. J. B. Carter, Miss Woodhead, Mr. Leveson-Gower, Mr. F. K. Fulton, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Ford. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boustead and two infants.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. White, junr.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. White, junr. For Port Said: Colonel and Mrs. Clerk. For Malta: Miss Colby.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, Oct. 28; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Nov. 4; from Brindisi, Nov. 8.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, Oct. 28; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Nov. 4; from Brindisi, Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. Macfarlane, two Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Earl and Countess of Annesley and maid, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Frost and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Miss Scobell, Mr. T. C. Vertannes, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Rev. and Mrs. Roberts, Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, Mrs. Greenway, Mr. Shelmerdine, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Elsworthy, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. De Buisson, Mr. T. Sewell, Mrs. Burton, Mr. F. Whymper, Mr. Liversage, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Read, Rev. W. F. Insell, Rev. W. Johnson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Williams, Mr. W. Berkmijee, Mr. L. A. Wallace, jun., Mr. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Howland and maid, Mr. Gregor Grant and son, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Martyn Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bunter, Mr. B. E. Maxstead, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Mr. Ibbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. Tremearn, Mr. Paul Bird, Mrs. Ridsdale, Miss Laurence, Miss Faddy, Colonel Stewart McKenzie, Mr. W. M. Grant, Colonel F. E. Berkeley, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Bird, Rev. A. J. Jones, Mr. Hyde Cheetham, Major S. Baker, Mr. Todd Naylor, Mr. Lambrose. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. F. E. Mallet, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mrs. Tawney, Mr. Grimwood, Colonel J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. R. F. Sanders, Miss Erskine, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jackson and family. From Suez: Mr. J. H. Cook, Mr. Fackiri. From Brindis: Mr. H. G. Harvey, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Mr. W. Cunliffe, Rev. H. Parker.

For Port Said: Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Ida Gordon, Mr. J. Brodie and two Misses Brodie, Mr. E. Maclean, Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. G. S. Powlett, Mr. Judd, Mr. Mortimer Harris, Mrs. Hailes Wilkie, Mr. Wheeler.

For Malta: Mrs. C. Watson, Miss Bird, Mr. Starken, Mrs. Talbot,

For Colombo: Mr. G. J. Jameson.

### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail Oct. 14.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail Oct. 14.

For Madras: Mrs. and two Misses Higginbotham, Mr. C. G. Douglas, Mrs. C. G. Douglas, Miss Beauchamp, Miss V. King, Miss Blyth, Miss Wallinger, Miss Synge, Mr. H. Venn Cobb, Mr. E. J. Shelford, Mr. J. Marsh, Rev. W. G. Geden, Mr. L. D. College, Mr. G. W. Goddard, two Misses Higgins, Mr. A. W. Fox.

For Colombo: Mr. John H. Campbell, Miss Grace Ward, Mr. H. B. Roberts, Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Miss Yeates, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George Waddell, Mr. C. M. Buckworth, Mr. W. W. Wood, Dr. W. W. Taylor, Mr. A. M. Ashmore.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Woodruffe, Miss Good, Miss Clark, Miss Patsons, Miss Thorpe, Mrs. Peel, Miss M. Hall, Mrs. Parsons and child, Miss Margaret Thomson, Mrs. and Miss Biggs, Mrs. Gonsaloes, Miss Gaspar, Mr. U. Charles, Miss Coulson, Mr. J. B. Atkins, Miss Rawlins, Mr. St. J. F. Snow, Mr. W. Garth, Mrs. Charles F. Max de Hoxon.

### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Henzada, to sail Oct. 20.

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. J. B. Watts and child, Misses A. L. and E. C. Priest, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. Allan Pinder, Mr. Jas. Anderson. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Manson, Mrs. Potts and child, Mr. Rumbole, Mr. C. J. Aldham, Mr. A. Knowles, Master Burton, Miss

### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Monroe, sailed Oct. 2.

For Kurrachee: Mr. E. Johns.

### Per s.s. Clan Graham, sailed Oct. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Ronaldson, Mr. T. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Carruthers, Mrs. Russell and child, Miss Shatter, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hobart and two children, Rev. W. V. Frieling.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, for London, passed Malta, Oct. 3. From Calcutta: Dr. Brake, Mrs. White, Mrs. Bradford, Capt. McManus.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, to sail Oct. 13.

For Port Said: Rev. J. N. Cushing. For Bombay: Mrs. Manton, Mrs. Clayton Lane, Mr. J. F. Wetherill. For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Treacher.

Per s.s. Clan Murray, to sail Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. H. Ellison, Mrs. Stronach, Mrs. Harley and family.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. Elliott and two children, Miss Sully, Mr. H. H.

For Colombo: Mrs. Editott and two children, Miss Sully, Mr. H. H. Kirby, Mr. Ballardie.

For Madras: Mrs. R. Looke Price and infant, Mr. H. J. Durham.

For Calcutta: Mr. Alex. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dacosta and family, Mr. J. F. Williamson, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Mr. C. J. Walker, Miss A. Williamson, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. R. Mann, Mr. J. H. Burnand.

### Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. W. Saunders, Miss-Thomas, Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton, Mr. J. D. Bacon.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mason and two children, Miss Merson, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. H. Rowntree.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Masters. For Calcutta: Miss Annie Mathews.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. E. Ashdown, Sept. 20. From London: Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. W. Cattrall, Rev. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. H. Holmes, Mrs. East, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Holland.

From Brindisi: Mr. Johnstone, Major W. Cooke, Mr. R. Cornish, Capt. Spragge, Mr. J. R. Croft, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. C. Scholvin. From Aden: Lieut. P. E. Dixon, R.E.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmond, left Bombay, Sept. 24. For London: Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Balfour, Rev. and Mrs. Smith and two children, Mr. W. D. Nestle, Miss Hill, Miss Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. Forest, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Martin, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Collier, Mr. Shaw, Major Joseph, Mr. E. I. Brandon, Mrs. Davidson and two children, Mr. A. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Reid, Dr. Nolan and two children.

children.

For Brindisi: Colonel Chester, Miss Chester, Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Butcher, Mr. H. L. Darrah, Colonel Wise, Capt. Dunn, Mr. Dossabhoy M. Karaka, Lieut. Colonel E. S. Skinner, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Mr. G. Piffard, Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Colonel M. Cherry, Mr. H. D. Cama, Mr. W. Duncan, Major M. A. Alves, Major Graeme.

For Venice: Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley and child, Miss Farquharson, Major and Mrs. Hunter.

For Aden: Mr. Dhuniishaw Rustomii.

For Aden: Mr. Dhunjishaw Rustomji.

For Aden: Mr. Dhunjishaw Rustomji.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. Tomlin, from London, Oct. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Young, Rev. A. Ramsey, Mrs. Jacoby. Miss Dun, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Mr. Leckie, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Kough, Miss Martin, Mr. Potter, Mr. Midwood, Miss Blowers, Mr. B. T. Suffrein, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. H. H. A. Walsh, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. Higman, Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, Major C. M. Browne, Mr. J. A. Frietas, Miss Briscoe, Colonel and Mrs. Blowers, Mr. W. West, Mr. Tuobosa, Miss Forbes.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Saunders, two ladies, two infants and nurse, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Mrs. Birch and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Denham Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Pegler and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Mrs. Alfred Kingsnorth, Miss Florence Perman, Mr. B. Stansbury, Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. B. H. Carew, Mr. R. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Mrs. Osmond, Miss Osmond, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Kisch and two infants, Mr. Macleod, Miss Whiffin, Mrs. A. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Duncan, jun, Miss Duncan, Miss Warburton, Mr. Wilbor, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Mr. Apcar, Mr. G. and Miss Field, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. A. B. Struther, Mr. R. O. Craig, Miss Spratt, Mrs. Prestage, Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. Simms. Tweedie, Mr. Simms.

### The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, sailing on Oct. 8. For London: Mr. Dunsterville, Colonel White, Capt. C. E. W.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. A. Rahman, Mr. M. Yehya, Lady Gough.

Per s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on Oct. 15. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Barbour and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Learmouth and three children.



PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.		Lenves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay.	
	1886.			4		1886.	
Serapis		_			_	21 Oct.	
Crocodile		_	17 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.	
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.	
Euphrates	24 Nov.	-	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec.	
•		Plymo'th				1887.	
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec.	18 Dec.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.	
•		Q'stown.	1887.				
Crocodile	21 Dec.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan	
•	1887.						
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	
Euphrates	9 Feb.		18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.	
Serapis	23 Feb.		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.	

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1886.				1886.
Euphrates	16 Oct.	27 Oct.	29 Oct.	2 Nov.	11 Nov.
Serapis	30 Oct.	10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov.
Crocodile	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.
Jumna	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.		- A - 11		1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE strength of the garrison of the Bori Valley, whose duty it will be to guard the Sind-Pishin Railway from attacks from the north, has now been settled at a regiment of Native cavalry, one of infantry, and one Native mountain battery.

THE Government of India has determined to re-arm Kohat with the five twelve-pounder breech-loading guns which were removed in 1833.

It has been decided to consider again the question of a defensive position in Pishin and on the Khojak Range. Captain Broadbent, R.E., of the Military Department, will probably visit Quetta and the neighbourhood during the ensuing cold weather, and report fully upon the proposed fort and lines.

Owing to so many of the Medical Staff being under orders for service in Burma, it has been considered necessary to recall the whole of the medical officers who are on leave from the Peshawar Division.

The Scoretary of State for India has sanctioned the Commander-in-Chief's proposal for the entire equipment of the 18th Bengal Cavalry with the lance, and for the change of the designation of the regiment to Lancers.

In has been ruled that the balance of a regimental voyage pay list, on the arrival of corps in this country, shall be exchanged at the rate fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government for the payment of British troops in the Colonies.

MARRIED Army Schoolmistresses, who were serving in India on the 1st April, 1885, are allowed to make remittances Home from their pay at the exchange of 2s. Old. the rupee. In the event of any such schoolmistress becoming a widow, her remittances will be admissible at the rate of exchange fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government for the payment of British troops serving in the Colonies.

MEDICAL Officers who have been allowed to remain in the service after attaining the age of 55 years are, during the period of extended service, only to be allowed sick or privilege leave.

On the retirement of Major Dunn, Superintendent British Army Schools, Bengal, which will shortly take place, the appointments of Director of Garrison Instruction in India and Superintendent British Army Schools, Bangal, will be amalgamated, the duties of the latter appointment being performed by the former, who will be allowed a Staff salary of Rs. 800 a month, in addition to Staff Corps pay. The Director of Garrison Instruction in India and Superintendent British Army Schools (what a title for a card or cover!) will be allowed an Assistant Superintendent from among the Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools, Bengal, who will be

allowed a special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to pay of rank, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. This new arrangement will take effect from the 1st proximo.

#### OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES MALCOLM BARROW, C.B., late of the Bombay Staff Corps, died on October 7th at his residence in West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, aged sixty-seven years. He entered the Bombay Army in 1837, and served in the campaign of 1838-9 in Scind and Afghanistan. He was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee, and took part in the attack on the stronghold of the Afghan Chief, Ruheem Khan. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1843, and subsequently served in the Punjab campaign, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army. He commanded the 19th Bombay Native Infantry while employed against the Gwalior mutineers under Tantia Topee, the Rao Sahib, and the Nawab of Banda in the Rajpootana States in 1858 in the pursuit through Malwa, Bundelkund, and Central India. He was also engaged in the actions of Rajghur, Mungrowlee, Sindwaho, and Kura. He obtained the rank of major in 1861, lieutenant-colonel in 1863, colonel in 1868, major general in 1830, and lieutenant-general in 1892. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1873, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in 1881. General Barrow married Euphemia, daughter of the late Mr. J. Leckie, of Manchester square, but was left a widower in 1880.

The Lahore Tramway Company, Limited.—Its capital is set down on the prospectus as two lakhs, in two thousand shares of Rs. 100 each. It will, undoubtedly, prove a profitable speculation, for the simple reason that Luhore is the junction for three distinct railway lines, and the railway station is three miles distant from Anarkulli and other important parts of the city. It is stated that the gross receipts for one year will probably be about Rs. 72,000, and the working expenses (at 56 per cent.) Rs. 40,320. This would leave a credit balance of Rs. 31,680, or nearly 16 per cent upon the capital required. Consequent upon these figures, Messrs. Robson and Co., the managing proprietors, have undertaken to guarantee 8 per cent. per annum for three years on the capital. The first issue of one thousand shares allotted some time ago has been readily taken up, and the second issue will be made in November or December. Operations have already begun in the way of laying steel rails at the railway station end, and it is expected that the cars will be running from there to the Delhi Gate by October. There is much enthusiasm among the Natives, who are largely represented on the list of shareholders, and there is every prospect of the Lahore Tramway Company proving a distinct and decided success.

Double Murder in Burma.—Our correspondent in Rangoon telegraphs:—"The particulars of the murder in Moulmein of Father Biet and a Mr. Ramos, a money-lender, have reached here. The victims were sitting in the latter's house about seven in the evening, when a servant girl said that a Chinaman and three Burmans wished to speak to them. Mr. Ramos went into the verandah, when a shot was fired at him, and missed him; but his assailant closed with him, and stabbed him in several places in the chest and abdomen. Father Biet was then attacked, and four shots were fired at him, all taking effect. The priest appears to have struggled hard and desperately, for the marks of his footsteps have been traced in blood from the door where, after being shot, he was stabbed by other assailants, to the bottom of the verandah steps, where he sank from exhaustion caused by loss of blood. The lifeless bodies were subsequently found by Mrs. Ramos, who escaped by her bathroom stair, and secured refuge in the house of a Chinaman situated immediately behind hers. From the fact of a turban belonging to a Burman being found immediately beneath her window it is thought that the murderers followed Mrs. Ramos to complete their work had she not found friendly shelter. The police, when they came on the spot, found the bodies warm, but life extinct. Near Father Biet an open clasp knife, stained with blood, was found. On forcing open the door of an opium den near the house, and of which Mr. Ramos had often complained to the police, a Chinaman was found lying concealed beneath the flooring, and a cloth with fresh blood on it in his possession. A post-mortem examination showed that Mr. Ramos had eleven severe and deep stabs inflicted on him, and the priest had received four gunshot wounds and nine deep stabs. Two arrests have been made, and Rs. 500 have been offered as a reward for information which will lead to the arrest of the murderers, with pardon to anyone connected with the crime, but not the actual murderer. The avaricious grasping treatment o

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  BOMBAY. — August 31.  GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cont	Remp & Co	Holta (Kangra)
Hong Kong & Shanghai  Banking Corporation — —  National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr. ot 114	6 of 1872 (1891) 100 0 to — 5 of 1878 (1908) 100 4 to — 5 of 1884-5 (1905) 100 8 to	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) to New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 129 to
PRESS COMPANIES.  Akbar 1,400 16 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. ct 450 Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr. ct 1,075 Apollo 1,100 175 260 Bellary 400 nil 490 Bombay Cotton all 0 185 Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.    Price   Price   Price	Nutwanpore (Cachar)
Mofussil Co 250 0 435 Manmar M all 45 220 New Berar New Indian 400 50 117½	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co 85 Nominal.	LONDON. — October 11.
Prince of Wales 123 0 500 Sabapathy (Bellary)	Asiatic Jute   100   Liquidation.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Price.  3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 864 to 874 34 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1981 1004 to 1014 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1014 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper 08 to 694
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 400 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 700 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 60 18½ 113 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Bengal Silk Co	1   Do.   do.   1885       -   to   78
Rombay United     100     20     675	Darjeeling Himalayan Rafiway.   100   101 to	PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid   Price.
Gordon Mills 1,000 40 910 Hindustan 1,000 40 910 Hingunghat Mill 910 Hyperial Cotton 500 20 490 Iadian Manufacturing 615 Jaffer Ali 500 40 460 Jewraz Balco 1,000 30 1,140 Khandeish 1,000 30 1,140 Khandeish 1,000 30 960 Khatao Mackungee 1,000 20 915 Loopold 100 5 160 Madras United 1,000 100 2,900 Mahaluxmee 1,000 100 2,900 Mahaluxmee 1,000 100 715 Manockjee Petit all 1,210 Mazegon 250 9 170	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7\frac{1}{2} \ 7\frac{7}{2} \ \text{ to } 8 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Merarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,470 Naigam 40 550 National 1,000 40 550	TEA COMPANIES. Price.	South Mahratta Gua., Li 20 104 to 105 Do. do 5 — to — Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gu., 100 100 to 102
New Great Eastern 1,000 20 905 Oriental 625 12 565 Parell 400 20 People of India 6t 205 Finince of Wales 500 30 90 Sassoon 1,000 35 1,825 Soonderdas 1,000 35 1,825 Soonderdas 1,000 35 1,825 Southern India 500 20 416 Southern Mahratta 20 415 Western India 1,000 35 550 Western India 1,000 35 550 RAILWAY COMPANIES,	Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)     100   70 to — Amicable (Assam)     100   Idquidation.   Amluckie     100   70 to — Arcuttipore (Cachar)     100   87 to — Assam     820   540 to — Balasun (Darjiling)     100   75 to — Bengal (Cachar)     100   32 to — Bengal (Cachar)     100   32 to — Bishnauth (Assam)     200   21 to — Burkhola (Cachar)     100   45 to — Burkhola (Cachar)     100   45 to — Central Cachar     200   115 to — Central Terai (Darjiling)     100   34 to 36     Chandypore (Cachar)     100   34 to 36       Chandypore (Cachar)     100   34 to 36	Do. Do. Do 35
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 218-3-0 5 pr. ct. 1,800	Chota Nagpore   100	BANKS.  Agra all 8½ to 9½ Delhi and London all 12 to 14 Chartered of India, A. and C all 22½ to 23½ Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 19½ to 20½ Hong Kong and Shanghai all 57 to 59  BANK BILLS.
MISCELLANEOUS. Paid-up. Cash Rates. Bombay Saw Mills 1,000 190	Dhunstri 100 95 to —   Durrung (Assam) 100 34 to —   Eastern Cachar 100 30 to 31   East Indian, Assam, and Cachar 100 38 to —	Sight. 30 days: 6) days.  Calcutts   Madras   1, 61,164   1, 64   1, 51,164
Bombay Ios Co. (A.)	East Indian, Assam, and Cachar   100   86 to —   100 to 100 100 t	1s. 61-16d 1s. 6d 1s. 5 15-16d.

### LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Tolegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '86. Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Algle, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85. Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 18 Aug. 8; Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 6, '85. Anderson, J. S., India Rys., 6 mos., 10 June 86, Ansted, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86. Armstrong, J. S., Ben.Cov., Hen.Customs, Smos., Apr. 4, '86. Arundel, A. T., Ms. Cov., Ma. Jud., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '86. Atkinson, J. N., Ms. Cov., Ma. Rev.&Gn., 18mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Arundel, Ä. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gn., 18 mos., Dec. 17, '85.
Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Peb. 27, '85.
Baker, C. J. S., Assam P. W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Barker, E. J., 15 mos., Jan. 30, '86.
Barker, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun., Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.
Barnett, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 22‡ mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N. W.P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barron, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 80, '87.
Bartlett, H. F., Ben. Cov., N. W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Benn, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P. W.D., 36 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P. W.D., 36 mos., Fob. 26, '86.
Bertry, F.C., C. I. E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18 m., June 2, '85.
Best, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Best, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept. 21 mos., April 3, '86.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept. 21 mos., April 30, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P. W.D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Bilssett, T., Tolegraph Dept., 22 mos., April 2, '85.
Blood, Surg. J., N. W.P., Modl., 18 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Blood, Surg. J., N. W.P., Modl., 18 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Boyce, H. G., N. W.Provs., P. W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 18, 86.
Boyce, H. G., N. W.Provs., P. W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 18, 86.
Boyd, J. E. E. A., Madras Police, 12 mos.
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootuna, P. W. D., 16 ms., Aug. 1, '85.
Brenoton, C. H., Railway Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brenoton, C. H., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breroton, C. H., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '86.
Bryson, A. H., Com. Accts., 12 mos., May 18, '86.
Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., N. P., Rev. & Gon., 18ms., Ap., 486.
Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., N. P., Rev. & Gon., 18ms., Ap., 486.
Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., N. P., Rev. & Gon., 18ms., Ap., 486.
Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Selt. Comp., India, 24 mos.

Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 m s., May 1, '85.

Carey, A. D., Bo.Cov., SaltComr., India, 24mos., May 27, '85.

Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 6 mos., 14 Sept. 86.

Chapman, Lt.F. R.H., Bo.S.C., Bo.Pol., 12mos., Mar. 20, '86.

Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.

Church, W. T., Bon. Cov., N.W.P., Rov. & Gen., 20 mos.,

April 1, '86.

Clitt, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 3, 'f6.

Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos. Feb. 3, 86.

Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.

Coghlan, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Costos, G. E., N.W.F., P.W.D., 46 mos., April 1, 1883.

Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '86.

Cowper, G., Indis, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '86.

Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.

Crawley-Boevey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12 mos., 31 Aug. 80.

Crosthwaite, C. H. T.. Ben. Cov., Chief Com. Cent. Prov.,

11 mos., Doc. 25, '85.

Cruickshank, A., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,

Cumming, W. H., Bombuy Survey, 9 mos., May 29, '86.

Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 16ms.,

Nov. 15, '85.

Nov. 15, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1832.
Daniell, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19 mos., Apr.16, '86.
De Crettes, A., Buma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, 85.
De Lange, N., 9 mos.
Danne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Dixon, J., Burina Police, 20 mos., June 4, '85.
Dolton, B. J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 12 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Drutt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., July 27, '80.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Dundar W.J.C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., May 6, '86.
Dunbar W.J.C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Duthoit, W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 ms., May 14, '86.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Dutt, R. C., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24mos., Mar.15, '85.

Edgar. J. W., C.S.I., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '86.

Egerton, Capt. F. W., Bn.Cov., Punj. Comn., 24ms., Ap.23, '86.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 15, '85.

Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.

Elliott, A., Berare Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86.

Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 191 mos., Apr. 7, '86.

Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 33 mos., April 25, 1884.

Evans, H.F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gn., 19ms., Mar. 5, '86.

Evans, L.G., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gn., 19ms., Ap.16, '86.

Ewing, R., P.W.D., 8 mos.

Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dopt., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86. Fanshaw, H. A. W.. Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85. Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14 mos., Nov. 27, '85. Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Pen. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Ap. 22, '86. Ferguson, H. I., State Railways, 12 mos. Apr. 23, '86.

Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., My1, '86. Ffrench, Mullen J., 12 mos. Fido, J. W., Bo. Mint. Floyd, W. C. L., India P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86. Forbes, L. R., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 8, '86. Fox, H. H., Burma, P. W. D., 24 mos., April 30, '86. Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.
Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.
Gass, H. A., Ms. Forosts, 20 mos., 20 Aug. 85.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
Gerard, A. S. India, P.W.D., 23 ms., Mar. 27. '85.
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85.
Godwin, Austen H., AudamansComn., 6mos., June 24, '86.
Gompertz, R. L., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 3, '86.
Goron, E. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Gose, L. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., 31 Aug. 86.
Grant, J. A., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., Apr. 25, '86.
Greaves, R. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rv.&Gen., 6mos., July 22, '86.
Greer, R. T.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, W., Bon. Educl., 16 ros., July 13, '86.
Grigg, H. B., Ma.Cov., Ma.Educl., 12 mos.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev.&Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Gupta, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev.&Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Gupta, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Ludl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 10, 85. Gupta, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8mos. Apr. 1, '86. Hall, Surgeon F. W., N.W.P., Medical, 7 mos. Handcock, F. F., Madras, P.W.D., 3 mos., Apr. 28, '86. Handley, F. F.Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9mos., Mar. 24, '86. Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10ms., Ap. 16, '86. Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10ms., Ap. 16, '86. Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10ms., Ap. 12, '86. Hardrotos, T. Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Sopt. 21, '85. Hart. Davies, T. Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Sopt. 21, '85. Hart. Davies, T. Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Sopt. 21, '85. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Pos. Bev. & Gen., 20ms., Sopt. 21, '85. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Pos. Bev. 3, '82, '83. Havelock. G. B., Ben. Police, 9 mos., May 23, '83. Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests 18 months. Heinig, J., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89. Henderson, E.P., Ben. Cv., Punjab. Jud., 10mos., Apr. 3, '86. Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P. W. D., 18 mos., July 24, '85. Higgs, W. H., Telograph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85. Hight, A. E., Bom P. W. D., 19 mos., Nov. 1, '85. Hill, A. D., Tolegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '86. Hill, C., N. W. P., P. W. D., 19 mos., Nov. 1, '86. Hounder, Dr. A. F. R. Ben Educl., 6 mos., July 3, '86. Homer, Dr. A. F. R. Ben Educl., 6 mos., July 3, '86. Homer, Dr. A. F. R. Ben Educl., 6 mos., July 3, '86. Homer, Dr. A. F. R. Ben Educl., 6 mos., July 3, '86. Homer, Dr. A. F. R. Ben Educl., 6 mos., July 3, '86. Homer, Dr. A. F. R. Ben Educl., 6 mos., July 3, '86. Hounden, W. P., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 1, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., July 27, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., May 20, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., May 3, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 13 mos., May 3, '86. Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 13 mos.,

Innes, J. S. R., Ben.Opium, 15 mos., Nov. 25, '85,

Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.

James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 12mos., Mar.19, '86.

Jameson, A. S., N. W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. 86.

Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.

Jervoise, A.A.C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 24 mos., Apl. 24, '85

Johnson, F. W., Telograph Dept., 12 mos., Fob. 5, '86.

Johnstone, Col. J. W. H.. B. S. C., Pun Judl., 6 ms., 24Aug. 86.

Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 15, '86.

Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 13 ms., Nov. 27, '85. Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rov., 12 mos., May 1, '86. Keys, E., Ma. Press, 6 mos., Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884. King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86. Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Laidwan, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos. April 1, '86.

Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Lambert, H., India P.W.D., 4 mos., Mar. 5, '86.

Lambert, J., Calcutta Police, 9 mos., June 1, '86.

Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 20, '86.

Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.

Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May14, '83.

Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Fob. 27, '85.

Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 27 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Leonard, W., Ben. Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.

Lingham, A. F., Burma Judi.

Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.

Livasny, J.J., Ben.Cov., Bu. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bu. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 26, '85.

Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.

Mackenzie, A., Bon. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, 12mos.,
Mar. 12, '86.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.
Macket, A. W., Bon. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21ms., Fob. 26, '86.

Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos.
Mance, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.

Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '85.

Martin, E. J., Ben., P. W. D., 24 mos., Feb. 8, '85.

Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30mos., Dec. 12, 1983.

Martyn, G. V., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, '66

Mastors, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Metville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Mar. 1, '85.

McTable, R. B., Bon. Cov., As-amComn., 21mos., Feb. 19, '86.

McCadlum, E., Bov. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15mos., Nov. 27, '85.

McCuden, E. G., State Railways, 8 mos.,

McCuppin, D., Bo. Police, 6 mos., 5 April 1, '86.

McCodden, E. G., State Railways, 8 mos.,

McCuppin, D., Bo. Police, 6 mos., June 19, '86.

McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.

McKeleyey, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 21, 86

McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W. P., Medl., 12 mos., May 15, '86.

McLean, J.J., Ben. Cov., N. P., Red., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '86.

McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W. P., Red., 12 mos., April 5, '86.

McLean, J.J., Ben. Cov., N. P., Red., 12 mos., April 5, '86.

McLean, J.J., Ben. Cov., N. P., Red., 12 mos., April 5, '86.

McLean, J.J., Ben. Cov., N. P., Red., 12 mos., April 5, '86.

McCadlen, J., Red., Cov., N. P., Red., 12 mos., April 6, '85.

Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 6, '85.

Moir, E. M., N.W.P. Forests, 11 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Monoment, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 12, '86.
Monies, A., Bon. P.W.D. 12 mos., 20 Aug. 98.
Mories, W., Iudia, P.W.D.
Mortarty, A.S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 15, '85.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 12, '85.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 19 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Muir-Mackenzle, J.W.P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms.
May 1, '85.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos, Nov. 13, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 16, 85.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P. W. D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Nisbet, J. Burmah Forosts, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86,
Nixon, G., Ben. P. W. D., 18 mos., Sopt. 8, '85.
Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P. W. D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.
Norris, W. R., Madras P. W. D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86
Nugent, J., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18mos., May21,' 6.

Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 21 mos., Dec. 3, 58.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 30 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Acets. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
O'Iseir, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punf. Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. 86.
Osborne, H., Opium Dept., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept, 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 12 Aug. 86. Pargiter, E. H.. Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '86. Pargiter, F. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11ms., Feb. 7, Fearse, H. G., Ben. Cov.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86, Peters, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Piohey, E., Bo., P. W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '85. Pollen, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 18, '85. Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85. Postord, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85. Postord, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 23, '86. Proteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 15, '86. Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., O mos., Mar. 5, '86. Prico, P. L. H., Punjab P. W.D., 54 mos., Nov. 24, '82. Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Jan. 81, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben, Cov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Raenier, P., State Railways, 12 mos., June 29, '86, Rebsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86, Reid, A. G., Punjab P. W.D., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '85, Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs. 24 mos., June 16, '86, Reilly, C. H., Asst Sec., Govt. of Bengal, 9 ms., Feb. 1, '86, Redfern, T.R., Bn. Cv., N. W. P. Rv. & Gen., 11ms., Feb. 1, '86, Richey, J. R., C.S. I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo., Sms., Apr. 1, '86, Robertson, F. E., India P. W.D., 17 mos., April 23, '85, Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '86, Rundall, C., Madras Sett., 21 mos., April 17, '85, Rundall, J. W., Madras P. W. D., 24 mos., July 28, '85, Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., May 5, '85, Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 26, '85, Ryan, P., Bombay Judl.

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Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos.
Sage, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '36.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Tolegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Spence, J. K., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev. &Gen., 11mos., May 14, '86.
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Smith, G. F. N., Madras, Salk, 22 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
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Somerlatt, T. C. W., Karachi Press, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '86.
Spenser, E. E., Mad. Cov., 24 mos., April 9, '85.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 10 mos., June 15, '86.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Storey, H. F., State Railways, 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Talbot, W. A, Bo. Forests, S'mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Tate, J., Bombay, P.W.D., 6 mos., May 20, '86.
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., July 23, '8
Femple, Capt.R. C., B.S. C. PunjabJudl., '24 ms., May 5, '85.
Thakur, S. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 4, '86.
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Todd, A. B., Madras P. W.D., '24 mos., July 20, '86.
Toppin, R. F., India P. W.D., 12 mos., July 20, '86.
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., '24 mos., Oct. 16 '85.
Tremenheere, J. H. A., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., 18 mos.
Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 28, '86.
Tyndall, S. W., Sind Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '86.

Ussher, C. J., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mov., Jan. 9, '86,

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAI

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 1st October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 29th September; and from Calcutta to the 28th September.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT have arrived in Bombay by the mail-steamer Bengal. Their Royal Highnesses received an address by the Municipal Corporation at the Apollo Bunder immediately on landing, but the other arrangements for a public reception fell through.

After spending a day at Government House, Malabar Hill, their Royal Highnesses left by the evening mail for Poona, where they take part in a number of public ceremonies.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT are expected at Simla about the middle of October on a short visit to the

Viceroy.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has been invited to be present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College at Lahore, in November.

THE arrangements for the Viceroy's cold weather tour have been completed. Great preparations are being made for his reception at Hyderabad.

'Some disappointment is felt at Madras at the report that the Viceroy will not visit that city during his forthcoming tour in the Southern Presidency. His Excellency will visit Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Octacamund, Cooncor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tanjore, embarking at Negapatam for Calcutta.

UPPER BURMA has been placed under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma, who will henceforth be styled Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The troops from India are rapidly arriving in Burma. They are all to leave Rangoon for Upper Barma by the 11th October.

THE engineering staff of the Mandalay-Tounghoo Railway Survey have been warned to leave Upper Burma by the 10th October, showing that Government wish to commence operations as soon as possible.

A GOVERNMENT launch plied between Tounghoo and Mingyan had to fight her way through 1,500 dacoits. Of the armed guard on board, on policeman was killed and seven wounded. It is believed that sixteen dacoits were killed.

MUCH dissatisfaction is felt in Rangoon owing to the Government of India disposing of the ruby mines without offering them for public competition.

LIEUT.-COLONEL McIVER, attached to the 5th Madras Infantry, has died from senstroke in Upper Burma.

H.E. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has started from Simla on his first winter tour.

THE British troops in the 1st Army Corps for service on the North-West Frontier will be the first in India to receive the Martini-Enfield rifle.

SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY is to go to London after his return to India, in order to give necessary information on the question of Kham-i-Ab.

QUETTA has returned to its narmal healthiness, there having been no spidemic disease this season beyond the

usual bilious fever known as country fever, which extends all over the country, and is not peculiar to Quetta, and is disagreeable rather than dangerous. Sir O. St. John's escort suffered severely from it, one-third of the men being in hospital; and the Agent himself had one attack which lasted three days.

Mr. Garstin has obtained the permission of the local Government to take proceedings against the Madras paper

for its strictures on his share in the Crole case.

It is probable that the scheme of an Imperial Institute for India and the Colonies, of which the Heir-Apparent is to be permanent president, will be taken up vigorously by the Government of India.

THE six months' net returns fron Indian State Railways are about 50 lakhs better than the Budget Estimate. By the end of a year they will no doubt be 80 lakhs better, perhaps more. This, and the considerable recovery in sterling exchange from its lowest point, an up-country paper remarks, may help to lift the Finance Minister a little way out of the slough of despond.

What a Home paper says about Sir Frederick Roberts having urgently demanded "a large additional supply" of European officers for the Indian Army, is said to be of large exaggeration. The Commander-in-Chief, as was already tolerably well known, recommended to Government that one more British officer should be given to each Native regiment, both Cavalry and Infantry.

THE Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee has been passed by the Bengal Council, and its scope has been extended to all the Municipalities in Bengal.

THE Government of India have addressed a circular letter to the local Governments suggesting the advisability of undertaking generally legislation similar to that introduced by the Bengal Government with a view to checking the sale of adulterated articles of food.

At the Madras High Court judgment was recently delivered by a full bench of five judges in the matter of the petition of the Hon. Edward Sullivan, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister-at-law. The Court were of opinion that Mr. Norton had not exceeded his privileges as an advocate, and, therefore, dismissed the petition.

The official report from Upper Burma, for the week ending 26th September, states that Mandalay town is very quiet. Bhamo, Shwebo, Ava, Kyankse, Pagan, and Myingyan districts are also generally quiet. In Mandalay district some Shan raids from the hills have occurred. Precautionary measures have been taken against the rumoured designs of Wuntho Sawbwa on the Katha border. In the Yen district expeditions in the northern tracts proved very successful. Minhla Maung Hmat has been forced to retreat, his force having suffered severe losses, and that portion of the district in which the new post has been established is now quiet. Five leading men in the southern part of the district have tendered their submission. In Sagaing measures are being taken against Hla U and Min O's gangs. In Pagan the villagers have beaten off the dacoits. In Yemethin the troops repulsed Kyimyindaing's force. In Ningya considerable gangs are collected to the east of the Sinthe and Sittang rivers. On the 18th a body of 200 men attacked Ningyan, but were driven off with a loss of five killed.

FEVER was very prevalent in the Central Provinces last year, no less than 170,634, out of the total number of deaths (301,684), or a ratio of 1935 per mille, being attributable to that cause. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the officiating Chief Commissioner, has, in consequence of this severe mortality, requested the Sanitary Commissioner and the tivil surgeons to take special care to observe whether fever prevails most in jungly or in cultivated tracts, on highland or on lowlands, on black cotton soil or elsewhere. The effect of a break in the rains upon fever is also, Mr. Fitzpatrick thinks, a point which should be carefully observed in future. He further suggests that good might be effected by distributing medicines as is now done where cholera prevails.



### Notes of the Week.

ALTHOUGH the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab had not been officially announced when the present mail left, it seems that such appointment has been taken for granted. And it has been generally approved of. No man has stronger claims to this position, and those who know Sir Lepel know that he will not disappoint the brilliant hopes which his friends hold regarding his future. Few men have been more misunderstood than he has been; possibly because the fault was more with himself than with others. Sometimes he seemed to take a delight in allowing this misunderstanding to prevail. He has permitted men to go away with the impression that he was a coxcomb or an idler, simply because he thought it wise to laugh at fools and to answer them as King Solomon advised-according to their folly. But this does not always do in India where fools are many and wise men few. Lepel Griffin is a man of brains and energy, who would have found opportunities to bring himself to the front, even had fortune been adverse to him, which she has not been. As Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab he will be the strong man in the right place, especially at this time, when dangers threaten our North-West Frontier of India.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M.P., according to the Journalist—a paper just started by "gentlemen of the Press" for "gentlemen of the Press"—proceeds to India for the purpose of making arrangements for the production of an Anglo-Indian journal at home. Does Sir Roper find that there is still no balm in Gilead? Do none of the papers already published for Anglo-Indian readers come up to his requirements? If, however, with his gifts of literary skill and official experience he can produce a paper which will make English readers take a more abiding interest in Indian subjects, we shall not be the last in bidding the new birth a welcome.

The refusal of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to accept the personal testimonial which it was proposed to offer to him by certain well-meaning officials of the South Kensington Exhibition has met with general approval in India. The Bombay Gazette says with reference to the matter:—

We anticipated at the time the project was started that the Prince of Wales would give no countenance to it, and this might have been foreseen by any one who had regard to the shrewdness and savoir faire which invariably characterise the Prince's public acts. It would have been a bad precedent, this testimonialising, for public service, of a Prince who has always readily recognised that public service is an inseparable part of his duty, and who might have been presumed to need no other recognition of his work than the abundant approval of his fellow-countrymen. The testimonial has not been particularly successful in this country. This will be at once understood as in no sense casting doubt upon the popularity of the Prince of Wales. But it is the natural result of an enterprise undertaken with lamentable indiscretion, and with a very inadequate regard for what was due and appropriate in recognising the good work that has been done by the Heir Apparent in connection with the Exhibition. The diversion of the tunds subscribed for a personal testimonial to the proposed Colonial and Indian Institute will atone for the error that has been committed, and will help forward a work of Imperial utility.

The formation of a Reserve for the Indian Army is a matter upon which our military contemporaries were not likely to be silent. The United Service Gazette says:—
"It has amounted almost to a scandal that hitherto no attempt whatever has been made to maintain a Reserve of any description to any arm of the Indian troops. Regiments, when ordered on service, have been completed by volunteers from other corps, who in turn had to rely on 'recruiting' to fill up the gaps thus left in their ranks. Casualities and invaliding while on service have been similarly fed, to the grave detriment of the corps whose ranks were thus attenuated to meet these demands. Many have been the suggestions put forward to supply the want of a Reserve, but most have been stranded on the 'finance' aspect of the question. The need, how-

ever, has daily grown into such enormous proportions that Lord Dufferin has apparently been compelled to accede to the entreaties which, we are sure, General Roberts must have urged."

We regret that we have not space for the insertion of certain papers forwarded to us by Sir Thomas Symonds, Admiral of the Fleet, with regard to the present shortcomings of our naval strength. The papers are more fitted for a service journal. But no one can call into question Sir Thomas Symonds's authority to write on a subject which he has studied practically and theoretically for upwards of sixty years. He says:—"I sorrowfully stake my professional reputation on the correctness of my view that if France declared war against us, our trade would be utterly ruined, and disaster occur unless we take timely precaution by adding largely to our naval forces."

The question of emigration is one of the un solved problems of the hour. India, even in its hill stations, offers, as we have said before—in spite of contrary opinion—no field for the young man who wants to make his way, quickly and with some profit to himself, in the world. The young woman who goes to India may find a husband, but the young man who goes there simply trusting to fortune may find himself simply befooled. But there are other places where he may go to with ample chance of success. A company has just been started on new and promising lines, called "The Emigrants' Self-Supporting Emigration Society," which seems to offer considerable advantages to "our boys" and others who look towards other lands for future fame or fortune. This society has been established upon strictly commercial principles to facilitate emigration amongst the industrial classes, and particularly to secure them practically a free passage to the Colonies upon prescribed conditions upon their own independent efforts without being a charitable measure. The object which the society has in view, and which it seems to have made excellent arrangements to carry out, is, amongst other advantages, to enable emigrants "to acquire, cultivate, and deal in land, colonise the same, create townships and set tlements, act as farmers, agriculturists, cattle breeders, general traders, &c." The scheme, which has as its chief patron the Duke of Manchester, promises well—in lands where Europeans can work and thrive—but India is not one of these. English colonisation of Indian hill sites is a dream—but this company can help "our boys" to better fields for industry and ambition than the field of the now gathered pagoda-tree.

The Madras Scandals.—The Madras correspondent of the Pioneer writes strongly regarding Lord Kimberley's despatch on the Crole case. He says:—Not improbably Lord Kimberley may feel he has been cajoled into an expression of opinion on inefficient materials. At any rate some action should be taken. Is it or is it not true that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Sullivan has violated the covenant of his order? Is it or is it not true that the father was implicated in the attempted sale by his son to the Zemindar of Ramnad? These are facts capable of easy proof or disproof. And they should be set at rest one way or the other, and once for all. The spectacle of a Government numbering among its adherents a gentleman acutely alive to the pecuniary advantage of palming off old screws on unsuspicious Native widows, late his own cestus que trustent; of another gentleman who Mr. Kotesawmy Tevar has openly accused of being concerned in a "swindle carefully plotted beforehand"; and of a third who does not scruple to use a minor, officially committed to his care for the purpose of venting his spleen on Mr. Crole: such a spectacle is not calculated to increase the public reverence for abstract honour or to heighten its love and admiration of Her Majesty's rule. And the decadence in high places is undoubtedly bearing fruit. We see the Hon. Mr. Sullivan sheltered against inquiry: protected against hostile action. His honour has been called in question. Yet he moves not. The agis of a Governor wards him from evil consequences. We can obtain no hearing: we can procure no redress. When effect cannot conduct such as this have upon the public mind but to breed a bitter sense of contempt for those who dare not let the truth be known? Five thousand a month and the reversion of a comfortable pension are the lot of him who has been publicly accused of most serious moral delinquency. His victim has been shroffed of Rs. 15,000! This is precisely the sort of treatment which stirs up sentiments and passions that a wise politician would seek to leave undistu

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

There was no renewal of the riots at Delhi and Etawah last week. Much anxiety was felt at Delhi on the 8th and 9th, which were the last two days of Mohurrum, the Mahomedans being greatly exasperated by the action of some Hindoos, who had tied a dead pig to the pulpit of the chief mosque. The garrison had been reinforced from Meerut, and both days passed quietly, no attempt being made to disturb the processions. It may be hoped that no more riots will occur, although the excitement is still great among both parties. The casualties, it is believed, include three Mahomedans and five Hindoos killed, and seventeen Mahomedans and six Hindoos wounded. There has been no open outbreak at any other station, although feeling is said to run high at Ludhiana, Mooltan, and other cities in the Punjab.

The Government has published a long resolution on the subject of infant marriage and enforced widowhood. It states that copies of Mr. Malabari's notes on the subject were circulated to the local administrations. The replies received were unanimously against adopting any legislative action. The Governor-General in Council agrees with this conclusion. When caste or custom lays down a rule which is clearly opposed to morality or public policy the State will decline to enforce it; but when caste or custom lays down a rule which deals with matters such as are usually left to the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of the civil or criminal courts for its enforcement. State interference is There was no renewal of the riots at Delhi and Etawah last

the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of the civil or criminal courts for its enforcement, State interference is not considered desirable or expedient. The test is, can the State give effect to its commands with the ordinary machinery at its disposal? If the test be applied in the present case, the reasons will be apparent why the Government thinks State interference undesirable. Reforms which affect the social customs of many races must be left to the improving influences of the time and the gradual spread of education.

gradual spread of education.

The travelling portion of the Finance Committee, having completed its inquiries in Madras, arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, and has since proceeded to Darjeeling to confer with the Bengal Government. The members referred to will return to Calcutta for the purpose of drawing up a report, which will, it is expected, be ready by the end of December. It is stated that the Committee will recommend economies amounting in the North-West Provinces to thirteen lakhs, in the Central Provinces to two lakhs, and in Bombay to twenty-eight lakhs.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the question of the employment of Natives in the Civil Service will, it is said, assemble at Allahabad in January, and visit various administrative centres

at Allahabad in January, and visit various administrative centres for the purpose of taking evidence. It is hoped that it will finish its work by the end of April.

It is understood that important reforms in the organisation of the Native Army are contemplated, including the linking of regiments in sets of three battalions, the introduction of the reserve system, and the shortening of the term of service for earning good conduct pay and pension.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after some hesitation, has

complied with the oft-repeated request of the Chamber of Com-merce that it might be allowed to elect a certain number of members to represent it on the Calcutta Port Commission. The necessary alteration in the law will be effected at once.

It is announced that Sir M. Grant Duff has changed his arrangements, and will now await Mr. Bourke's arrival at Madras.

#### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION. On the Southern Slopes of the Hindoo Koosh, Five MARCHES FROM CABUL, OCT. 8.

MARCHES FROM CABUL, OCT. 8.

Sir W. Ridgeway, with the main body of the Commission, has safely crossed the Hindoo Koosh by a succession of passes varying from 10,000ft. to 15,000ft. in height. During the night of the 5th, when encamped at an altitude of 12,000ft., heavy snow fell, but the last pass was safely crossed the next day. The road is probably closed now.

We are to be here until the detached parties under Major Holditch and Captains Maitland, Peacocke, and Talbot, who are exploring the other passes of the Hindoo Koosh, rejoin us. We expect to reach, on the 15th of October, the neighbourhood of expect to reach, on the 15th of October, the neighbourhood of Cabul, where the Ameer will meet Sir W. Ridgeway.

The people are friendly, and welcome us everywhere.

#### TIBET.

DARJERLING, Oct. 17. A London telegram recently received in India states that one of the articles in the Convention with China is that England will not press the question of opening up trade with Tibet, as the obstacles prove to be insuperable. As it is difficult to understand what are the obstacles which could prove insuperable, I have taken advantage of a visit to Darjeeling to make some inquiries, with the following result: with the following result :-

It appears that when the news of Mr. Macaulay's projected It appears that when the news of Mr. Macaulay's projected mission reached Lhassa the subject was hotly discussed by the monks who form the dominant party. The older monks were all in favour of giving the mission a friendly reception, while the younger ones, who are all keen traders, took the opposite view because they feared the mission, by throwing open trade, would interfere with the monoply which they now enjoy. The Chinese Ampa, or Resident, at Lhassa is a notoriously venal, corrupt man, and the younger faction succeeded in bribing him to send a memorial to Pekin stating that the entire Tibetan record was opposed to the admittance of the mission. This represent people was opposed to the admittance of the mission. This representation was so totally contrary to the fact that the assistant Ampa resigned his office rather than be a party to it. But even after the memorial had been despatched the Ampa and the younger monks did not believe that the mission would be stopped, and they sent their ablest diplomatist to meet Mr. Macaulay at the frontier, with instructions if he could not induce the British envoy to withdraw, then to try the effect of compromise by consenting to his proceeding as far as Gyantze, an important trade centre about half way to Lhassa. Had the mission got only so far much would have been gained, and an important step would have been taken towards the opening of trade.

Just then orders came to abandon the mission, and the escort

Just then orders came to abandon the mission, and the escort which was encamped at Darjeeling to accompany it was sent back to the plains. Almost at the same moment the Indian Government, with singular ineptitude, ordered a mountain battery which had recently been stationed at Darjeeling to be sent to Burma. This fact, of course, has no connection with the abandoment of the mission, but the Tibetans supposed otherwise. They had believed, although incorrectly, that the battery was intended to accompany the mission, and the almost simultaneous withdrawal of escort and battery was attributed not to the true

causes, but to fear on our part.

The result was immediately apparent. A considerable force of Tibetans, convinced that the British were in dread of their prowess, invaded the subsidiary State of Sikhim, built some forts on the territory, and occupied a road which the Indian Government constructed some years ago from Darjeeling to the Jelapla Pass. The Rajah of Sikhim has been called upon to turn them out, but he declares himself unable to do so. The invaders still remain, not more than three or four marches from Darjeeling, and remain, not more than three or four fiarches from Darjeeling, and are even said to have announced their intention of seizing this place. It is in the highest degree unlikely that they will attempt anything of the kind or commit themselves to any overt act of hostility. But what has already been done has distinctly tended to lower British prestige in Sikhim and Bhootan, and it is said that a marked change is observable in the tone and bearing of the

The tan traders who enter this district.

The remedy for this unfortunate state of affairs would appear to be to reconstitute the mission and despatch it at once, representing to the Chinese Government how completely it has been deceived by the Ampa. The time is propitious, as the Ampa's term of office is about to expire and his successor is already appointed. If the mission started early in December and got only as far as Gyantze, it might do much towards opening up trade. Without mentioning other articles of commerce, there is abundant evidence that the Tibetan provinces just beyond the frontier could afford an unlimited supply of long staple wool as well as fine shawl wool. At present that wool is hardly saleable, owing to the fact that the sheep are never washed. But if arrangements could be made for the protection of British subjects, by the establishment of Consuls at such places as Phari and Gyantze, there can be no doubt that the Calcutta merchants would send agents into the country, who would teach the people how to make their wool fit for the European market, and a large trade would

There is already a project on foot for establishing at Darjeeling a factory to work up Tibetan wool, and the growing importance of the trade may be gathered from the fact that even with the existing obstructions the value of the imports of wool and woollen etuffs from Tibet has risen in the last two years from Bs 43 000 to stuffs from Tibet has risen in the last two years from Rs.43,000 to Rs.88,000. In the present depression of trade it would seem worth while for English merchants to turn their attention towards this

new and promising opening for commerce.

THE TOWER FURNISHING COMPANY WE have much pleasure in recommending to our readers, who, on their arrival in England, contemplate furnishing. The facilities this company offer are very great. You can have a house furnished in any style you like, and choose the goods from one hundred different manufacturers. The terms of payment can be spread over three years, and the charges for this accommodation are fair and moderate.

Tragery at Sealkote.—A soldier of the Carabiniers, named Stevenson, shot himself on the 15th inst. with his carbine while in a state of temporary insanity, by placing the muzzle of his weapon in his mouth, the bullet coming out at the crown of his head. The unfortunate man was very steady, having been a total abstainer for over twelve months, but unfortunately took to drinking about a week before committing the act. He shot himself in his barrack-room, where several men were lying down at the time.—Pimeer. the time.—Pioneer.



country.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette). The measures most urgently needed for the rapid and complete pacification of the country are very different from a mere theatrical display of military force. Among Asiatics especially thea rical displays have their use, but they will do little good unless backed up by other and more important means. One of the most important of these is a more vigorous dealing with all the lawless individuals whom they do catch. We need far less squeamishness and nice conformity to legal quibbles in punishing the men who join the dacoits. In perfectly peaceful and quiet times it is all very well to give criminals the benefit of any doubt, but when we are putting down anarchy we cannot afford to do this. We must act rather on the principle that the suspicious character, or the man whom we find in bad company, is much better in jail or at the Andamans out of mischief. Some years ago, when there had been an outbreak of some kind in one of the jails in Burma, and in suppressing it some prisoners had been shot, some civilians expressed regret that men who were possibly only guilty of minor offences, should find their incarceration in jail end in the extreme penalty of death. An old military officer of many years, varied experience in Burma at once replied that if men got into jail they must take their chance. Had we acted more in this spirit and made all the men who joined the dacoits take their chance without much sitting of whether they joined willingly or not, probably far fewer would have joined. There are cases where severity and even apparent harshness are the truest kindness; and we believe, that some approach to martial law would have done much to prevent any necessity for bringing down more troops now to scour the

Another reform urgently needed is to abandon altogether all race considerations in the selection of men employed in Government service. Where an examination affords any adequate test of a man's fitness for a certain post, the competition should be open on even terms to men of every race and creed, and the best man should win. Where other qualifications than scholarship are the chief considerations, other means than examinations must be the best men available, not to find posts for a certain race. In the Police and in the Excise, the peculiar unfitness of the average Burmans of to-day is admitted on all sides, and most people would add that they are equally unfit for employment in the sub-ordinate magistracy. Still there are exceptions. Some Burmans have done most excellent work, and we should deprecate the have done most excellent work, and we should deprecate the barring of any race, as much as we deprecate the favouring of any. The State's duty to the taxpayers is simply to find the best men it can for all the branches of the public service. The bulk of the taxpayers are Burmese, and it is really far more important to them, individually, to have the country effectively administered, than to have a millionth chance of one day having a relative favoured in the competition for a petty post under Government. Wealthy Burmans do not employ their own countrymen in their own service if they can get foreigners to do better work. then, should the nation employ inefficient Burmese lads if better men are to be had on the same terms?

A third, and very important means towards the final pacification of the country, is the pushing on the work of railway construction. The whole history of both Upper and Lower Burma during the last few months shows that the more inaccessible a district is Wherever the more rapidly does disorder come to a head there. rivers and railways have brought the people into intimate connection with Rangoon there has been scarcely any outbreak of disorder, and in the cases where some local rising has occurred, it has been easily put down. In Upper Burma, too, it is the parta which have long been easily accessible by the river steamers that are now comparatively settled. The hitherto practically unknown Chindwin District is certain to advance with rapid strides in civilisation, peace, and prosperity now that the Flotilla statemers have found their way up there. But nothing is to be expected from that great and important section of the country lying to the immediate North of Tounghoo, until a railway runs through it. immediate North of Tounghoo, until a railway runs through it. There are other parts too, remote from any navigable river where railways are urgen.ly wanted. So long as British Burma was only a strip of sea-coast, the question of railways was mainly important in its commercial aspect. Now its importance from that point of view is enormously increased, and it has, besides, assumed a political importance, which was almost wholly wanting before. Our new province must be opened out to the sea by railways, and must be welded into a component part of our Indian Empire by lines joining the main Indian lines. That once done, the people will be benefited by an enormous increase of trade; the revenue will grow by leaps and bounds; and last, but not least, disorder like the present, bred of ignorance and inaccessibility.

### A LITTLE INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY.

disorder like the present, bred of ignorance and inaccessibility,

will cease to be possible.

(Times of India.)
It is perhaps due to English hospitality to remember that the commander of a foreign man-of-war in our harbour is precluded

from replying to any comments on his conduct that may chance to appear in the local newspapers. The captain of the German gun-boat Möewe has been taken to task because he would not allow Dr. Blaney and an English jury hastily gathered together in the harbour to hold an inquest on the body of one of his officers; and as the captain cannot defend himself it is only fair to give the true version of the case. The *Moewe* came to Bombay to go into dock, and the naval authorities here placed the hulk *Auckland*. at the disposal of the captain. He moved his officers and his crew into her, and she was for the time being a German vessel, just as when she is lent (as she often is) to any of our own naval commanders she becomes for the time being part and parcel of the British Navy. This is essential, of course, for the maintenance of discipline. The men from the Möewe were subject to German naval law while on board the hulk, just as the men from our ships have always been subject, while on board her, to the laws and discipline of the British Navy. For the time being the hulk merely takes the place of the ship in dock, the captain's authority remaining as before. While the German crew were on board the hulk Auckland their medical officer unfortunately died and Mr. Blency warred by the police came on board with a jury collected from the ships in the harbour to hold an inquest. The German commander said he would be extremely obliged if Dr. Blaney would cause a post mortem examination to be made and a certificate of death to be granted, but declined to allow an inquest in the English legal form to be held on the body of a German officer lying under the German flag. In declining to allow the body to be buried without an inquest, Dr. Blaney, or whoever the responsible official may be, was distinctly in the wrong. There was, of course, no suspicion of foul play. But it is the chief business of a coroner to examine this question of foul play, and, if necessary, to cause the arrest of suspected persons, according to the English law. An English coroner could not have caused the arrest of any of the German crew, and the inquest, therefore, unnecessary and uncalled for. Dr. Blancy refused to give a certificate of death without an inquest, and without a certificate of death the body could not be buried. The funeral had to be postponed until leave could be obtained from the higher authorities. Owing to the accident, it is said of the office of Advocate-General being vacant, the authorities at the Secretariat were unable to act. A telegram was despatched to Poona, and a reply was received from H.E. the Governor, ordering that the body should be given proper burial at once. As soon as possible next morning the acting Por: Medical Officer, Dr. Street, waited on the hulk, held a short post mortem examination. tion, and gave a certificate of death; and then, escorted by a large party from the *Möeve*, and by all the officers of the Indian Marine, the doctor's body was borne to its last resting place in the Sewree Cemetery, where all fitting preparations had been made the day before. It is to be regretted that there is no authority resident before. It is to be regretted that there is no authority resident in Bombay by whom any question of this kind could be imme-diately settled. The Chief Justice and the Commissioner of Police are both responsible men, and one or other of them should be empowered to represent the Government on any future emergency of the kind. Dr. Blaney is a man of many parts, but it can scarcely be one of the coroner's functions to both raise and determine a point of international law.

#### THE ANGLO-INDIAN'S HOME CHARGES. (Bombay Gazette.)

Some months ago we pointed out that the influences at work which have led to the depreciation of the rupee have had a compensatory influence by diminishing prices in England. We do not think that this compensating action is so strong as to make the Indian rupee as valuable in purchasing European goods as it was a few years ago. But still it is some comfort to find that at any rate its fall in power of purchasing European commodities is not to be measured by its fall in value with reference to gold. Our rupees buy fewer sovereigns, but our sovereigns can now buy in England rather more of the luxuries and necessaries of life than they used to buy. Mr. O'Connor in his late essay remarked that the average price of wheat in the London market in 1885 is the average price of wheat in the London market in 1885 is nearly 32 per cent. less than the average price of 1870, and that prices in England have fallen 30 per cent. all round. Anyone may confirm this comforting fact for himself by referring to the Tabular Statements of the Comparative Prices of commodities given monthly by the *Economist*. The substantial character and the rapidity of the fall in prices of the various items that make up the cost of living in January 7th, 1883, and August 7th, 1886. During this interval of three years and a half prime small beef has fallen from 5s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., prime mutton from 6s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs., flour from £1 13s. to £1 5s. 6d. per 280 lbs., potatoes from £6 to £5 per ton, rice from 6s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6s. 3d. per cwt. With the exception of a slight increase in the price of oats none of the nine items under which the Food Products are classified have risen in price. under which the Food Products are classified have risen in price. Turning to the price of materials for textile manufactures we find that flax has risen in price, wool has remained stationary, and cotton, silk, hemp, and jute have fallen. Among the commodities for drinking, lighting, and other purposes only tea and olive oil have become dearer, but sugar has fallen from 12s. and 18s. 3d. to 9s. and 11s. 9d. per ewt., coffee from £3 4s. to £3 2s. 6d., petroleum from 7d. to 5½d. per gallon, and tallow from £2. 3s. 6d. to £1 4s. 9d. Iron, coal, copper, tin, lead, and saltpetre, that is, all the minerals mentioned in the \*\*Economist's tables, have fallen in value. The decrease in the price of coals happens to be small, but the various kinds of iron specified have fallen from £2 9s. 5d., £6, and £5 7s. 6d. to £1 19s., £4 12s. 6d., and £3 12s. 6d. respectively. The importance of the fall in iron in diminishing the cost of life will be evident to any one who considers the immense importance of this metal as the material out of which manufacturing machinery and workmen's tools are mainly constructed. The cheapening of iron and of the necessaries of life must lower the wages of the carpenter, the plumber, and the other artisans who have been called in periodically for repairs. It must be remembered that the commodities we have considered are not instances selected to prove the existence of a fall of prices or any other theory. They are simply those articles which happen to be included in lists intended to show in a convenient form by a few typical examples the rise and fall of prices month by month. The same fall that has taken place among the important commodities that happen to be specified is sure to prevail generally among all commodities. Thus it is perfectly certain that the plain facts we have quoted should have their effect in reducing the butcher's, baker's, milliner's, and tailor's bills of families living in England. It is very natural that we should find it difficult to believe this fall in prices, though we very easily recognise on the other side the loss suffered by a depreciated rupee. The loss is brought home to us in a concentrated form when we find that a rupee which not long ago was worth nearly 1s. 8d. is now not worth 1s. 5d., while the compensating gain brought about by the appreciation of gold is divided among the various items of the bills we have to pay, subtracting fro

question we must not consult the casual and uncertain utterances of our memory, but go to statistics.

It is not without a certain amount of hesitation that we bring forward these consolatory facts. There are some people who are so fond of having a grievance that they resent as an injury any attempt to deprive them of their right to grumble. To such we would reply, that after all, although it is perfectly certain that the general fall of prices mitigates the loss suffered by the depreciation of the rupee, it is probable that the compensation is only partial. The present low state of the rupee may be due as much to depreciation of silver as to appreciation of gold. If that is the case, then the power of silver to purchase other commodities than gold is actually diminished, and the most rapid adjustment of prices would not make the rupee buy what it used to buy. But even if, as many think, it is not silver that has depreciated, but gold that has risen in value, even then prices will only be moving very slowly to adjust themselves to the increased value of gold, and never quite manage to catch it up. Sellers make a hard fight before they consent to lower prices, although they eventually must do so if the value of money increases. There is no doubt that the custodians of Anglo-Indian children, who consented to take charge of them at a certain rate several years ago, will be inclined to refuse to abate their charges, however many statistics we bring to bear upon them showing that their butcher's and baker's bills and house-rent must have become smaller. However, in the end the fall in the prices of commodities must make itself felt in all such transactions, and alleviate to a certain extent the burden of the Anglo-Indian paterfamilias who has to remit home a large portion of his taxed income of depreciated rupees. From this contingency let him get such small comfort

as he can.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE RECONSTRUCTION.

(Anglo-Indian.)

The absence of reconstructive effort from the phalanx of destructive energy which has, to some extent necessarily, been applied by Englishmen in India to the evils which they have encountered, or thought that they have encountered, must always remain as an evidence of the defective intelligence which has been brought to the task. It will be impossible for English historians of the British Indian Empire to maintain that the whole duty of Anglo-Indian administrators has consisted in drawing salaries from the public revenues, and leaving the country as soon as the process was completed. And almost any other view of that duty must involve considerations of insight in releasing present difficulty, and of foresight in attempting to meet it—the systematic neglect of which must reduce persons guilty of such neglect to the position of men who have failed in life by missing its highest purpose. For some years past, as education has loosened the hold of ancient standards of duty on the Native conscience, and given a new license to the Native mind, and indigenous institutions have bent under the pressure of adverse winds, it must have become obvious to the least thoughtful that the one escape from hopeless confusion, if not from great disaster, in the not very remote future, has lain in resort to reconstructive effort. Only thus could minds shaken from their old anchorage gather up the fragments of old institutions, and

devise new surroundings for them out of the old materials, under the influence of new thought and new feeling. Native reformers must do this for themselves in time, if English reformers will not do it for them, or lead them on the way, before. As so much depends on the character and direction of all Native effort of depends on the character and direction of all Native effort of this kind, every consideration of self-preservation seems to conspire with every consideration of the duties which men owe to their neighbours, to urge Anglo-Indians of every degree to attempt to lead Native aspiration and Native energy into channels which, while making them full of promise, will carry them away from every source of danger. No brighter promise ever dawned on a country than that which has arisen on India. None was ever clouded with sadder menaces. In its efforts to satisfy the country the Government has while looking after the rured was ever clouded with sadder menaces. In its efforts to satisfy the country, the Government has, while looking after the rural masses in a perfunctory manner, devoted its attention specially to town populations. To Native gentlemen of good birth and social position in the interior it is a cause of great bitterness and severe disappointment that many of the Natives who have been raised to any eminence by the Government have been members of town families, often of obscure origin, who know little of either the real gentry of the country or of the rural masses. The institutions which have helped to gain notoriety for such men have been as false and as artificial as the luck which has served them so well—has been unhealthy. The Government of India cannot too so well—has been unhealthy. The Government of India cannot too plainly realise, or realise too early—for every year's delay aggravates the evil—that the greatest good of the greatest number must be its first object, and that object must be honestly and intelligently pursued until it is secured. It is of far greater importance, to the Government itself as well as to the country, that the rural masses should have the best officials for whom the country can afford to pay, and the best Government it can get, than that the ambitions raised in the minds of a few Natives—whether scores, or hundreds or thousands it meters little—should be gratified. or hundreds, or thousands, it matters little—should be gratified. The duty of allowing Natives of India to take a fair share in the services of their country is one that must be faced and fulfilled; but no one in his senses will maintain that this duty dwarfs the but no one in his senses will maintain that this duty dwarfs the other, and higher, and greater, one of carefully studying the interests of the rural masses, the "teeming millions" of familiar oratorical metaphors. The country will never be free or fit for freedom until primary education has at least reached the masses; and, while teaching them the forms of self-government, instructed them also in its historical uses. It has been suggested before in these columns that our Native fellow-subjects would probably be satisfied with a fixed proportion of oppointments in the public service; and no more powerful weapon for future and further improvement could be devised than that furnished by the co-operation of educated Native gentlemen. At furnished by the co-operation of educated Native gentlemen. any rate, foundations must be laid at the bottom, and not at the summit, of any structure; and it is by active decentralisation that this can best be accomplished. To catch up the impulses of life as they are found rising in the rural masses, and mould them into natural types of strength, and help them to express themselves in institutions in which they shall rejoice while they exhibit their real strength—this is to help a people to live. To foster artificial imitations of foreign institutions in half Anglicised towns is not merely not to effect any reform, but it is to experiment with accidental conditions lying outside the real life of the people. It is neither difficult to discover, nor hard to enforce the real conditions of Indian reconstruction. The Calcutta Missionary real conditions of Indian reconstruction. The Calcutta Missionary Conference, which is one of the most comprehensive religious societies in India, embracing as it does ordained ministers and missionaries of every Protestant denomination in the country—including the Church of England, the Churches of Scotland, Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists; and thus representing all Protestant Christianity in India—may be expected, when it speaks on questions of social and religious interest to speak both with experience and with weight religious interest, to speak both with experience and with weight. The Conference has for some months past, as we have before informed our readers, been considering, with the careful deliberation which the subject demands, the whole question of the social evil in all its varied aspect—whether with the view of moving the Lorislature or with the object of enlisting public sympathy. the Legislature or with the object of enlisting public sympathy and help, must, we imagine, be finally determined by its own members, according to the results of their inquiries. Nothing, however, is more certain than that great moral maladies, which have struck their roots deep into the structure of any social fabric, cannot be successfully dealt with by any spasmodic sensation, and least of all by sensation inspired by ignorance. The meeting held lately in the Town. Hall has proved so unsatisfactory in one very important respect—namely, in having mis-represented Christian Calcutta as being desirous of reintroducing legislation which the Christian conscience of England and India have unmistakably condemned—that it is satisfactory to know that the Missionary Conference contemplates some suitable official action which may be depended on to remove all unfortunate misconceptions of this kind.

#### INFANT-MARRIAGE.

(Pioneer.)

In discussing the antidote to infant marriage let us once for all put aside all idea that it may be eradicated by any imperial ukase. Our reformers, however they may begin by denouncing

the rule of the foreigner, eventually appeal to him for help. Directly it becomes necessary to substitute action for words they stand aside and call upon their rules to continue what they foolishly think they have begun. If they turn to the example of the West, they will learn that those nations are the most advanced who trust least to ther Government and most to them selves. We do not mean to imply that the Idinan Government is weak, and therefore unworthy of the trust which the reformer would place in it. The Government is one of the strongest in the world, for it stands in the unique position of a despotism backed by all the force of a constitutional country. Yet if the Government were twice as powerful, a decree abolishing infant marriages would have very little effect upon the people. Let, for instance, the age for contracting marriages be fixed at fifteen years. Who is to prevent the parents from promising their children to each other before that age is attained? "But this promise would not be supported by the law, and therefore could not be enforced should either of the contracting parties desire to cry off." The answer comes readily enough; the caste will enforce the promise if the law does not, and the caste penalties are more dreaded than the legal. Again, suppose the Government were to order that cohabitation was unlawful before the age when man and woman had both arrived at some maturity in bodily formation, the decree would be a dead letter if the people were not a consenting party thereto—unless Government could at the same time order that marriage contracts be not made before that time, which we have just shown to be impossible. This custom is not like sati, which could be stamped out by the strong heel of the law. It is universal, concerns everybody, and is supported by the general consent; and only with the general consent can it be put down? We ourselves in civilised England find the shackles of custom weight us heavily, and yet we dare not throw them off. What must the power of that custom be

#### JEWELLERY. (Madras Mail.)

the Native tendency to convert gold into jewellery, and thus to hoard it and render it unproductive; but the comfort is somewhat mitigated when we find the advantages of the system overstated, and its disadvantages, or the advantages of the opposite course, of employing the gold in useful and productive works, understated. Thus, one of the arguments for the making of jewellery is that "it can always be pledged or disposed of. The market for its sale is never closed and never depressed." What a very dangerous fallacy this is appeared with most painful distinctness during the last great famine. So universal was the want of food that often the only purchasers that could be found for jewels were the extortionate and iron-hearted money lenders or grain merchants. Not only did jewellery fall in value in common with coin—for the precious metals in every form lost very much of their purchasing power—but in relation to money itself jewels sank in many places to less than a fourth of their value, and in some to an eighth of the same. Gold—to say nothing of silver—in the form of jewellery was very little in demard. The principal wearers of them, women and children, were dying off; so that much of the jewellery became useless for purposes of wear. And there was no marrying or giving in marriage; there were no festivities. In the years of the country's direst need gold as jewellery sank to between a fourth and an eighth of its usual value, as represented in coined silver, because jewellery was not current; it was not a medium of exchange. And when it is remembered that even money fell to between one-fourth and one-sixth of its usual value as compared with food grains, it will be seen that the value of jewellery, as compared with that of food grains, fell to between one-sixteenth and one forty-eighth part of its usual value. If in ordinary times a ryot in distress, by selling a small ornament, could procure forty-eight measures of millet and feed his family for a fortnight, during the great famine, it might in some large vil

women were often too weak to walk the five, ten, or fifteen miles that would bring them to the slightly better market for their jewels. Furthermore, the great famine exposed the dimensions of another evil connected with jewellery, which is always known to exist, but seldom known to its full extent; and that is the frightful, indeed the cruel, dishonesty of many Native jewellers. They debase the gold given them, and make up the jewels of wretched metal; and where the jewels are supposed to be more or less massive, as in armlets, anklets, beads, &c., they use but a very thin sheet of the precious metal to cover a large quantity of lead, iron, or even lac. Ignorant rustics, therefore, who flatter themselves that they are hoarding twenty rupees by making up jewellery, often really receive from the jeweller only five rupees' value, sometimes much less than that. During a great famine, when ryots do not buy from one another, they bring their jewels to the traders; and these knowing ones expose the cheat; and the poor ryot finds himself utterly bankrupt. This is why Native jewellers in the interior charge so very little as they do for their work. Indeed, in towns, workmanship appears to cost between four and five times what it does in the country; but when the fraud in the country is considered, town workmanship is often cheaper. This accounts too for the very extensive use of European coins as jewels. It is not simply that the coins are beautiful specimens of workmanship; for the gold could be put into better form for ornamental purposes; nor is it that the coins could be used again as circulating medium; for they are sufficiently affected by the addition of loops, &c., to prevent that; but it is felt that, if the gold were put into the melting pot, the chances are very greatly against its coming out purified, or anything like as pure as when it was put in. To leave the sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and French gold coins unaltered, therefore, is to leave proof, to possible purchasers, of the standard of purity in the

If then it can be urged in favour of converting money into jewellery that it escapes income-tax and can be re-converted into money, on the other hand it may be urged that it is unproductive and yields no profit; that it seldom fetches in ordinary time of need more than the value of the metal, so that the value of the workmanship is lost; that the metal is often of less real value than is supposed; and that in famine time it is immensely depresided.

India is glutted with jewellery; and yet India presents so mean an appearance to strangers that they believe it poor. In other countries the wealth that here runs into jewellery would be employed to cherish life and improve morality. The country at large has most urgent need of better dwelling-houses. The want of these is the cause of much sickness, mortality and immorality. The same, though to a less extent, may be said of better clothing. It would considerably improve health as well as comfort, if better furniture—in many cases we should say, some furniture—were used. A very large amount indeed of sickness is caused by sitting and sleeping on thin mats spread on damp floors by going barefoot, and by deficient protection of the skin from chills. But barefooted, half-naked or nearly unclad dwellers in damp huts, destitute of any furniture but a few pots and mats, may be found wearing jewels of gold! And the right employment of the precious metal would not only give them better comforts, but afford employment to many poor. But to pass to higher matters, the hoarded wealth of rich Natives might immensely stimulate production, and the arts and manufactures; and above all, stave off famine, and improve the trade of this country with the world and indeed of the world itself. For what a derangement of the trade of the whole world it is that India withdraws from circulation and hoards away more than one quarter of the world's production of gold. Last year the world's production of gold was only about seventeen millions-worth; and of this India absorbed and withdrew from use between four and five millions! Must there be an irruption of barbarians—say a Ruesian invasion—to break up and scatter these useless, wicked hoards?

# THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. (Times of India.)

The second visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to India is in its way a unique event. Other members of the Royal Family have passed through India, but as travellers only, and they have never returned. The Duke, however, comes in the ordinary course of his profession as a soldier. He found his first sojourn here pleasant and healthy, and his second visit should go far in removing the popular prejudices at home as to the dangers and perils of our Indian climate. This in itself will be a good thing. But apart from this, the popularity the Duke has already achieved in Anglo-Indian society shows how desirable it is that India should be selected from time to time for the residence of some member of the Royal Family. His genial manners and his frank manly countenance made him popular wherever he went, and the presence of the Duchess will be, as before, an important element in his popularity. "I am especially pleased," said the Duke in the speech he delivered on the 21st of November 1883, "that I am accompanied to India by the Duchess of Connaught, who is the first princess of the Royal Family of England who has ever visited your shores." This pleasure was to a large extent shared by the public, English and Native. Her Royal

Highness returns to this country, like so many ladies of lesser rank, to assist her husband in his duties, and we trust that the stock of English health she brings with her will serve her as admirably as the last occasion. The Duke is 36 years of age, and his wife, who is of course the grand-niece of the Emperor of Germany, is some ten years younger. This is, in either case, the prime of life for Indian service, and it is considered likely that their Royal Highnesses will remain here for some time, though probably with short vacations, until having held the command of the Bombay Army, the Duke qualifies himself for the command of the Indian Army, so as to be ready in due course, as the years roll on, to succeed the Duke of Cambridge in the command of the Army at home as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. If we may hazard a guess, we should imagine that the Duke is delighted return to Indian service. He was withdrawn, as it was always understood, at the express wish of Her Majesty the Queen at a time when the Penjdeh affair seemed likely to plunge the country into war, and when our dockyards and arsenals were busily occupied night and day in warlike preparations. He is believed to have resisted the Royal commands as long as he was able to do so, and most of our readers will remember how eagerly his movements were watched by those who wished to read the future. His plans underwent an almost daily change. Whenever it was rumoured that the Duke would stay the public interpreted this to mean that war was inevitable. When it was rumoured that he was going it seemed that all the difficulties had been safely tided over. When he went at last, most military men said that war was impossible, and events, in the course of a week or two, showed that they were right. It is an open secret that the Prince's friends expected him to return to India as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and it was for this reason alone that General Hardinge obtained an unusual extension of service. However, there were some questions of seniori

#### BENGAL.

At the close of the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Sir Rivers Thompson left for Darjeeling.

THE British Indian Association have addressed a long letter to Government on the ghee question, urging the extension of the Bill to the whole Province.

A NATIVE paper says that a rich and high-minded Native lady, Srimutty Anna Kali Dabee, widow of the late Rai Anoda Prosaud, Rai Bahadoor, of Berhampore, has given a princely donation of Rs. 15,000 for the support of the Berhampore College.

It is reported that a well-known Native gentleman of Calcutta, connected with the Vernacular Press, has gone to Assam in the assumed garb of, and duly registered, as a cooly, "in order to have personal experience of the persecutions and oppressions to which the coolies are generally subjected."

DURING the month of July 1,207 males and 564 females emigrated from Calcutta. Of the total number 1,237 went to Demerara and 534 to Trinidad. The bulk of the emigrants came from Behar, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. With regard to caste, 235 were Brahmins of high caste, 325 Hindoo agriculturists, 433 Hindoo artisans, and 524 Hindoos of low caste. The remaining 254 emigrants were Mahomedans.

THE Calcutta Municipal Commissioners had a field day on the 23rd ult. to consider the question whether they should grant the newly-appointed health officer of the city, Dr. Simpson, his passage-money from England. In the agreement made with Dr. Simpson no reference was made to the payment of passage-money, and the Town Council, therefore, passed a resolution declining to pay the same. The Commissioners, after a long discussion adopted a resolution by twenty-three to five, deciding to rescind the Town Council's motion and pay Dr. Simpson the amount he had paid for his passage.

WRITING of the state of public feeling in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly, where a large number of the inhabitants have received an English education, the Commissioner draws special attention to the extent to which the educated Natives are learning to combine for purposes of agitation. Such combinations are now managed by professional agitators and wire-pullers, but they may yet become of political importance. During the past year the local associations took an active part in the discussions of most of the public questions of the day. The Bengal Tenancy Act excited the interest alike of zemindar and ryot, and in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly the tenants withheld payment of their rents, owing to a misunderstanding regarding the particulars which should be entered in the receipts. Local self-government attracted attention only among the educated classes, but the Income Tax Act caused general dissatisfaction.

#### MADRAS.

SOME of the European, Eurasian and Native officials of Bangalore intend starting a bank, with a capital of two lakhs of rupees, and to this end a prospectus and a share list are being circulated.

At a meeting of the Madras Fair Committee on the 14th ult. the following motion was agreed to:—That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria be celebrated throughout the Presidency of Madras on Saturday, the 1st January, 1887, being the tenth anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of "Empress of India." An influential committee was appointed to give effect to the resolution.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported to have occurred, by a Madras paper, at Bellary on the 23rd ult. Two soldiers of the Rifle Brigade decamped from their regiment before the departure of the right wing for Madras en route to Burma, and attacked a Native near the telegraph office and murdered him in cold blood, at 9 P.M., and wounded another, who courageously endeavoured to render assistance to the unfortunate man. One of the supposed murderers was caught at 11 P.M., and the other later on. The authorities are investigating the matter.

A NOTIFICATION, published in the Gazette of India, gives a list of tombs or monuments in a ruinous condition at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, and intimates that these tombs "will be made level with the ground if any relatives or friends of the deceased do not undertake to restore them within three months from the date of this advertisment." As the notification in published in such a manner that there is little possibility of those interested seeing it, the authorities are not likely to be interfered with in carrying out their levelling operations.

A BANGALORE paper points to the fact that the coffee crop in Coorg during the past season was a large one, being valued at little less than forty lakes of rupees. "With good prices in England, and improved methods of cultivation, the industry is recovering rapidly from the period of depression through which it has recently passed, and there is now every prospect of its proving thoroughly remunerative. . . With the reviving prosperity of the district now evident, we think this is no inopportune moment for reviving the question of railway communication, and specially so, because the great advantages of the railway have of late years been clearly demonstrated and are now so fully recognised by the Government. Few districts have stronger claims to being afforded facilities of this kind than Coorg."

#### BOMBAY.

The Duke and Duchess at Poona.—At Poona, on Sept. 30, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught fulfilled their first public engagement since returning to India, by presiding over the prize distribution to the students of the Female Training College and Primary Girls' Schools of Poona, The girls sang a special Marathi welcome to the Duchess, who afterwards gave away the awards. H.E. the Governor, in thanking the Duchess, assured Her Highness that she was specially welcomed back by the women of India, as these knew that the august sanction given recently by the Queen-Empress to the Female Medical Aid movement was largely attributable to the influence exercised by her Highness in representing to Her Majesty the needs of Indian women. The Duchess, by acquiring the Native languages, had been able to communicate with the Indian ladies, and learn from their own lips what they wanted of their Sovereign. Military education had trught Germany that organisation was only made perfect through the complete mastery of detail, and that through education was eliminated the risk which attended on ceaseless application of thought to a solution of complex problems of modern society. This lesson he commended to the students of the institution, and through them to the women of India. The Duke, in replying for the Duchess, said that she, indeed, took a deep interest in all matters connected with women in India. It was a great gratification to the Queen and to the Duchess to think that efforts had already been made to give the latter the necessary assistance. They hoped the result might be crowned with success.

The Duke and Duchess at the Horse Show.—After leaving the Soldiers' Institute for the Horse Show an alarming accident occurred to the carriage containing Major and Mrs. Hunay, who were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, which was following H.E. the Governor's conveyance, when the horses bolted with fright, and dashed into one of the three steam rollers standing beside the road. Major Hannay and his wife jumped out unburt, just before the collision, which smashed the carriage. The terrified pair of horses were secured with great difficulty. H.E. the Governor and the Duke of Connaught alighted, and the whole procession halted until Major and Mrs. Hannay rejoined the party. The accident having detained the calvacade, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess arrived late at the Horse Show. The jumping and driving competitions were decided in their presence, the Maharaja of Jodhpure's teams carrying all before them. The Duchess distributed a few prizes, when darkness prevented any further ceremony.

A MEETING of the National Association for Supplying Medical Female Aid to the Women of India was held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday afternoon under the presidency of Lady Dufferin.

#### ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

The Government was questioned very recently by Sir Henry Tyler as to whether the Quetta Railway is now open for traffic, and also about the condition of railways in the direction of Candahar. The answer given by Sir J. E. Gorst, as reported, is on the whole a satisfactory one. It is especially satisfactory when we consider that, not so very long ago, the whole question of the Quetta Railway and of intercommunication on the North-West frontier was involved in confusion and contradiction. But frontier was involved in confusion and contradiction. But happily, we have got past the stage when this vital problem can any longer, with impunity, be made a football of for the gratification of party rivalry. Even the tearers up of the Quetta Railway are now, in so far as an acknowledgment of its worth is concerned, at one with the most zealous promoters of the scheme. Current events speak volumes for the far-seeing policy of the deceased Earl of Beaconsfield, as regards the interests of Great

deceased Earl of Beaconsfield, as regards the interests of Great Britain in the region of Afghanistan. According to the official reply, the railway through the Bolan Pass was completed to Quetta on the 26th of July, while that by the Hurnai route is still under construction. The assurance that preliminary surveys have been made for the building of a line beyond Quetta in the direction of Candahar is so far highly satisfactory.

But the present state of international politics does not warrant the authorities in standing still after making their preliminary surveys; nor is it to be believed that they themselves take a different view of the situation. The Bulgarian episode, as we have repeatedly endeavoured to show, is but one link in a chain of incidents, about the forging of which no Power on earth ought to be more concerned than Great Britain. The bulk of our countrymen have not yet realised how inseparably linked together to be more concerned than Great Britain. The bulk of our countrymen have not yet realised how inseparably linked together is England's commercial prosperity and England's prestige among the nations; and comparatively few of them seem to perceive the danger that threatens the welfare of Great Britain on the North-West frontier of India and in the projected changes in South-Eastern Europe. The man whose political meditations have carried him beyond the brink of a partizan platform cannot consider the contemporary action of Russia in Bulgaria, in Roumania, in the Caucasus, in Central Asia, in Corpa, and in the Pacific, without perceiving that the day cannot be far distant when England will be compelled either to give up much of what she calls her own, or make a determined stand much of what she calls her own, or make a determined stand in the defence of it. Already established in Batoum, Russia, cnce mistress of Bulgaria, will not find it a difficult task to absorb the whole Eastern Coast of the Black Sea, seize the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and strike a blow at Armenia. Even those who, in their purblind partisanship, have been wont to make a laughing-stock of "British interests," and take delight in finding their own country in the wrong, cannot shut their eyes to the rapidity with which Russia is consolidating her annexations in Central Asia, developing her means of com-munication, and pushing forward her outworks. What Merv was to Khiva, Herat will be to Penjdeh; and the inhabitants of Afghan-Turkestan will be compelled to join those of the Central Oasis as Russian subjects, unless England takes action to prevent The existing situation in that region has been described by no one more clearly and effectively than by Mr. W. P. Andrew in a letter that appeared in the *Times*, some time ago, above his signature. We gladly refer to that communication, and could well wish to see it reprinted and circulated broadcast for the instruction of the public. Mr. Andrew has an unequalled knowledge of the subject, gathered up from the study and experience of a great many years. Like many others, we have been indebted to him for the vigous of his exposition and the extent of his

information. "The future policy of England," says Mr. Andrew, "is to rely upon her own vigilance and valour, to complete and perfect the upon her own vigilance and valour, to complete and perfect the railways to the Khyber and Bolan passes, carrying on the latter line to Quetta, and eventually to Candahar, where we ought to occupy a position in strength, able to repel any movement towards the Bolan, and to assail in flank and rear any force advancing towards the Khyber." To quote further:—"Let us therefore without delay fix the line that Russia is not to pass, as the prestige of our invincibility and our power of dominion would be seriously affected by the invasion by the Muscovite of the dominions of our ally, Abdurrahman Khan, whose territory we have pledged the honour of England to hold inviolate." That is the situation, and that is the only safe policy for England to is the situation, and that is the only safe policy for England to pursue. But there is another railway urgently demanding reconsideration in face of the present attitude of Russia. That is the projected Indo-European Railway along the valley of the Euphrates and the shores of the Persian Gulf. Mr. W. P. Andrew has pleaded long and ably for the construction of this line; and we shall take care to have an early opportunity to lay before our readers the character of the propose I undertaking, and the reasons for holding that further delay in its construction is a danger to Great Britain .- Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

to him for the vigour of his exposition and the extent of his

A committee will very shortly be assembled to take evidence and report on the subject of the extended admission of Native candidates into the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Daukes, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will be Secretary.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### THE BUCHHOLZ FAMILY.

The immense popularity which the Sketches of Berlin, com-prised under the title of "The Buchholz Family," have attained in Germany (the book having reached its 50th edition in the short space of two years) has naturally led to the appearance of the work in English. It is not, of course, to be anticipated that the translation will achieve the success of the original, well—remarkably well—as the scenes have been reproduced and clad in an idiomatic as well as an accurate garb. Somewhat of the piquancy of the author must of necessity be lost to the reader who, moreover, as a stranger to the inner life of Berlin, will, in many instances, fail to detect the humour of a passage which appeals to local knowledge or a national peculiarity. With all this, however, the work will, we venture to think, be read with the deepest interest; the traits of human nature are so unartificial, so simple, so quaint, and withal so true, that every page reveals a master's hand, every line proclaims a thoughtful

The Buchholz Family, which belongs to the shopkeeping class, consists of the husband, the wife, and two daughters; and the sketches comprise the sayings and doings of this little knot of beings as they jog the road of life in the great metropolis of the Prussian Empire. Since the articles are penned in the name of the mother, Frau Buchholz, let us adopt the continental rule of the mother, Frau Buchholz, let us adopt the continental rule of etiquette, place aux dames, and glance at the 'matron in question, "an unpretending woman," who disdains an idea that "writing is her strong point." The first scene she depicts is amusing to a degree. The children of the family are indulging in a little nursery gaiety in the shape of a "doll's theatre." When the play commences and all the guests were assembled, picture the virtuous mother's horror when one of the female dalls getting issues at the attentions mid to another doll are dolls, getting jealous at the attentions paid to another doll, exdolls, getting jealous at the attentions paid to another doll, exclaimed, in wrathful indignation, "Fancy! Rosalie, that frivolous creature is now making love to my sergeant." "This is a pretty beginning," said Frau Heinrich to Frau Buchholz, in a whisper. The latter retorted that it was no use "weighing every word in a goldsmith's scales." So the clamour of tongues waxed warm between the rival "fraus" till the second act began, and an infant was exposed. Rosalie finds it, and a man doll tells her to her face that it is hers! This was a little too "too-too." Frau Heinrich, taking her children by the hand, rushed away, exclaiming the while that the descendants of one who bore the decoration of the "Red Eagle" (albeit of the fourth grade only, as Frau Buchholz took particular care to inform the company) as Frau Buchholz took particular care to inform the company) could not be allowed to witness such shameful scenes. The whole assembly then broke up in tumultuous confusion, and thus ended the birthday entertainment. And what is the moral? That people who write plays for children to act should be careful what language they put into the mouths of the actors, and that parents should use careful supervision in such matters, seeing there is "no sanitary board for dealing with the adulteration of mental food.

Space forbids more than a glance at a few of the scenes depicted. Most ludicrously funny is the visit to the Exhibition, where Carl, Most ludicrously funny is the visit to the Exhibition, where Carl, the husband, vexes and annoys his wife by paying what she considered undue attention to a barmaid, and ends in trying a little "of one of the lady's liqueurs," with a result that as "he had but a poor stomach" he had to be led home. To complete the misery and discomfiture of his devoted spouse, it happened that a neighbouring matron, Frau Bergfeldt, whom Frau Buchholz hated with a hatred known only to female minds, passed just as the crowd began to assemble round the poor suffering atom of humanity as began to assemble round the poor suffering atom of humanity as he sat down sobbing, maudling and sentimental, on a chair.

Then there is a chapter devoted to Herr Buchholz's toothache, when every remedy under the sun was tried upon the hapless mouth of the patient and long-suffering Carl, who allowed him-self "to be dosed ad infinitum with old women's nostrums," till at length, his stock of patience being exhausted, he calls his daughter a silly hen and his wife a stupid goose! The whole scene is in-

tenseley charming.
Of course, Frau Buchholz, like all mothers, was only too eager to get her daughters off her hands—always scheming, planning, contriving, and alas! be it added, failing—'tis the nature of the sex female. How she used every occasion to ensure Dr. Wrenz-shen for a sex in law them and the sex female. chen for a son-in-law; how, when all seemed ripe and ready, the whole fabric thus carefully and thoughtfully raised fell to the ground like a pack of cards, when on a certain memorable occa-sion he never even paid the Frau the compliment of rising off his seat to shake hands with her; how, it subsequently transpired that he had burst his trousers in playing at skittles! All this must be read. No criticism could carry any idea of the charm and attractiveness of such a chapter of accidents.

The interest centres naturally in the Frau Buchholz, as careful,

zealous, honest-minded a spouse as ever fell to man's lot to possess.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Buchholz Family." Sketches of Berlin Life, by Julius Stinde. Translated from the German by L. Dora Schmitz. George Bell and Sons. 1886.



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Ready at all times—as is not unusual—to find fault and carp at poor Carl's failings and delinquencies, she nevertheless recognised, and was at times only too proud to proclaim, his good qualities and virtues. The poor man plays a secondary part in the drama of life. A steady, persevering tradesmap, he seems content to leave to the wife of his bosom the cares, the troubles, the anxieties, which fill up the measure of the "Buchholz family." The daughters are plain, unpretentious girls, fair samples of middle-class German maidens, educated simply, with frugal notions and unsophisticated tastes. Hence the reader naturally rejoices when after all misadventures, one of them is fortunate enough to secure as a huzband the discourteous Dr. Wrenzchen—trousers and all!

But we have omitted two characters; one a young girl, who, marrying a poor legal functionary with but small means, contrives to make his home as happy, and her life as hopeful and pleasant, as if the lot of the rich had fallen to the share of the poor. Yes, Auguste and Herr Weigelt are nible characters, and many a reader may learn from them a lesson of contentment, which it would be well to lay to heart. Lastly, there is the spoilt child, "Eduard," whose misdeeds reached a climax when a poor tame rabbit, "Sniff" by name, which had been given him as a present, was so tormented that it had to be "put in a frying-pan to give it a pleasanter existence!"

But enough. Reader, read for thyself, and, at least for one or two evenings of thy life, pleasure—pure, unalloyed, and irresistible—will be thy lot.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS FOR 1885-86.\*

• What youthful aspirant to fame has not heard of the "Boys' Own Annual?" a work as necessary to school-boy existence as is Shakespeare to the reader who has reached years of discretion! And if we say that the volume for 1885-86 is in every respects up to the high rank of excellence which has for such a lengthened period characterised this publication, what stripling but can realise the worth of this valuable and useful adjunct to the pleasures of the playground? For, after all, play is a "science"—at any rate, in these days of advanced progress. Let not the cricketer who can hold his own on the village green fancy that he would ever get a place in the "Harrow" eleven, still less in a "'Varsity" team! Equally does the remark apply to boating, football, fives, swimming, lawn-tennis, and the many other sports which swell up the formidable total of the curriculum of play. No, a thousand times no. If a lad wishes to excel he must "work" at play just as if he would with lessons; and for a guide, a help, and a companion, the "Boys' Own Annual" will stand him in good stead. Hints, not by ones, twos, or threes, but by hundreds and thousands, meet him at every turn; not, too, as regards a particular sport, or a particular pastime, but with reference to every form and class of play known to fame in this the nineteenth century of grace. If to all these advantages be added tales to interest and anecdotes to amuse, what more can a boy need as the companion of his leisure than such an elegant, tasteful, and trustworthy publication as that to which we are pleased and proud to call attention?

attention?

But as in life there is the friendly rivalry of the sexes, so in the case of food for the mind. What is given to the lad in the "Boys' Own Aunual" is afforded to the girl in the "Girls' Own Annual"; and it would be an embarrassing problem to decide which of the twain is the more entitled to commendation. Of course, the volumes differ essentially. In one instance attention is directed rather to the sterner aspect of human nature—boys must not be coddled up, they must learn early in years to battle with life; girls, on the other hand, think more of the knick-knackeries and friends of home—therein is an apprenticeship for the "gentler" features of daily existence. So the "Girls' Own Annual" touches upon dress, upon painting, music, drawing, puzzles, sewing, knitting, darning, and such-like accomplishments, light tales and pretty stories filling up the residuum of the volume. But nothing is slipshod; all is carefully written and thoughtfully revised. We have the greatest confidence in recommending these twin bocks to all youthful readers; and we venture to think not a single complaint will ever reach the editorial ear as to either sins of omission or sins of commission.

#### MOUNTAINEERING BELOW THE SNOW-LINE+

Mr. Paterson, an enthusiastic Scotchman, and, by an all but natural consequence, an enthusiastic angler, narrates, in this little volume, his adventures in regions below the snow limit—that is, in Wales, in the Lake District, and in Norway: giving us, however, to understand, that he is no stranger to Alpine, any more than he is to what, in modern slang, is called "Sub-Alpine," scenery.

Wales and the Lakes have been described ad nauseam, and our

author's experiences in Norway are the most interesting part of his book; these are really well worth perusing. He took—not without a view to piscatorial successes—a route which has been much, and very undeservedly, neglected, the way, that is, through the Sœtersdal, and Thelemarken, to the Gausta Mountain, "the lion of South Norway," the summit of which he duly reached.

Our author is an observer; but his observations are made with too direct a reference to his own individuality; they are subjective rather than objective, and the first person singular plays a great part. He is never tired of describing himself as a wirv person, he (p. 84) bounds "like a roo straight down the fell," and so on. A traveller who, in perfect health, can thus dwell on his own personality and feelings, may well be advised to take a course of study of that most fascinating of books of travel, Mathew's "Diary of an Invalid," in which the man, though sick and naturally introspective, is so thoroughly "sunk" in the subject with which he is dealing.

Mr. Paterson is not impressed with the cleanliness of the Norwegians. They are right good fellows; but they live too far North to care for cold water. A German is not usually a very strict judge in this matter; but we have rarely read a more uncompromising verdict than that passed by a German on the denizens of Scetersdal. "There are," said he, "dirty people in all countries; but, if you take a Scetersdal man, and throw him against the wall, he will stick!"

Our traveller presents us with a comparative list of Norwegian, and of English, names of places, which is very suggestive. He is, too, a "fiddler," and we hope that he has brought with him, from the unfrequented regions which he has visited, a goodly stock of those marvellous Scandinavian melodies which are gradually dying out, and cannot too soon be rescued.

gradually dying out, and cannot too soon be rescued.

We conclude with a few lines, as a specimen of our author's style as a narrator:—"Down we flew, heel to earth; across slides of slippery grass, slopes of loose shingle, composed of angular splinters that seemed almost quick with life; and down cascaded torrents, whose beds were of massive rock, with store of cruel angles pitiless, to remind the bungling cragsman of the inevitable logic of facts. The danger was not great; though experience, quick sight, steady nerves, and sure-footedness doubtless stood us in good stead; and many times we had to hesitate, cast about, and circumnavigate an ugly drop. But we were glad to find ourselves safe and sound on the edge of the dark waters of the Llyn, after a descent of a thousand feet."

MAJOR J. H. LAWRENCE-ARCHER, author of "Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign," is publishing with Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. a work which will be of considerable interest, in the shape of a history of all orders of knighthood throughout the world. It will be an imperial quarto volume, with numerous illustrations, giving in a succinct style all essential particulars regarding the extant Sovereign Orders of the world, derived from original and official sources, and will be named "The Orders of Chivalry."

WE have received for review from the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge "Robinson Crusoe," "Home Sunbeams," "Hero:s of Science," "The Little Vagabond," "Pillars of Success," "Ursula's Fortune," "How Bill Sims Honoured his Father," "Great Prayer of Christendom," "The Two Horns Crooked," "Celebrated Cathedrals and Churches," "Sacred Cards;" from Messrs. Lewis "Savory's Compendium of Domestic Medicine;" and from Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., "Reminiscences and opinions of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle."

A GENERAL Order has been published containing particulars of the reorganisation of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies. The establishment will consist of 1.431 combatants in the Bengal corps, 1,441 in Madras, and 905 of Bombay.

Writing of the rumo ired disturbances in Badakshan the Pioneersays that so far back as the spring of 1881 the Ameer abolished the post of hereditary ruler owing to the constant quarrels among the tribal leaders and placed a Governor at Fyzabad in supremecommand of the whole province. This man Sirdar Abdulla Jan was still in charge of Badakshan when Mr. Ney Elias visited Fyzabad last summer, and the Ameer's authority was acknowledged from the Oxus to the Hindu Kush. To talk, therefore of the Afghans "subjugating" Badakshan now is, jour contemporary observes, absurd. There may have been disturbances between the garrison and the people—such things are very common in the outlying provinces of Afghanistan; but this is probably all. We shall, possibly, be told in a week or two that Russia is massing troops on the Oxus "owing to the war in Badakshan"; the Peacemaker of Central Asia is only too anxious to interfere in Afghan Turkistin and the petty provinces on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush lately visited by Colonel Lockhart.

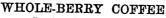
<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Boys' Own Annual, 1885-86."—"The Girls' Own Annual, 1885-86." London: Leisure Hour Office.

<sup>†&</sup>quot;Mounta'n ering Below the Snow-line; or, The Solitary Pedestrians in Snowdonia and Elsewhere," by M. Paterson. With Etchings by Mackaness. London: George Redway. 1886.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

### . THE LIFE POLICY DISPUTE AT CEYLON.

As we anticipated, we have received an explanation from the "Standard Life Assurance Company" regarding the agitation which is at present troubling the minds of the policy-holders in that Company at Ceylon, and which

agitation has given rise to what we think is a very unnecessary outbreak of augry feeling in the island where, according to Bishop Heber:—

#### "Every prospect pleases, Man alone is vile."

The explanation of the Standard Company is to the following effect:—The point of difference between the Company and their Ceylon policy-holders has reference to policies issued before the date of the Government ordinance in 1872 declaring that sterling payments would thereafter be held as discharged in Ceylon on payment of ten rupees for each £1 sterling.

The company's policies issued previous to that date are stated in sterling currency, the sum assured being payable "at the office of the said Company in Colombo, Ceylon, from which this policy has been issued, or at the office of the said Company in London."

From the date of this Government ordinance the premiums, with a few exceptions, have, we are informed, been paid to the Company and received by them at the par rate then fixed; and such being the case, and the option as to payment by an ordinary rule of law resting with the Company, the Company holds itself entitled both in law in equity to discharge the policy in Ceylon in rupees' currency.

Although this contention on the part of the Company has been held good at law in a certain case decided at Ceylon, it is the contention which the policy-holders dispute.

It is, however, only fair to the Standard Office that the explanation furnished to us by its Head Secretary should be fully given. He states that all claims have been paid in sterling when death has occurred in this country. With regard to the Bonus certificates, about which there has been so much agitation in Ceylon, he writes:—

In accordance with the general rule the bonus certificates recently issued from this office stated the sum assured and bonus in rupees and the question of the currency in which the policies will be eventually paid has thus been raised, the policy-holders maintaining that the sum assured in the policy, being stated in sterling, and the receipts bearing to be for sterling money, they are entitled to payment in sterling wherever death occurs; whereas our contention is that the currency having been fixed by law, and the premiums having been paid in rupees, we are under no legal or moral obligation to pay except in the same currency. To avoid dispute, however, we have already cabled to our agents in Colombo, instructing them to endorse all policies as payable, both sum assured and bonus, in sterling, irrespective of the place of death, in the event of the assured agreeing to pay future premiums in sterling or in rupees at the exchange of the day; and as we do not open up the question as regards past payments received in rupee currency, we are in hopes that this solution of the difficulty will be accepted as a liberal one by those interested. The question, however, has been discussed very intemperately by the Ceylon Press, and also by the Press in Madras, where a somewhat similar difficulty has arisen, excepting that, of course, the ordinance of 1872 has no bearing on the Indian question. The Indian policies are rupee policies, payable at the office of the said company in Calcutta (or Bombay) from which this policy has been issued, or at the office of the said company in London, in sterling money, at the rate of two shillings per rupee; our practice as regards these policies having been to pay in sterling when death took place in England, or in rupees when death took place in India; though, even in this latter case, many exceptions have been made in favour of the assured. This Indian question has not yet come before the board, but it may very possibly be settled on the same lines as the question in Ceylon.

Thus rests the matter at present. It is to be regretted that any difference should arise in dispute between an Insurance Company and its policy-holders. Such a Company must naturally be, like Cæsar's wife, above all suspicion; and we were not in error in supposing that a great institution like the "Standard" would put the most liberal interpretation upon its contracts. But we remember the commotion caused in India regarding the Albert Assurance Office, and cannot wonder at the anxiety displayed

by certain writers in the Ceylon and Madras Press, although such anxiety might have been expressed in more temperate language.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 25.)

The services of the undermentioned commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are temporarily placed at the disposal of the

Indian Medical Service are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—
Gufta, Surgeon-Major B., M.B.
Doyle, Surgeon B.
Sweeny, Surgeon T. H.
Waddell, Surgeon L. A.
MacDonald, Surgeon T. R., M.B.
Peck, Surgeon F. S.
Mansden, Mr. F. J., barrister-at-law, received charge of the office of administrator-general of Bengal from Mr. L. P. D. Broughton on the 1st inst.

the 1st inst.

Nolan, Surgeon-Major W., M.A., M.D., superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, who was appointed to officiate as meteorological reporter for Western India, having been granted one year's furlough by the Government of India, Surgeon J. Parker, M.D., M.Ch. (Ireland), L.M. (Dublin), the officer appointed to act for him as superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum is also appointed to officiate as meteorological reporter of Western India, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Chambers.

Way, Mr. R. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is appointed to act as engineer-in-chief and manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. Bell, on privilege leave.

privilege leave FILGATE, Colonel A. J., R.E., accountant general and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, having vacated his appointment is reappointed to that post, from Sept. 19.

CAMPBELL-GWYTHER-Messrs. R. L. Campbell and H. T. Gwyther, executive engineers, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner

executive engineers, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam to that under the Director-Gereral of Railways, is promoted to the honorary rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, Wanden, Mr. H. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

Brassington—The services of Mr. J. W. Brassington, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, on his return from furlough, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

PITMAN, Mr. C. E., C.I.E., superintendent, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a superintendent, 2nd grade, from Aug. 29.

WILLIAMS—Consequent on the officiating promotion of Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., on return from privilege leave, to superintendent, 2nd grade, from Aug. 29, Mr. W. Williams, officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, reverted to his substantive rank of superintendent, 3rd grade, from that date.

Bell, Mr. F. S., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty.

MILNER, Mr. C. H., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty.

POWELL, Mr. F. B., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, surveyor of India, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty.

veyor of India, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., assumed charge of the office of third assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India on the 19th ult.

LEAHY, Surgeon A. W. D., Indian Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as officiating medical officer of the Kotah and Jhallawar agencies on the 31st idem.

COLLINS, Captain G. A., assumed charge of his duties as officiating second in command of the Merwara Battalion on Sept. 5.

STONE, Lieut. G. A. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade, assistant engineer, laid down in P.W.D. Code.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as laid down in P.W.D. Code.

BURN-MURDOCH, Captain J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub

BURN-MURDOCH, Captain J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is, on return from furlough posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section

EGERTON, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the N.W. Railway.

NAPIER, Hon. E. H. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sind-Saugar State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Rail-

way, Northern Section.

O'Shea, Mr. F. B., is appointed to officiate as deputy postmaster, Bombay, from Aug. 24.

INGLE, Mr. M. F., is appointed to officiate as a 1st class mail officer,

from Aug. 22

BENNETT, Mr. G. A. T., is appointed to officiate as a 2nd class mail officer, from Aug. 24.

HOOPER, Mr. G. S., is appointed to officiate as a 3rd class mail officer,

from Aug. 22.

FURLOUGHS.

Bewley, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for twenty months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from Oct. 1.

Campbell, Mr. D., honorary assistant engineer, Kanhan Bridge Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted

Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him and returned to duty on Aug. 31.

MATHEW, Mr. G. F., C.I.E., Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted extraordinary leave for twelve months, in extension of the leave for twelve months notified in Bombay Government Notification, dated Nov. 5.

MADGE, Mr. P. M., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months, from Sept. 1.

DUNCAN, Mr. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough for twelve months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

leave.

KRAAL, Mr. C. S, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

#### MILITARY.

MORICE, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell on field service,

the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell on field service, dated Sept. 6.

Costello, Brigade-Surgeon C. P., Indian Medical Mervice, Bengal Establishment, to be administrative medical officer of the Quetta district, vice Brigade-Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, proceeded to Egypt, dated Sept. 5.

Saunders, Colonel H. G., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade. Burgess, Captain F. F. R., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Anderson, Captain W. R. Le G., military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, seconded.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W., military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, seconded.

Melvill, Lieutenant H., military accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Ramsden, Lieutenant H. F. S., assistant millitary accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class, from Aug. 17, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, retired.

tired

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's aproval :

TWEEDIE, Lieutenant-Colonel M., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Sept. 20.

WROUGHTON, Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Sept. 23.

SMITH, Lieutenant J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, dated.

Sept. 21.

Sept. 21.

Burn, Lieut. A. F. F., to be captain, dated Sept. 21.

Younghusbann, Lieut. G. W., to be captain, dated Sept. 21.

Broome, Major and Colonel J. H., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.colonel in the Indian Army, from Sept. 18.

Jackson, Major E. C. S., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in
the Indian Army from Sept. 20.

JACKSON, Major E. C. S., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army, from Sept. 20.
FARRELL, Brigade-Surgeon G., to be deputy surgeon-general, vice-Deputy Surgeon-General J. Brake, retired, dated Sept. 2.
BLAZEY, Store-Sergeant W., Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be subconductor, on probation, from Aug. 13, vice Sub-Conductor J. F. Tripp, seconded.
WHEELER, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Sept. 24.
BATESON, Brigade-Surgeon R. S., is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS

CHESTER, Colonel C. W. R., Bengal S. C., is granted leave out of India (p.a.), for one year, from Sept. 2.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he is struck off duty:

BROWN, Lieut. G. R., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha

Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

MacGrecor, Brigade-General Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.S.C., on medical certificate, for six months.

Grant, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical cartificate,

for two months.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel H. Y., Cavalry, on private affairs, for twenty-

one days. Michell, Captain St. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate,

for three months.

NEWELL, Lieut. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, for six months

LITTLE, Lieut. W. R., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, for two months.

FOWLE, Captain T. F. T., R.A., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, on private affairs, to Oct. 31, in extension of that granted

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

Tulloch, Major J. M., General List, Infantry, to be station staff

officer at Ferozepore.

MAUDE, Captain F. N., Military Works Department, Royal Engineers, on return from furlough, is posted to the Lahore division, Military

The undermentioned officers are qualified as noted below:—
Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX., paragraph 39 (iii), Queen's
Regulations, qualified for the rank of Major:—
SADLIER, Captain N., 2nd Dragoon Guards.
WESTERN, Captain A., 6th Dragoon Guards.
MACKENZIE, Captain S. K., Royal Artillery.
RICHARDS, Captain C. H., Royal Artillery.
OWEN, Captain H. O'B, Royal Artillery.
LAUGHANE, Captain M., Royal Engineers.
RICHARDS, Captain J. R. H., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
HAMILTON, Captain E. O. F., Royal West Surrey Regiment.
JACKSON, Captain A. W. F., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
THURSTON, Captain J. W., Devonshire Regiment.
MOROAN, Captain W. J. F., Royal Irish Regiment.
SHEEHAN, Captain P. E. C., Scottish Rifles.
MILTON, Captain P. W. A. A., South Yorkshire Regiment.
ROCHFORT-BOYD, Captain G. W. W., Manchester Regiment.
SMITH, Captain H. S., Manchester Regiment.
KAYE, Captain A. E. C., Leinster Regiment.
Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX., paragraph 39 (ii), Queen's The undermentioned officers are qualified as noted below:

SMITH, Captain H. S., Manchester Regiment.

KAYE, Captain A. E. C., Leinster Regiment.

Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX., paragraph 39 (ii), Queen's Regulations, qualified for the rank of Captain:

DEWAR, Lieut. J. E., 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Todd, Lieut. W. J., 8th Hussars.

Parsons, Lieut. W. J., 8th Hussars.

Parsons, Lieut. J. F., Northumberland Fusiliers.

Parsons, Lieut. J. F., Northumberland Fusiliers.

JAMES, Lieut. C. H. L., Northumberland Fusiliers.

BLITH, Lieut. H. R., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

LAFONE, Lieut. W. B., Devonshire Regiment.

VIALLS, Lieut. H. G., West Yorkshire Regiment.

ROBERTS, Lieut. R. J., West Yorkshire Regiment.

HUNT, Lieut. C. H., Leicester Regiment.

FENWICK, Lieut. W., Leicester Regiment.

FENWICK, Lieut. W., Leicester Regiment.

HELBERT, Lieut. F. de C. H., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

CURZON, Lieut. Fitzr. E. P., Scottish Rifles.

TWYNAM, Lieut. H. M., East Lancashire Regiment.

FINCH, Lieut. E. H. F., East Lancashire Regiment.

O'HARA, Lieut. P. H. A., East Surrey Regiment.

O'HARA, Lieut. F. L., East Surrey Regiment.

SWAN, Lieut. F. L., East Surrey Regiment.

SWAN, Lieut. F. C., Derbyshire Regiment.

BURKE, Lieut. W. H. M., South Yorkshire Regiment.

RANDOLPH, Lieut. C. J., Wiltshire Regiment.

HENDERSON, Lieut. R. A., Manchester Regiment.

HENDERSON, Lieut. R. A., Manchester Regiment.

HENDERSON, Lieut. N. A. D., Connaught Rangers.

Examination in (c) and (d) Section IX., Paragraph 39 (ii.), Queen's Regulations:—

Examination in (c) and (d) Section IX., Paragraph 39 (ii.), Queen's

Regulations: —
STOKES, Licut. A., Royal Horse Artillery.
COOKES, Licut. G. R. U., Royal Horse Artillery.
Nelson, Licut. E. F., Royal Artillery.
Block, Licut. A. H., Royal Artillery.
Wright, Licut. G., Royal Artillery.
Mansell, Licut. F. R., Royal Artillery.
Cole, Licut. F. T., Royal Artillery.
Cohlil, Licut. C. E., Royal Artillery.
Young, Licut. A. D., Royal Artillery.

Examination, Part II., Section V., Paragraph 150, Bengal Army

Examination, Part 11., Section V., Faragrap Regulations:—
VAUGHAN, Captain E. B. J., Bengal Staff Corps. Wood, Captain E. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps.
TIPPING, Captain R. F. G., Bengal Staff Corps.
DAWSON, Captain H. L., Bengal Staff Corps.
YATE, Captain W. G., Bengal Staff Corps.
WORLLEDGE, Captain J. F., Bengal Staff Corps.
GORDON, Captain S. D., Bengal Staff Corps.
RAMSAY, Captain J. G., Bengal Staff Corps.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 22.)

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act temporarily as commissioner, Burdwan division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Beames.

STEVENS, Mr. J. F., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Gya during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Smith, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions

Judge, Sarun.

Meares, Mr. W. F., is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Noakholly, but will continue on deputation.

Whitmore, Mr. J., is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Furridpore on being relieved of his appointment as officiating dis-

trict and sessions judge of Patna.

GILES, Mr. A. H., is re-appointed to act as deputy inspector-general of police during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson

Walsh, Mr. E. H. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is appointed to be secretary to the district school committee of that district, vice Mr. F. H. Harding.

PORTER, Mr. G. E., judicial commissioner, Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for three months, from the date on which he availed himself

HAMPTON, Mr. S. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for six months, from the date on which he may

avail himself of it.

Mathews, Mr. H. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Sept. 23.)

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., settlement officer, resumed charge of the ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., settlement officer, resumed charge of the Rawalpindi Settlement on Sept. 12, on return from the privilege leave of absence, relieving Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., who held charge of the Rawalpindi Settlement from July 27.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab from Sept. 18,

vice Mr. W. Lawrence.

Anderson, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Peshawar from Sept. 11, vice Mr. A. Christie.

Lames, Mr. M. L., officiating divisional and sessions judge, Derajat division, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan from Sept. 15, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, C. I. E. proceeding on leave.

Ghazi Khan from Sept. 15, vice Lieut. Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.

SMYTH, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Delhi district on Sept. 16, on return from the privilege leave of absence, relieving Mr. A. Meredith.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. LeP., extra judicial assistant, is recalled from the privilege leave of absence, and is placed in charge of the Murree sub division of the Rawalpindi district, temporarily, from Sept. 20, vice Mr. G. C. Walker.

WALKER—The services of Mr. G. C. Walker, assistant commissioner, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce from the 20th Sept.

20th Sept.
Velte, Rev. H. C., of the American Presbyterian Church, is hereby

Velte, Rev. H. C., of the American Presbyterian Church, is hereby licensed to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab.

Thomson, Surgeon-Major G., civil surgeon, Jullundur, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Umballa from Assistant-Surgeon Fatteh Singh on Sept. 3.

Booker, Surgeon-Major J. T. B., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Bannu Jail to Mr. H. C. Cookson, assistant commissioner on Sept. 4

commissioner, on Sept. 4.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 25.)

Anderson, Surgeon J., officiating civil surgeon, Allahabad, has been appointed to be in visiting medical charge of the Mirzapur district from the date on which Surgeon T. H. Sweeny relinquished medical

charge.

HARDING, Second Grade Apothecary W. H., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government to the civil medical charge of the Jaunpur district from July 8.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, on being relieved by Mr. Moule, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Fatehpur during the absence on privilege layer of Mr. E. S. Grousse.

magistrate and collector of Fatehpur during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. S. Growse.

LLOYD, Mr. E. T., assistant commissioner, Bara Banki, has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. White.

Thornhill, Captain H. B., S.C., 33rd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrafe of Agra, military duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lisut.-Colonel F. W. Chatterton.

W. Chatterton.
With effect from Aug. 1, the date on which Mr. W. Young, j idge, 2nd grade, was confirmed as judicial commissioner of Oudh:—
STEINBELT, Mr. J. M., judge, from 3rd to 2nd grade.
MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, 1st grade, and officiating julge, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.
BAKER, Mr. F., superintendent, Dehra Dun, to be joint magistrate, 1st

grade.

MACPHERSON, Mr. J., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be confirmed as superintendent of Dehra Dun.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., assistant commissione:, 3r.l grade, to be joint magist ate, 2nd grade.

Lang, Colonel A. M., R.E., on return from privilege leave, took over charge of the office of chief engineer, Buildings and Road Branch, and secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department, from Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., on Sept. 17.

Henslowe, Mr. F. B., executive engineer, Bohilkhand Provincial division, for six months, from Sept. 15.

Sheridan, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed as a temporary arrangement to the charge of the Rohilkhand Provincial division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. B. Henslowe.

#### ASSAM.

#### (Assam Gazette, Sept. 11.)

GATHEFER, Mr. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed executive engineer of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills division. Mr. Gatherer is also appointed superintendent of works, Southern Circle in addition to his duties as executive engineer of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills division.

BUCK, Mr. R. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, who was transferred from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills division to the Garo Hills district, in Orders No. 34, dated June 9, reported his arrival at Tura on Sept. 1, and took over charge the same day of the Public Works Department Office at that station from Mr. A. E. Heath, officiating deputy commissioner. deputy commissioner.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 25.)

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., to be head assistant to the collector and magis-

Kistna district.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class I. on Sept. 11:—
WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S.
BARLOW, Hon. W. R.
ARBUTHNOT, Mr. L. G., acting superintendent of police, Madura district, to act as superintendent of police, Trichinopoly, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel H. S. Court.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major W. R., to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, during the employment of Surg.-Major C. Sibthorpe on other duty.

HAMILTON, Mr. N. A., to act as port officer, Mangalore, during the absence of Mr. Wicks on leave.

Lys, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, to officiate as Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, during Lieut.-Colonel Underwood's absence on leave.

leave.

LODGE, Mr. F. A., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade during the absence of Mr. Gass on furlough, from the date of departure of Mr. Gass.

HADEN, Mr. R., inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, from Sept. 1.

POPE—The services of Mr. T. A. Pope, assistant superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, from Oct. 1.

The following transfer is ordered:—

The following transfer is ordered:—
TRAILL, Mr. J., executive engineer, third grade, substantive pro tem., from No. III. Tank division to the charge of No. II. Tank division.

FURLOUGHS.

GOODRICH, The Hon. H. St. A., collector of Bellary, has been granted

furlough for nine months from or after Dec. 6.

Russell, Mr. S., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate.

Wicks, Mr. G. W., port officer, Mangalore, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months, from or after Oct. 8.

### MILITARY.

BENGOUGH, Colonel H. M., half-pay, assistant adjutant-general, Bengalore division, to the brigade staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, during the employment of Brigadier-General G. S. White, V.C., C.B., on other duty, dated Sept. 16.

HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general,

1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.
CLEMENTS. Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general,
2nd class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.
LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary-general,
2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from
Aug. 26, vice Colonel C. McInroy, on furlough.

The Right Hon, the Governor is pleased to make the following prointment on his Excellency's personal staff:—

ORDE, Lieut. L., R.A., to act as aide-de-camp, vice Captain A. H. L. Bagot, who vacates.

Forde, Lieut. L., R.A., to act as aide-de-camp, vice Captain A. H. L. Bagot, who vacates.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Dawss, Lieut. W. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, wing officer 28th Madras Infantry, April 18, 1883.

Andrews, Lieut. L. J., Lincolnshire Regiment, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, Aug. 14, 1884.

Nicholls, Lieut. A., Berkshire Regiment, wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from Feb. 1, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

Molnrof, Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, medical certificate, for one year.

Obbard, Colonel T., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 30, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Chamier—The services of Major-General S. H. E. Chamier, C.B., R.A., inspector-general of Ordnance, Madras Circle, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in-Chief from Sept. 23.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Sept. 24.)

McAndrew, Lieut. J. D., Bengal Staff Corps (8th Bengal Cavalry), to be aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff.

McIver, Lieut.-Colonel S. W., officiating wing commander 5th Regiment Madras Regiment, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Vanderzee, transferred to the 24th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Anderson, Colonel W., second in commander 13th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Infantry, to be commandant, vice Strickland, who vacates, dated Sept. 19.

Sept. 19.

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., General List, Infantry, to be second in command 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Anderson, remaining seconded for service on the staff.

WATSON, Colonel E. J., wing commander 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, vice Bailey, who retires, dated Sept. 19.

Sept. 19.

Vanderzee, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., wing commander (sub pro tem.) 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Watson. The following orders are confirmed:—

Currie—By the general officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Lieut. J. W. Currie, adjutant 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, to act as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, vice Captain A. B. Fenton, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, proceeding on service to Burma, from the 6th inst.

Adams—By the general officer commanding Bangalore Division, appointing Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Adams, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, vice Colonel H. M. Bengough, appointed to the temporary command of the Nagpore Force.

In anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

the necessary subsidiary leave:— HORNBY, Lieut.-Colonel J. F., 12th Lancers, on private affairs, pending

retirement.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Pombay Government Gazette, Sept. 30.)

WALSH, Mr. L., assistant resident, Berbera, returned to duty on

WALSH, Mr. L., assistant resident, Berbera, returned to duty on Sept. 1.

Hister, Major F. M., C.B., C.S.I., first assistant political resident, Aden, and political agent for the Somali coast, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days from such date after the 1st inst. as he may avail himself of it.

HUNTER - SEALY—Majors F. M. Hunter and C. W. H. Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of fact solitant political resident.

first assistant political resident, Aden, and political agent and consul for the Somali coast on Sept. 1.

Ferris — H.E. the Governor in Ccuncil is pleased to appoint Captain W. B. Ferris to be sub pro tem. joint administrator of Sangli, from

Aug. 11.

H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the follow-

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., on his return to duty, to act as 2nd assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., on Mr. FitzGerald's return to duty, to be substantive pro tem 3rd assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

CATES, Lieut. G. E. H., on Mr. FitzGerald's return to duty, to act as 4th assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

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#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 24)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased

to make the following appointments:—
Balfe, Captain E., Staff Corps, deputy judge-advocate, Northern Circle, to perform the duties of deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, Sind district, from Aug. 22, vice Captain Bayly, proceeded on service to Burma, and pending the return of Captain Chase from furled furlough.

SARTORIUS, Lieut. G. C. F., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regi-

ment, is attached to the 27th Bombay Infantry.

Dorg, Colonel A. J., Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty,
Bombay, to general duty, Mhow.

WILLIAMSON, Surgeon-Major J., medical staff, is transferred from the
medical charge, Station Hospital, Sattara, to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Declali.

MURPHY—Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Captain F. J. Murphy, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Captain D. MacDougall, 13th Hussars; and Captain Murphy is hereby directed to proceed to England and join the 13th Hussars

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
EDWARDS, Lieut. F. G. M., 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Bombay from date of departure, for forty-two days, on

medical certificate.

(Scpt. 30.)

DAVIDSON—ANDERSON—The services of Surgeons S. C. Davidson and J. W. T. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The following appointment is made:

ANDERSON, Mr. J., to be Honorary Lieut. B.B. and C.I.R. Volunteer

Corps.

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, officiating wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 3, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right

Corps from June 3, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment officiating wing officer 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted, to the Bombay Staff Corps from April 16, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

WIGLEY—The promotion of Sub-Conductor C. Wigley, which was notified, is antedated Dec. 8, 1885, vice Fogg, reduced.

HOWARD, Sergeant and Sub-Conductor F. W. (sub pro tem.), is confirmed in the latter grade from June 14, vice Keane, promoted to conductor.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary

of State for India to return to duty:—
WARD, Surgeon G. J., Indian Medical Department.

ABBOTT, Major H. B , Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

TERNAN, Captain H. B, Staff Corps, for four months (m.c.), in extension.

Young, Surgeon E. W., Indian Medical Department, for four months

(m.c.), in extension.

Нватн, Major J. M., С.М.С., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to

H.M.'s approval, from Aug. 25.

Lucas, Surgeon J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been granted leave out of India, on m.c., for one year from the date of being struck

off duty.

NEWHAM-SMITH, Captain E. D., Staff Corps, sub pro tem., second in command Savantvadi Local Corps, and assistant political superintendent, Savantvadi, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on p.a., with the necessary subsidiary leave.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### OCTOBER 14.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Pitt, R.E., Surg.-Maj. O. T. Dukes. Madras Estab.—Col. F. D. Plowden, Inf. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, S.C.

CIVII.

Bengal Estab .-- A. Morton, C. W. Palmer.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf., six months; Lieut.-Col. J. Waterhouse, S.C., eighteen days.

Bengal Estab.—J. Dixon, two months' extry. leave; Dr. J. Anderson, six months' extry. leave; M. L. Ferrar (Cov.), ten months' furlough; G. Cowper, nine months' furlough; R. C. D. Ewing, one year's furlough; H. F. Bartlett (Cov.), one week's furlough and to return; F. B. Taylor (Cov.), four months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—Surg. C. M. Thompson, six months' s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab .-- Lieut.-Col. F. W. Grant, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Liout. C. C. A. Sillery, Prob. for S.C. Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—J. P. Hawkins, R. L. D. Gompertz, C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Cov.), W. G. Newton, A. D. Hill, H. A. W. Fanshawe.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

Acland—Oct. 9, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Captain Frank E. Dyke Acland, R.A., of a son.

DAY—Oct. 3, at New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Captain Francis J.

Day, Royal Engineers, of a son.

Hussey.—Oct. 7, at Ealing, London, W., the wife of Major C. E.

Hussey, 20th Regiment, of a daughter.

Hutton—Oct. 11, at Berriedale, West-hill, Sydenham, the wife of

Lieut.-Colonel Fitzmaurice Hutton, 2nd Battalion Black Watch, of a daughter.

O'SULLIVAN—Oct. 10, at 22, South-street, S.W. the wife of Major George L. O'Sullivan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.

STAFFORD—Oct. 8, at New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Captain W. F. Howard Stafford, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

CLARIDGE—AMSDEN—Oct. 7, at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, James William Claridge, of The Weldrons, Croydon, son of the late Charles Christopher Claridge, to Emily Lister, third daughter of the late Benjamin Hughes Amsden and Mrs. Amsden, of St. Peter's, St. Albans.

Albans.

Kens—Ravenscroft—Oct. 7, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Colonel William Tufnell Keays, late Bombay Army, son of the late Archdeacon Keays, to Eglantine Devereux, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft, Bombay Civil Service.

Lough—Addison—Sept. 18, at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Southampton, Long Island, U.S., America, Rosalie Middleton, eldest daughter of George Forbes Lough, Esq., of New York, to Alexander Dupré Addison, Captain Royal Artillery, son of General Thomas Addison, C.B. Addison, C.B.

Addison, C.B.

SNEYD—SMITH—Oct. 7, at the parish church of Ellingham, V. H.

Ralph Sneyd, Rector of Earpham, Norfolk, eldest son of the late
Lieut. Colonel N. R. Sneyd, Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy Elliott,
eldest daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., of Ellingham Hall, Norfolk.

Webster—Lord—Oct. 13, at Hove Church, West Brighton, George
Marshall, eldest son of George Webster, of Broxbourne, Herts, to
Augusta Anne (Gussie), youngest daughter of George Lord, of Hove,
and late of the H.E.I.C.S.

#### DEATHS.

BIRCH—Oct. 6, at Thurmaston Hall, very suddenly, Katherine Georgina, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Birch, of Clare Park, Katherine Hants, aged 51.

Kennedy—Oct. 13, at 5, Trinity-crescent, Folkestone, Colonel Robert
Blair Kennedy, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 61.

Lee—Oct. 6, from the effects of sunstroke, Francis William Lee, Chief

LEE—Oct. 6, from the effects of sunstroke, Francis william Lee, Chief Officer P. and O. Co.'s service, aged 35.

LINDSELL—Oct. 6, at Eastbourne, Katharine Mary, the dearly-loved child of Major John B. Lindsell, Royal Engineers, aged 5.

VIBART—Oct. 13, at Folkestone, Jane Russell, daughter of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, and widow of Thomas Gowan Vibart, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BARRY-Sept. 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Barry,

BARRY—Sept. 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Barry, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

BOILEAU—Sept. 16, at Upper Assam, the wife of Captain T. S. Boileau 44th Ghoorkha Light Infantry, of a daughter.

EDMUNDS—Sept. 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. H. Edmunds, Government Secretariat, N.W.P. and Oudh, of a daughter.

HARMAN—Sept. 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, Madras State Railway Surveys, of a daughter.

HEBBERD—Sept. 21, at Bandikoi, the wife of H. J. Hebberd, Railway Mail Service of a daughter.

Mail Service, of a daughter.

Hookley—Sept, 21, the wife of T. T. Hockley, Bombay Fort Trust, of a daughter.

MURRAY-Sept. 24, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Murray, NICHOLSON-Sept. 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of K. McAlpine Nichol-

son, Oudh Commission, of a son PEARCE-Sept. 23, at Allahabad, the wife of J. Pearce, N.W. P. and O.

Government Press, of a son.

Pemberton—Sept. 21, at Burma, the wife of Colonel W. W. Pember-

ton, of a daughter. STEVENS-Sept. 24, at Chupra, the wife of J. F. Stevens, C.S., of a

daughter.
THOMSON—Sept. 18, at Almora, the wife of Surgeon S. J. Thomson, of a daughter.

Welman.—Sept. 15, at Peshawur, the wife of H. B. Welman, Esq., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter.
Williams.—Sept. 19, at Jhansi, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, B.C.S.,

of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

WARRIAGES.

DELENEY—CLEARY—Sept. 20, at Calcutta, M. R. Deleney, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Jubbulpore, to Mary, daughter of R. Cleary, of the Calcutta Police.

GIINN—WEBB—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, J. J. Glynn, Transport Department, to Miss Helen Webb, daughter of R. Webb, Engineer.

GODLEY—WHITTALL—Sept. 22, at Mussoorie, Captain F. C. Godley, the Derbyshire Regiment, to M. Adeline, daughter of Surgeon-Major R. Whittall, Indian Medical Service.

Supplied—Four.—Sept. 18, at Dalbousie, Colour-Sergeant, Sherlock.

SHERLOCK—FORD—Sept. 18, at Dalhousie, Colour-Sergeant Sherlock, Northumberland Fusiliers, to Nellie M. Ford.

#### DEATHS.

DAVIS-Sept. 28, at Sealkote, H. E. Davis, Lieut. 1st Battalion the

Border Regiment, aged 20.

Fisher—Sept. 24, at Calcutta, J. M. Fisher, of the Bengal Educational Service, aged 30.

GARRATT—Sept. 16, at Meerut, F. Garratt, Army Veterinary Department, aged 37.

SPURLING—Sept. 24, at Hospet, M. Charlotte, wife of F. Spurling, of

PURLING—Sept. 24, at Hospet, M. Charlotte, wife of F. Spurling, of the Madras Suvey. FEELL—Sept. 24, at Igatpuri, John Steell, M.I.C.E., Resident Engi-

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN E. BALFE, Deputy Judge Advocate, Northern Circle, has been entrusted with the duties of D.A.Q.M.G., Sind District, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Bayly, proceeded on service to Burma, and pending the return of Captain Chase, V.C., from furlough.

SOLDIERS suffering from fever at Meean Meer are to be moved to other healthy plain stations in the Luhore division, where accommodation may be available.

Now that Native corps receive their cash direct from Civil Treasuries, and not through the agency of Circle Paymasters as formerly, it has been ordered that they shall sign a declaration to their accounts similar to that furnished by paymasters of British regiments and officers commanding batteries of Royal Artillery.

It has been decided to allow an officer of the British service on the Home Establishment a free passage from the point of debarkation to his destination, when appointed to the command of a brigade in India.

LIEUTENANT J. H. CHRISTIE, Wing Officer 39th Bengal Infantry, has been detailed for the duty of paying pensioners residing within the Presidency circle.

THE uniform of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is likely to be changed to scarlet before the drill season commences. A very small majority voted for this colour.

THE Quetta Station Hospital is to be equipped for twelve per cent. on the authorised strength of the garrison, instead of ten per cent. as at present.

The relief of the garrison batteries of artillery this trooping season now stands as under:—5-1 North Irish Division, Aden to Bombay; 6-1 South Irish Division, Aden to England; 1-1 Western Division, Bombay to Aden; 1-1 Scottish Division, Bombay to Aden; 8-1 London Division, Tonghoo to Bombay; 4-1 Lancashire Division, Rawul Pindi to Tonghoo; 2-1 Eastern Division, England to Pindi. The 5-1 Lancashire Division will stand fast at Fort William. This battery with the 8-1 London Division will proceed to Aden in 1887-88, and to England in the season 1888-89.

The Government of India, with a view of economy under the present financial pressure, have decided to reduce the staff pay of Rs. 700 to Rs. 600 per mensem of the Superintendent and of Rs. 700 to Rs. 600 per mensem of the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Madras, on the retirement from office of the present incumbent, Colonel William Shapter Hunt. The staff pay of the Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions also comes under the official shears. This officer draws Rs. 600 per mensem as staff pay, which amount will now be cut down to Rs. 400. The consolidated pay of the Judge Advocate General, viz., Rs. 2,000 per mensem, will be reduced to Rs. 1,800, thus effecting a large saying annually effecting a large saving annually.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the conversion of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteers, into a cavalry corps, to be called the Calcutta Mounted Rifles.

MAJOR WACE, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Cossipore, will shortly proceed home on duty, taking with him his chief engineer, for the purchase of new machinery for the making of the new cartridges for the Martini-Enfield Rifle, and making of the new cartridges for the Martin-Enneld Mine, and for making themselves acquainted with the process of manufacture of solid-drawn cases, &c. It is stated that Major J. G. Stone, Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, will likewise be sent home for instruction in the manufacture of the new cartridges. The importance of these manufacturing establishments is daily becoming more manifest, and ere long Government will be required to pay higher salaries than now to the officers holding them.

In November last a man was punished by the Cantoment Magis\_

trate of Fyzabad for supplying liquor to a private soldier employed at the time as a telegraph signaler in the Civil Telegraph Office at Fyzabad. The conviction was appealed to the Commissioner on the ground that Private Jones, a full private of the Lincolnshire Regiment, attached temporarily on pay and rations to the Leinster Regiment, was not a soldier under section 14 Cantonments Act III. of 1880. The Officiating Commissioner, Col. Currie, dismissed the appeal, holding that, under the circumstances, Private Jones was "a soldier." The case was appealed to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, who held "that a private in an European regiment of the Commissioner of the control of the control of the Commissioner of the control of the contr Jones was "a soldier." The case was appealed to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, who held "that a private in an European regiment, employed as a telegraph signaller, was not a soldier within the meaning of the said section." The Military Authorities, not content with the Judicial Commissioner's finding, referred the matter to the Supreme Government, and we see by the Government of India Gazette, dated 11th instant, that this doubt has been cleared up, and that in the future, whatever he may have been in the past, a private in an European regiment will still be a been in the past, a private in an European regiment will still be a soldier, even though he may be employed as a telegraph signaller.

MAJOR FRANK LEIGH, of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed Honorary A.D.C., to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The *Pioneer* says that it is a good appointment on personal grounds, and better, because it would seem probable that the Punjab Government may soon be shorn of its Military Secretary, in which case Major Leigh's intimate knowledge and zealous interest in the working of Volunteer Corps may be made variable by Sin Charles Aitonomy with advantage to all conavailable by Sir Charles Aitchison with advantage to all concerned.

A CHANGE which will be regarded generally as for the better is likely shortly to be made in the uniform of the Bengal Infantry. It is proposed to lengthen the at present exceedingly short skirt of the sepoy's tunic, an alteration which will both improve his appearance when in uniform, and conduce to his mental satisfaction when so arrayed. Certainly nothing could be more ungainly and less suited to Oriental troops than the full dress tunic in which the Bengal sepoy is now habited.

THE demand for medical officers in Burma is steadily increasing, and a requisition has lately been received from the principal medical officer with the Burma expeditionary force for the services of fourteen more commissioned medical officers. This requisition includes two brigade surgeons from the Indian Medical Service, but as there are none of that rank available, two surgeons-major will probably have to be sent. Nine of the officers will be required to embark at once, and the remainder in a few weeks.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. B. LE MESURIER, Commanding Presidency District, Bengal, has left Calcutta for Jubbulpore, to take over command of the Saugor District. The command of the Presidency District devolves on Colonel Smith, 8th Bengal Infantry, at Dorunda; and the garrison of Fort William and Alipore on Colonel Way, 7th Bengal Infantry.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Bombay has directed the issue of a set of rules regarding the conduct of summary courts martial. The particular attention of all British officers serving with Native troops is called to these rules, and it is intimated that "the Commander-in-Chief will make every officer who holds a summary court martial personally responsible for the mistakes in procedure, now so frequent, and which are almost invariably due to carelessness, do not occur in future. It is the bounden duty of every officer holding a summary court martial to study carefully the Indian Articles of War, defining the powers and laying down the procedure of these courts.

THE following officers will accompany Sir Frederick Roberts on tour on the 1st instant:—Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Officiating Quartermaster General in India; Major J. S. M. Hamilton, aidede-camp; and Surgeon-Major W. Taylor, Surgeon-Major to his Excellency.

An Army Circular has been issued, notifying the re-organiza-tion of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies. In Bengal and Madras the total strength will be 1,431, including In Bengal and Madras the total strength will be 1,431, including 20 British officers, viz, 1 Commandant, 1 Superintendent of Instruction, 1 Superintendent of Park, 1 Adjutant, and 8 Company Commanders and Company Officers. There will also be 1 Warrant Officer attached to the Park, a Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 12 Sergeants, 14 Corporals, and 14 "Second" Corporals. In Bombay the strength will be 905 of all ranks. A company on service will number 173 combatants.

THE 7th Bengal Cavalry left Calcutta on the 23rd ult. in the hired transport Nerbudda and the Indian Government steamer Canning. The men and horses had embarked in both steamers by about 9 a.m., after which the vessels at once proceeded down the river. The *Nerbudda* reached Diamond Harbour at 3 p.m. on Thursday and the *Canning* was at Achipur at the same time.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains Trevor and Russoll, Royal Sussex Regiment. Captain Trevor will embark for ludia with the draft now under orders for the 2nd battalion.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (although by his seniority on the list he cannot obtain his next step before 1838) will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General after his return from his divisional

### Miscellaneous.

THE last Calcutta issue of the Gazette of India contains a list of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. The coins comprise old Hindoo and Buddhist punched coins, and coins of Pathan Sikendar Lodi, Muhammad Shah, and Ahmed Shah Bahadoor.

THE men forming the escort of the late Gilgit Mission have been inspected at Simla by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The men are to receive six months' special leave in consideration of their services.

The Pioneer learns by telegram from Jammu that, in recognition of services rendered, the Maharajah of Cashmere has ceded to Raja Amarsing, his younger brother, the territory known as Budrawar or Chota Cashmere, thereby doubling his income. This act of generosity is much applauded, inasmuch as Raja Amarsingh's policy has always been characterised by justice and an earnest desire to benefit the State. Mr. Nilambar Mukerji, late Finance Minister, still insists not only in remaining in Jammu, but also in attending the Durbar daily and giving opinions gratuitously during the sittings of the Council. The Maharajah refuses to alter his decision in Mr. Mukerji's case of summary dismissal without pension; and it seems likely that when the Resident arrives in the course of the week steps will be taken to enforce his Highness's orders. Our contemporary's Jammu correspondent also states that "satisfaction of a nature unknown heretofore is being displayed by all classes of the people who have been taken by surprise at the firmness of the Maharajah. His Highness's character has apparently been misunderstood; his action in this affair, as well as in other matters of moment to the State, affords clear proof that he has closely watched current events since his accession."

Trade between Upper and Lower Burma is increasing in the most satisfactory way. In Rangoon large quantities of sult, rice, and general goods are awaiting shipment to places beyond the old frontier, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company being unable to meet the requirements of shippers. Their inability is partly due to the large amount of river transport required by the Government, and to the detention of many flats at Mandalay owing to the floods. The Flotilla Company are contemplating an increase to their fleet, as they are convinced trade will still further expand.

The accident on the Bolan Line on the 17th ult., near Kundilani Station, occurred as the train was passing over a bridge, and was caused by one waggon which got derailed, and led to nine other loaded waggons capsizing and falling into the river. Two men were killed and five seriously wounded, all Natives. The latter are now in the hospital here. Mr. Carnell, the District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Jones, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, both started at once to the scene of the accident, and the Traffic Superintendent was also expected.

Indian Cotton Manufactures.—The attention of Indian cotton manufacturers is being directed to the present condition of their trade, and the means whereby it may be improved and placed on a substantial footing. The production of Indian looms is far greater than the home demand upon them, and therefore markets for the surplus output are sought in China, Japan, and on the East coast of Africa, where it enters into competition with European goods. Inasmuch as this export trade is liable to being disturbed by complications between foreign Powers, as has been the case by the French aggression in Tonking, it is seriously discussed in India whether it is desirable to build up a foreign trade, and whether it would not be more advantageous to endeavour to meet the requirements of the home trade, which is virtually monopolised by Laucashire. In so doing manufacturers feel that they would not be harassed by foreign political complications, and although they would have a very heavy task before them in endeavouring to supplant Lancashire piece goods, yet they consider that the prize is worthy of a severe struggle for its attainment. There is, however, much to be done by Indian manufacturers before they can enter upon the contest. During the last few years they have availed themselves largely of the improvements in textile machinery, and many eminent English textile machinists have received good orders from them, but they admit that many of their mills are not so well equipped as are those of their Lancashire competitors. With their present machinery, good in parts, but not complete as a whole, they are placed at a disadvantage in competing for the home trade. This is not a very serious difficulty to overcome, for it only requires a comparatively small outlay of additional capital, and English machinists are ready to supply their wants. There is, however, in existence a powerful barrier in the way of successful competition for the home trade which cannot be removed all at once. The quality of goods made from Indian grown cott

is an improvement in the quality of Indian grown cotton. This is a problem for agriculturists, and it must be solved before the aspirations of Indian cotton manufacturers can be realised.—
Textile Recorder.

A LAHOBE ROMANCE.—The rather sober neighbourhood of Mochi Gate has just been startled out of its propriety by nothing less than an elopement. As deposed to by the mother of the girl, the facts would appear to be as follow:—A young man described as of Armenian descent, a short time ago took up his residence by the side of a house occupied by a widow and her family, the latter consisting of an equal number of boys and girls. An acquaintance was soon struck up with the sons of the widow, through whose office an introduction to the daughter (the young lady in question, etat 16) was shortly after procured. Next the usual romantic elements, even to the traditional means of escape, namely, out of the window by the aid of a rope-ladder at two o'clock in the morning, were adopted by the young lady on the occasion. The police have of course been informed of the circumstances, and a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the fugitives, one of whom, it has since been alleged, is already married, his wife being just now at Allahabad.—Civič and Military Gazette.

Vacancies in our Legislative Council.—There will be two vacancies in our Legislative Council owing to the expiry of the period of office of the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabji and the Hon. Mr. Raste. Mr. Budrudin has so satisfactorily discharged his duties as a member of the Council that the public will be glad if he be appointed again. To the other vacancy we earnestly hope Lord Reay will appoint a really competent Native gentleman, commanding the respect of the Native community. We hear it is intended to appoint one of the Native chiefs or sirdars in the place of Mr. Raste, but that would be a practically useless selection, for, in the case of a Native chief, he will not be able to represent the people of this Presidency, as he will be regarded as an outsider not directly interested in them, while in the case of a Sirdar it will be difficult to find an able and educated man. If it is intended to nominate someone from the Deccan, no one more competent in every way than Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Laksuman Nulkar will be found. But if a Guzerati is required, we hope the claims af Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar will be considered.—Indu Prakash.

Indian and Colonial Exhibition.—Testimonial to H.R H. The Prince of Wales.—The Sub-Committee, consisting of the Earl Cadogan, Chairman; the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Rose, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, with Colonel Sir Owen T. Burne and Sir Arthur N. Birch, Honorary Secretaries, have had laid before them the following letter from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales addressed to the Chairman:—"Abergeldie Castle, September 19th, 1886.—"My Dear Cadogan,—As I understand that you are Chairman of the Committee which has been formed for the purpose of collecting funds for a testimonial to be presented to me as Executive President of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I wish to write and express to you and the other gentlemen who have so kindly moved in this matter, how deeply I appreciate the compliment they propose to pay me. I feel, however, that I cannot accept any personal present, though I am most sensible of the kind feeling which has prompted it, but as you are aware that it is suggested in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee Year, to establish an 'Imperial Institution' for the Colonies and India, in the promotion of which I take the deepest interest, I should be most grateful if the subscribers would allow the funds collected for my testimonial to be applied in aid of that object. Should they kindly do so, it will be an ample reward to me for any services I may have rendered to make the Exhibition of 1886 a success.—Bolieve me, my dear Cadogan, very sincerely yours, Albert Edward P.—The Earl Cadogan, very sincerely yours, Albert Edward President, to the Chairman of this Committee, in which his Royal Highness, while conveying his grateful appreciation of the proposed testimonial to himself, expresses the wish that it may not take such a form, but that any funds collected may be applied towards the 'Imp

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 9, Malwa (s), Bombay; Loodiana (s), Bombay.—18, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 13, Arabia (s), Liverpool.—14, Thames (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 11, Astronomer (s).—12, Duke of Buckingham (s), Jeddah.—14, Chollerton (s), Madras; Rosetta (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 11, Armenia (s), Calcutta.—13, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—14, Surat (s), Bombay; Rewa (s), Colembo.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 14, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 14, City of Agra (s), Clyde.
MADRAS.—Oct. 8, Collerton (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 21; a.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. H. C. Begg, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. W. E. Newham, Mr. G. Gillespie, Mr. R. W. Blair, Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. Norris, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rendle, three children and infant, Miss Lewis, Miss Penny, Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Taff, Sir H. Fairburn, Mr. Claud Barron, Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, child and two infants, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. J. Grieves, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. D. Grieves, Mr. Kendall Barnes, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Wingrave and two infants, Lieut. E. J. Jenkinson, Major A. G. Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Good, Mr. G. Field, Mrs. Goslin. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and infant, Lieut. Colonel G. D'A. Jackson, Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Mr. G. B. Stacey. From Brindisi: H.R.H. the Prince Leopold of Prussia, H.E. Count Kanitz and Aide-de-Camp and servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips and child, Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Drummond, Colonel Atkinson, Colonel and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. G. J. Swain, Mr. G. O. Young, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. Westland, Mr. P. L. Pugh, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mr. A. W. Corrie, Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fergusson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyell, Mr. E. M. Calthorp, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Simonet, Mr. W. W. Glen, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Inglish, Mr. T. H. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. C. E. Farrer, Mr. S. D. Winkworth, Mr. F. B. Winthrop, Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mrs. Yule Smith, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. D. Moran. From Suez: Mr. D. T. Roberts.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare and friend, Mr. G. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare and friend, Mr. G. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Chapman, General, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Kinier, Mrs. and Miss Butt, Mrs. Saunders and infant, Lieut. McNeill, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Kingston, Lieut. F. W. Kerr, Mr. G. Morrison, R.N., Lieut. E. D.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Lord, Mrs. Walsworth and child, Mrs. Case and infant, Mr. T. A. Schlach, Mr. E. W. Storey, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. A. Busby, Mr. F. and Mrs. Barclay, Capt. Bathurst, Capt. H. Graham, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

For Aden: Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Lieut. F. E. Poulter P. N.

Poulter, R.N.

Poulter, R.N.

S.s. Khedive, from London, from Oct. 21; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Oct. 28; from Brindisi, Nov. 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliott, Mrs. A. G. Watson and child, Mr. H. Bull, Mr. H. B. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Higgins and infant, Mrs. Buskin, Mr. J. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Willock, Mr. and Miss Chuckerbutty, Mrs. Moberley, Mr. J. Marsland, Mr. H. McIntosh, Miss Hoare and two sisters, Mr. Macbin, Mr. A. C. Campbell, Miss Athanass, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Breer, Mrs. Donnen, Mrs. Sweetman, Miss Hederstedt, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Geake, Mr. H. Meyer, Dr. P. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. James Gaskell, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. M. Fox, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Dewar and two daughters, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. R. R. Waller and infant, Mrs. J. Cummins. From Venice: Mr. Stiefelhagen. From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Payne, Mr. Nicholson.

For Madras: Lady Collins, two Misses Collins, Mrs. J. Steavenson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and two daughters, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Coaken, Miss Colley, Miss F. M. Reade, Mr. J. H. Munio, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Pelt, Rev. C. W. A. Clark. From Venice: Dr. Hultzch.

For Colombo: Mr. D'Arcy Chayton, Mr. J. F. Hartley, Mr. D. Carson, Mr. J. B. Carter, Miss Woodhead, Mr. Leveson-Gower, Mr. F. K. Fulton. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boustead and two infants.

For Port Said: Colonel and Mrs. Clerk, Rev. A. Fox.
For Malta: Miss Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Richardson, Miss Thomas.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, Oct. 28; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Nov. 4; from Brindisi, Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. Macfarlane, two Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Earl and Countess of Annesley and maid, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Frost and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Miss Scobell, Mr. T. C. Vertannes, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Rev. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Duke of Mauchester, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, Mrs. Greenway, Mr. Shelmerdine, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Elsworthy, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. De Buisson,

Mr. T. Sewell, Mrs. Burton, Mr. F. Whymper, Mr. Liversage, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Read, Rev. W. F. Insell, Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. Isenberg. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Williams, Mr. W. Berkmijee, Mr. L. A. Wallace, jun., Mr. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Howland and maid, Mr. Gregor Grant and son, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Martyn Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bunter, Mr. B. E. Maxstead, the Duchess of Manohester, Lady Alice Montague, Mr. Ibbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. Tremearn, Mr. Paul Bird, Mrs. Ridsdale, Miss. Laurence, Miss Faddy, Colonel Stewart McKenzie, Mr. W. M. Grant, Colonel F. E. Berkeley, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Bird, Rev. A. J. Jones, Mr. Hyde Cheetham, Major S. Baker, Mr. Todd Naylor, Mr. Lambrose, Mr. J. D. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Venables. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. F. R. Mallet, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mrs. Tawney, Mr. Grimwood, Colonel J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. R. F. Sanders, Miss Erskine, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jackson and family, Mr. W. C. Bailey. From Suez: Mr. J. H. Cook, Mr. Fackiri. From Port Said: Mr. Kelleher, Mr. Pinto.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. H. G. Harvey, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Mr. W. Cunliffe, Rev. H. Parker.

For Port Said: Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Ida Gordon, Mr. J. Brodie and two Misses Brodie, Mr. E. Maclean, Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. G. S. Powlett, Mr. Judd, Mr. Mortimer Harris, Mrs. Hailes Wilkie, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. C. H. Morice, Mrs. A. Roberts, two Misses Hodgson, Miss Whippham.

For Malta: Mrs. C. Watson, Miss Bird, Mr. Starken, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Finnerty.

For Colombo: Mr. G. J. Jameson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Nov. 4; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Nov. 11; from Brindisi, Nov. 15.

11; from Brindisi, Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Banks, Mr. T. F. Hamillton, Mr. A. C. Young, Colonel C. Larking, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. Ogle, Miss Holloway, Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Mr. F. C. Berry, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. W. Hose, Mr. Smith, Miss Ada Phillips, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mrs. Taylor and two children. \*From Venice: Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover and Mr. Glover, jun., Mr. A. H. L. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. R. W. Maxwell and infant, Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Stoney, Mr. R. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Durant. \*From Brindisi: Mr. J. E. Catton, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. J. K. Heinrichs, Major T. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. H. Mein, Colonel T. Shepperd, the Earl of Fife, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Annie Sharpe, Miss E. Dewhurst, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. Richards, Capt. A. Howlett, Mr. Haig, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Robyns, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. A. Butler, Major J. F. Brough, Mr. Oakshott, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. S. P. C. Scott. For Madras: Mrs. Lee Warner, infant and child and Miss Lee Warner, Mr. Lushington, Mr. G. Wingfield, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Mr. H. D. D. Harding, Mrs. Eyre Powell. \*From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and infant. For Calcutta: Mrs. Cumberledge and infant, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. A. Burther, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. A. Burther, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. A. Strand Mrs. Cumberledge and infant, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. A. Burther, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr.

Coleman and infant.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Cumberledge and infant, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two infants, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, Hon. Basil Blackwood, Hon. F. Blackwood, Mile. Clerc, Mr. W. G. F. Gordon, Mrs. Raye and family, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Gibson, Rev. and Mrs. Carey and family, Messrs. F. and R. Goodall, Miss Livemore, Mr. and Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. F. and Mrs. Sills and family, Miss Delay, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Livesay and infant, Mr. Mandy and party, Miss Chancellor, Mr. Elworthy. From Venice: Mr. and Miss Band, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Crawhill, Mr. Burge, Mr. Livesay. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Sconce, Mr. C. Gardner.

Mr. C. Gardner.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Lowe-Reid, Mr. J. S. G. Pemberton, Mr. D. A. McLean, Mrs. Nevill and child. From Port Said: Mr. G. J.

Poulet.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. For Malta: Mrs. Murphy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Oct. 20. For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. J. B. Watts and child, Misses A. L. and E. C. Priest, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. Allan Pinder, Mr. Jas. Anderson,

Mrs. Hunter and two children.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Manson, Mrs. Potts and child, Mr. Rumbole, Mr. C. J. Aldham, Mr. A. Knowles, Master Burton, Miss-Watts, Mr. Montague Ellis.

#### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail Oct. 28.

For Madras: Dr. J. Murdoch, Miss M. Hill, Mr. F. G. Hill, Miss Deshow, Mrs. Frank Browne, Mrs. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jensen and child, Mr. Donald W. G. Cowie, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Woolley, Mrs. Hodding and child, Mrs. Dene, Miss Money, Mr. L. D.

College.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. James Neilson, Mrs. Walter Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss J. Chalmers, Mrs. Bate and child, Miss Bate, Rev. H. Anderson, Mr. F. W. Price, Miss Hilda Harris, two Misses Hart, Mr. W. B. Brown, Mr. W. J. Monckton, Mr. H. Nisbet, Miss Wyman, Mr. D. B. Aitken, Mr. T. W. Richardson, Mrs. H. Lewis Bird.

For Colombo: Mr. Edward Webb, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Lamout and two children, Miss Compton, Miss Toone, Miss Cotton, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. A. E. Wackrill, Mr. G. Master, Lieut. S. S. S. Clarke, Mr. and Miss Brown.

Brown.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, sailed Oct. 13.

For Port Said: Rev. J. N. Cushing. For Bonibay: Mrs. Manton, Mrs. Clayton Lane, Mr. J. F. Wether ill-For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Treacher.



Per s.s. Clan Murray, to sail Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. H. Ellison, Mrs. Stronach, Mrs. Harley and family.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Oct. 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. Elliott and two children, Miss Sully, Mr. H. H

Kirby, Mr. Ballardie.
For Madras: Mrs. R. Locke Price and infant, Mr. H. J. Durham.
For Calcutta: Mr. Alex. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs.
Dacosta and family, Mr. J. F. Williamson, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Mr. C. J. Walker, Miss A. Williamson, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. R. Mann, Mr. J. H. Burnand.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. W. Saunders, Miss Thomas, Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doveton, Mr. J. D. Bacon. For Calcutta: Mrs. Mason and two children, Miss Merson, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail Nov. 10. For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. H. Rowntree.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Masters. For Calcutta: Miss Annie Mathews.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamer Pandora, Nov. 5. For Bombay: Rev. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Miss G. Ward, Mr. J. Down,

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, Sept. 27. From Malta: T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Major

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, Sept. 27.

From Malta: T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Major and Mrs. Hannay.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Reese, Miss Awdry, Major and Mrs. Waller and two infants, Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lawder and infant, Colonel Godfrey, Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Surgeon-Major Keith, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. S. W. Chart, Miss Bevan, Mr. R. Bomanjee, Capt. C. R. Hoskyns, Rev. and Mrs. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Tothill and three daughters, Capt. S. R. Harrison, Mrs. Arnott and four children, Mr. W. R. Turner, Mr. W. Salmon, Mr. Thompson, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. F. H. Addis, Mr. and Mrs. Brownutt, Mr. and Mrs. Heenan, Mrs. H. Bailey, Mr. Sylvester, Lieut. Pascol, R.N., Mrs. Max Adams, Mr. Crofts, Mr. Henning, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Aikman, Mrs. Decy Spedding, Mr. W. Lippert.

From Brindisi: Comte de Brekni, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Leighton, Mr. A. K. Anderson, Mr. J. McMinn, Mr. J. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. G. W. Deane, Mr. F. Whitney, Mrs. Mears and child, Mr. P. S. W. Fitzgerald, Lieut. A. W. Rind, Mr. W. D. Barrow, Surgeon-Major Tandy, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. R. O. Maclogan, Mr. W. E. Mears, Capt. McMullen, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Surgeon-Major Gilligan, Colonel Grant, Mr. J. D. Piggott.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Singh.

From Venice: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. Durst, Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Courneuve.

From Gibraltar: Mr. J. M. Bear de Sa.

From Aden: Major-General Goodfellow.

At London, per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. Atkinson, Oct. 11.

At London, per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. Atkinson, Oct. 11. From Bombay: Mr. P. O. Kotwal, Mr. A. M. Khan, Mr. Downes, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Dunes, Mr. Bank.
From Marseilles: Mr. Lincoln and friend, Mr. W. Quarrell.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. J. P. Hassall, left Bombay, Oct. 1. For London: Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. Donald, Mr. R. Chadderton, Mr. A. J. Morgan, Mr. Needham, Mr. Entwisle, Mr.

For Brindisi: Rev. R. M. Macdonald. For Venice: Mr. W. G. Weightman, Mr. Whitehouse.

Per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. Murray, from London, Oct. 14. Per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. Murray, from London, Oct. 14.
For Bombay: Capt. H. W. King, Mrs. H. Dunkerley and infant,
Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Dennys and infant, Mr.
Justice Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Badcock and child, Mrs. Adams and child, Mr. J. E. Howard, Miss Howard,
Mr. A. W. Shepard, Mrs. Abercromtie and two infants, Mrs. Carey
Morgan, Rev. F. N. Hill, Mr. J. W. Austin, Miss Braine, Mr. and Mrs.
Montague, Mr. W. Bull and nephew, Mr. P. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt.
C. W. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Miss Apcar, Miss E. H. Elin, Dr. Neve,
Rev. R. Heaton, Miss Lyall, Mr. J. S. Hawkins, Capt. Macdougall, Mrs.
Hemnan, Miss Brooks, Mr. Pereira, Mr. J. Williams, Miss Sharp, Mr.
and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Crondace, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg,
Mr. Justice Hutchins, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour, Mr. and Mrr.
Fedden, Miss Lucas, Mrs. Pallis and family, Miss Simpson, Mr. Soorata,
Mr. Ender. Mr. Ender.

Mr. Ender.
For Port Said: Mrs. Quirk and maid, Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden, Morice Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle and child, Mr. C. Royle, Mr. Hasleden, Miss Frances, Major Macdonald, Colonel F. Walker, Mr. Crawford, Corporal Lutfoot, Lieut. C. Findley, Colour-Sergeant E. Johnson.
For Malta: Miss Street, two Misses Bullock, Miss Webster, Miss Reid, Mr. and Miss Hoskin, Miss Sergeant, Mrs. Ouran, Miss A. Nobbs, Mrs. and Miss Horn, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr. J. Needham, Mrs. Row and

three daughters, Mrs. and Miss Blundell, Mrs. Mulloy and infant, Capt. Hammans, Colonel Boyes, Mr. Burney, Mr. Hancock, Capt. Page, Miss Dodridge, Mr. Dodridge, Mr. Pemberton, Lieut. D. Stewart, Mr. Livingston.

For Aden: Mr. T. G. Coombes, R.N.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, from London, Oct. 14.

Per B.I.S.N. a.s. Rewa, from London, Oct. 14.

For Madras: Mrs. and two Misses Higginbotham, Mr. C. G. Douglas, Mrs. C. G. Douglas, Miss Beauchamp, Miss V. King, Miss Blyth, Miss Wallinger, Miss Synge, Mr. H. Venn Cobb, Mr. E. J. Shelford, Mr. J. Marsh, Rev. W. G. Geden, Mr. G. W. Goddard, two Misses Higgins, Mr. A. W. Fox, Mr. H. F. Greatorex, Rev. B. Lucas, Miss Smith, Miss Brown, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts, Mrs. Rhodes Morgan.

For Colombo: Mr. John H. Campbell, Miss Grace Ward, Mr. H. R. Roberts, Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Miss Yeates, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George Waddell, Mr. C. M. Buckworth, Mr. W. W. Wood, Dr. W. W. Taylor, Mr. A. M. Ashmore, Dr. W. E. Ormsby.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Woodruffe, Miss Good, Miss Clark, Miss Parsons, Miss Thorpe, Mrs. Peel, Miss M. Hall, Mrs. Parsons and child, Miss Margaret Thomson, Mrs. and Miss Hudson, Mrs. and Miss Mandy, Mr. W. H. Parker, Mrs. and Miss Biggs, Mrs. Gonsaloes, Miss Gaspar, Mr. J. Conyden, Miss Coulson, Mr. J. B. Atkins, Miss Rawlins, Mr. St. J. F. Snow, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. Charles F. Max de Hoxon, Miss Douglas, Miss Higgins, Rev. W. S. Le Quesne.

For Suez: Mr. G. H. Colbeck.

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, sailing on Oct. 8. For London: Mr. Dunsterville, Colonel White, Capt. C. E. W. Wood, Major Stace.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. A. Rahman, Mr. M. Yehya, Lady Gough. For Venice: Capt. T. G. Selby.

Per s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on Oct. 15. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Barbour and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Learmouth and three children, Miss Allen, Mrs. Peile.
For Brindisi: Capt. Barron, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald.

For Suez: Colonel J. Upperton.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.		Leaves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1886.					1886.
Serapis	l	-		1 . — I	_	21 Oct.
Crocodile	l —	_ 1	_	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.
Jumna	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	— Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.		18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	00 T3.1		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay,	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1886.				1886.
Euphrates		27 Oct.	29 Oct.	2 Nov.	11 Nov.
Serapis	30 Oct.	10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov.
Crocodile	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.
Jumna	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.				1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

An attempt which was made last year by Government to promote the use of cinchona in the Central Provinces, by offering it mote the use of cinciona in the Central Provinces, by othering it for sale in small quantities at cost price, has proved a failure. People were willing to use cinchona if they could obtain it gratis, but they would not purchase it even if they could obtain it at cost price. Quinine, on the other hand, was eagerly purchased, and the authorities have, therefore, given orders that in future the febrifuge shall be available for purchase in much smaller quantities than it has hitherto been.



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 313 Mechanics Buildgs. Co 50 45	Holta (Kangra) 103 72 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to
<del></del>	Oriental Govt. Security 50 114 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 23	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47 Indian Terai 500 100 to —
BOMBAY.—September 21. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700 Treacher and Co all 1,100 Thacker and Co all 175	Jellalpore (Cachar) — to — Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cont Rs. 98 1-16 -	LAND COMPANIES.	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1021 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 106 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1371 — to	Colaba Co 121 700 Frere	Kurchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to — Kurseong and Darjiling 250 90 to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to — Paris Municipal Loan — to —	Mazagon 700 325	Do. contributory 200 80 to —  Kuttal (Cachar) 100 193 to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 917 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—September 25.	Kuttal (Čachar) 100 193 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32 Longriew (Darjiling) 100 60 to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 101; to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Loobah 100 118 to 129
Cooria Spinning Bonds — to —	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 98 2 to 45 of 1870 (1885) 100 0 to 44 of 1878-79 (1895) 102 14 to 103 0	Luckimpore (Assum) £10 60 to — Majagrum (Cachar) 100 19 to —
BANKS. Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	14 of 1378-79 (1895) 102 14 to 103 0 14 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102 14 to 103 0 14 of 1879 (Coupon) to — to —	Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to — Do. contributory 90 8 to —
INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Rs. Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 720	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) — — to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 850 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 625	6 of 1865 (1895)Rs. Paid off — 6 of 1866 (1886) 100 0 to —	Moungledye (Assam) 90 50 to —  Mungledye (Assam) 90 50 to —  Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 130	6 of 1867 (1887) 102 0 to — 6 of 1870 (1889) 103 8 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125
Hong Kong & Shaughal Banking Corporation National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr. ot 115	6 of 1872 (1891) 108 0 to — 5 of 1873 (1908) 100 4 to — 5 of 1884-5 (1905) 100 8 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
PRESS COMPANIES.	41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to —	New Mutual (Cachar) 80 120 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — te — Phoenix (Oachar) 85 30 to —
Akbar 1,400 16 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr.ct 450	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttareah (Sylhet) 100 60 to —
Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,040 Apollo 1,100 175 230	Agra £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 120 to — Allahahad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assam) — — to — Sapakati 100 110 to —
Bellary 400 nil 490 Bombay Cotton all 0 165	Allahabad 100 185 to 186     Alliance of Simia 100 145 to     Bank of Bengal 500 855 to 857\frac{1}{2}	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	Do. of Upper India 100 130 to	Singbulli and Murmah 100 80 to 83
Chollers Ginning 1,880 70 140	Himalaya 100   115 to	Springside (Darjiling) 100
East India all 16 1,387 Fort 1,000 130 1,850 French 8,500 150 620	National of India £12} 110 to —   Robilkund Kumaon 100 101 to —   Simla Rapk Corporation 500 230 to 231	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62 Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 110 to 112
Harvey & Sabapathy — — — Khangaum — — —	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to -	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to —   Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to —
Mercantile	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Manmar M all 45 220 New Berar 400 50 125	Arakan Oil Co 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	LONDON October 19.
New Indian 400 50 125 Prince of Wales 125 0 476 Babapathy (Bellary)	Asiatic Jute	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Sassoon 1,000 90 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 70 1,225	Barnagore Jute £10 50 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,450 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 861 to 861
Sind         500        30        640         Volkart         500        25        660	A. shares) 7s. 6d. 31 Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 42 to —	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 101 4 Do. October 10, 1838 101½ to 102
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —   Bengal Silk Co 100 75 to —	4 India Enfaced Paper 09½ to 70½ to 70½ 4½ Do. do. 1885 — to — to — to 4½ Do. do. 1893 73½ to 74½
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 395 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 685	Bonded Warchouse 445 285 to 290	4½     Do.     1893      73½     to 74½       4½     Ceylon, 1882 and 1893        105     to 108       4     Do.     1886-8       103     to 105
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 181 109	Budge-Budge Jute Mills   80   42   to 45   Burrakur Coal 100   145   to 150   Calcutta Hydraulic 100   100   to —	41 Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116
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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 8th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 6th October; and from Calcutta to the 5th October.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT have had a busy time of it during their stay at Poons. On the 30th ultimo they attended the Horse Show, and were subsequently present at a reception held in their honour at Ganesh Khind.

On the evening of the 1st inst. they attended an entertainment of Native music given by the Gayan Samaj, and the same night were the guests of the Royal Engineers at a Fancy Dress Ball at the Club Assembly Rooms.

On the 4th inst. they attended the opening of a silk and lace exhibition in the Native city, which Sir William Wedderburn described as a local effort of independent enterprise in support of the Government policy for the promotion of technical education.

An address was presented to their Royal Highnesses on behalf of the mercantile community of the city; and the Duke, in replying, congratulated them on the reintroduction of a manufacture for which India was formerly famous.

On the same occasion Lord Reay asked their Royal Highnesses to give the same impulse to the improvement of male and female industrial skill that had been given by the Prince Consort in England. England and India, he added, must join hands in technical education to meet the fierce competition of the industrial world.

On the 5th inst. the Duke reviewed the troops of the Poona Division, and at the end of the inspection congratulated Major-General Sir Sollyflood on their efficiency.

LATER in the day their Royal Highnesses opened the new municipal market in the Native city, and, in reply to an address, congratulated the Municipality of Poona on the completion of a work which was worthy of the traditions of the ancient Deccan capital.

In the evening the Duke and Duchess, with Lord and Lady Reay, were received at the Poona Native Institution by the Hon. M. Melvill, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, &c.

THE Royal visitors left Poona on the 6th inst., being accompanied as far as Bhosawal by Mr. A. T. Crawford and Captain Herbert.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has been invited to be present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College at Lahore, in November.

Official reports from Upper Burma show that Mandalay town is orderly, and that the district is much quieter than it has been.

THE Bhamo frontier is reported to be generally satisfactory

A pretender to the Governorship of Mogung has been killed by the Burmese.

DACOIT leaders have been captured in Sagaine and Yen. The authorities attach importance to these captures.

THE American missionaries at Rangoon state that the arms recently imported into Burma by them were not intended for the superintendent of their press, but were imported by an out-station missionary for Karens, who are obliged to protect themselves against dacoits.

THE Government of India has issued a resolution appointing a Commission to inquire into the subject of the admission of Natives to the various branches of the public service. The Commission will consist of fifteen members, including three civilians and representatives of the non-official European, Eurasion, and Native communities. Sir Charles Aitchison will be president.

THE HON. H. St. A. GOODBICH, the Madras representative in the Viceregal Legislative Council, has been granted furlough for nine months from the 6th of December next. Another officer will, therefore, have to be selected to represent Madras in Calcutta.

THE Finance Committee have concluded their inquiry

Serious floods are reported to have occurred in the Godavery district of the Madras Presidency. It is also reported that a terrible riot occurred between a large number of villagers, some of whom wished to cut the bund, so as to free their villages from water, and that a hundred lives were lost.

MR. G. H. R. HART is about to retire from the post of Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, and return to his former department, the Finance Department at Calcutta. Mr. J. D. Rees, C.S., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. R. Bourke, the new Governor of Madras.

SIR O. St. John has left Quetta for the new cantonment of Bori, where the work of housing the troops isbusily progressing.

LADY HELEN BLACKWOOD and the Hon. Miss Thynne will accompany Lady Roberts to England in November, Lady Helen, it is hoped eventually to return.

In order to encourage the study of the Burmese language, the Government of India has sanctioned the following rewards for officers and men who pass the examinations successfully:—For the elementary standard, Rs. 180; for the lower standard, Rs. 360; and for the higher standard, Rs. 500.

THE only pictures excluded from the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, in deference to the British matron, were by a lady, a spinster.

It has been determined to raise an additional battalion for the 5th Goorkhas at once. By the aid of the Nepalese authorities there will probably be no difficulty in obtaining the 900 recruits required, and of areasonably good standard, during the ensuing cold season.

THE Government of India has intimated its inability to sanction in future the examination in the Native languages by Military Committees of any persons not in the service of Government.

RAHIM BAKSH, the murderer of Mr. Evans at Sibi, on the 25th August, was tried by Sir O. St. John, on the 25th September, and sentenced to death.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, it has been decided, has six months' extension of his tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

It is stated that Sir Charles Bernard's sea trip has not benefited his health, which continues in a very unsatisfactory state.

A MEETING has been held at Simla, at which the present and future of Lady Dufferin's scheme for supplying Medical Aid to Women in India was reviewed. It would appear that her Ladyship's efforts require greater support than they have hitherto received at the hands of the Natives.

THE official news from Upper Burma for the week ending the 26th ult. shows there are still many armed bands at large; but the country immediately about Mandalay is quiet. The late operations in the districts between the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers seem to have been successful, but the Woontho Tsawbwa has still to be dealt with. Nothing is said about the trouble Bo Shwé has



given north of Thayetmyo, though the jungles are infested by his bands, and some smart skirmishing has been going on.

News comes from Mandalay that preparations have been made for opening up the ruby-mine districts very shortly. A post has been established at Kyan-Nhyat-Myo, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, eighty miles north of Mandalay, and only forty-five from Momeit, the head-quarters of the mining industry. The strength of the garrison is fifty men of the Hampshire Regiment, 100 Sepoys of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, and two divisions of Madras Sappers. Kyan-Nhyat-Myo is the base whence a column will move upon Momeit. Great sickness prevails amongst the troops at Thabyabin.

## Notes of the Week.

The sad news of the untimely death of Sir Herbert Macpherson was received simultaneously throughout India and England with feelings of the deepest regret. Eloquent tributes have been paid to his memory by the Press of this country; and the whole army, English and Indian, mourns the loss of a gallant soldier and an accomplished, genial, and warm-hearted gentleman. Quiet and unostentatious in his manner, and self-effacing always, it was not given perhaps to all to know the fine inner qualities of his nature; but those who were fortunate enough to do so lament his loss as that of a personal friend.

At a special meeting of the Legislative Council which was held at Simla on Thursday, the Viceroy, in the name of the Indian Government, expressed the deep sorrow felt in India and at home at the death of this most distinguished General. "During the short time of his command in Burma," said his Excellency, "he devoted himself un-remittingly to his arduous duties, and in him England and India have lost a most talented and trustworthy officer, as well as a gallant and noble soldier." The Viceroy added that a telegram had been received from the Queen expressing her "deep sorrow at the calamity which had thus suddenly overtaken herself and the country."

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon states that General Macpherson's death will seriously affect the situation in Upper Burma, independently of the interruption to the military arrangements, because the Burmese peasantry being credulous and superstitious will be encouraged to resist, as the insurgent leaders will declare that the English General was killed by the magic they worked against them. This may be the opinion of the Times correspondent at Rangoon, founded, no doubt, upon other opinions communicated to him there, but the telegram was hardly worth its cost. The Burmese peasantry referred to have a very fair idea of the value to be put upon the assurances of the insurgent leaders. They do not want to resist the British if the British will show that they are able to protect them against these contending chiefs, but this has hitherto been our difficulty. It is no rebellion of the peasantry against British annexation as certain scribes and Pharisees at home would have us believe. As soon as the insurgent chiefs begin to realise the force of the British power their unwilling followers will soon desert them

But the difficulty in carrying on operations in such a country has not been realised by the critics at home. "It is a simple military operation," writes General White in despatches, published in the latest Blue-Book, concerning the operations in Upper Burms, "to occupy the line of water communication, and to supply garrisons based on a navigable river, but it is a service involving much fore-thought and of great practical difficulty to establish posts throughout the length and breadth of a vast roadless country, and to supply them during the hot weather and rains of Burma. All transport had to be supplied locally."

THE critics at home were liberal with advice. More sthan one wrote to the effect that the introduction of

cavalry into Upper Burma was a serious blunder, the hardy ponies of the country being able to do the required work much better. This is what General White says in the same despatch:—"The operations of this campaign have falsified the supposition that cavalry is a useless arm in Upper Burma. Our experience has proved it the most effective. It has been stated in this report that it is of first importance to catch the leaders of the rebellion. In a force without cavalry this is next to impossible. The Bobs or chiefs are nearly always mounted, and the first ofly on approach of our troops. Mounted infantry on ponies cannot catch them. They have, however, the greatest dread of cavalry. In a land where only ponies are bred, the cavalry horses seem monsters to the people, and the long reach and short shrift of the lance paralyse them with fear." So much for the critics who, staying at home, would instruct commanders in the field.

For certain reasons the assumption by Sir Frederick Roberts of the command vacated by Sir Herbert Macpherson's death must cause anxiety when the seriousness of the step is calmly reflected upon. He does not go to Upper Burma to direct the operations of an army manœuvring in the field against a formidable enemy. The large force which we have in that country is split up into details scattered about in occupation of military posts, of more or less importance, which must continue to act pretty independently of each other. When the weather will permit of the necessary movements being made, there is every reason to believe that dacoity and insurgency will collapse, and that further arrangements will be more of police than military requirements. In no way can the coming work be considered as a great campaign requiring the exceptional abilities of a great commander. But the presence of General Roberts in Upper Burma means his absence from Upper India, where, if there be truth in the saying that "coming events cast their s'hadows before," it would appear that it is most needed.

It is pleasant to learn from a *Times* telegram that Sir W. Ridgeway with the whole of the mission reached Cabul safely on the 15th inst. and were entertained as the guests of the Ameer on a magnificent scale, and that a hearty welcome was offered to them everywhere. It will be pleasant to believe also, upon the authority of the correspondent who telegraphs, that "whatever other results are achieved by the Commission, it has certainly bound Afghanistan to England." But there is some wisdom in the aphorism which says, "it is better not to prophecy until after the event."

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade are rejoicing in the receipt of a letter from the Marquis Tseng, addressed to the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of that philanthropic body, acknowledging the receipt of a "most interesting address" on the question of opium in China. The Marquis "cannot feel very sanguine," but he trusts that the Society will continue its exertions to assist the British Government "with a view of agreeing to measures that would reduce each year the quantity of importation and consumption of the drug." When this is done "my Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." This assurance does not contradict but rather verifies the proverb that, when the sky falls, larks may be caught. The Marquis must be somewhat of a humourist; at all events, the whole correspondence shows that there are farces which can be played on the political as well as on the theatrical stage.

THE report of the complimentary dinner given at the Northbrook Club to the new Governor of Madras will be received with as much satisfaction in India as it has been received with here. Lord Northbrook's graceful compliments were acknowledged with all modesty by Mr. Bourke, but in a speech which compressed much telling matter, and which, giving not a little insight into character, promised well for the success which all his friends feel

sure the new Governor of Madras will attain. Holding positions on opposite sides of the House of Commons in that great arena of political strife in England, it was pleasant to find that all party differences were ignored where the subject matter was one affecting the well'are of India, even to a limited extent. Those who carp at the shortcomings of British rule in India would do well to pender on the lesson conveved through the lips of Lord ponder on the lesson conveyed through the lips of Lord Northbrook, the Liberal ex-Governor-General, and those of Mr. Bourke, the present Conservative Governor. When men of such stamp sink all differences for one end—where India is concerned—the duty of upholding the honour, justice, and beneficence of British rule in that country, there need be no fear of our Empire there enduring.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 24. The order issued regarding the reorganisation of the Bengal Native Infantry directs that the regiments shall be linked to-Native Infantry directs that the regiments shall be linked together in groups of three, except certain corps, such as the Pioneers and Goorkhas, to which the double battalion system is applied. No change is made in the number or designations of the regiments or in the conditions of enlistment, save that in the event of war Sepoys will be liable to be transferred to any one of the linked battalions. A battalion when warned for service will be raised by transfers to a strength of 1,000 effectives, and one battalion of each group will remain behind as depôt to enlist and train recruits for the service battalions. There seems to be some difference of opinion regarding the merits of the new scheme, certain critics holding that it does not go far enough, that the union between the battalions should be more complete, and that, as the liability to transfer is limited to a time of war, there will be some danger of the Sepoys regarding such transfer as a be some danger of the Sepoys regarding such transfer as a grievance.

The same order directs the formation of active and garrison reserves for the Bengal Native Infantry and the Punjab frontier force. The active reserve will consist of men who have served with the colours not less than five or more than 12 years, and will for the present be limited to 100 men per battalion. The garri on reserve, formed of soldiers who have completed 21 years' service, will be unlimited in number, and will not be liable to serve beyond India. The men of both reserves not being pensioners will receive a monthly retaining fee. The active reserve sioners will receive a monthly retaining fee. The active reserve will be embodied for training during one month yearly, and the garrison reserve during one month of every alterrate year. Invalid pension after 15 years of service is abolished. The ordinary pension will now be granted after 21 years' service, and a higher pension after 32 years' service. The periods for earning various rates of good conduct pay are considerably shortened. The general effect of these changes will be to improve greatly the

The general effect of these changes will be to improve greatly the Sepoys' position.

The Viceroy will leave Simla on Thursday and proceed to Bahawulpore, and then to Lahore, where he will hold a Durbar, which the principal Punjab chiefs are to attend. He is then to go vid Delhi and Ahmedabad to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, visiting various places of interest, and to embark at Pondicherry for Calcutta on December 9th.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Conneught to Simla was

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Simla was protracted owing to the illness of the Duchess, who has been suffering from a sharp attack of fever, but her Royal Highness is now reported to be better. A rumour is prevalent that the Duke will succeed General Macpherson as Commander in-Chief in Madras.

It is stated that Kakoo Maharance, widow of the notorious Nana Sahib, died at Khatmandoo, in Nepaul, on October 2nd.

The Pioneer newspaper gives an account of a recent occurrence in Rajpootana which shows the hold that ancient superstitions still have among the Natives. Some years ago the Native States of Oodeypore and Tonk, with a view of simplifying their boundaries, exchanged certain villages near Neemuch. In this process a village inhabited entirely by Brahmins passed from Oodeypore to the Nawab of Tonk. This village had been granted Odeypore to the Nawab of Tonk. This village had been granted in perpetuity to the Brahmins by a former Maharana of Odeypore, subject only to the nominal annual fee of 12 rupees for protection. After the exchange the Tonk authorities imposed a revenue assessment, which was raised from time to time till it reached 500 rupees annually. Successive deputations of the villagers proceeded to Tonk to lay the case before the Durbar, but without effect. Thereupon the Brahmins assembled and decided by the voices of all present, women as well as men, that nothing was left to move the Durbar except the human sacrifice known as "Johur." Four women presented themselves as victims, but at the last moment two became frightened and withdrew. No opposition being offered, the

other two went bravely and willingly to meet death, and were burnt alive in the presence of the assembled community, their charred hands being afterwards curried by the villagers to Oodey-pore with a demand for redress. This occurred a few weeks ago,

pore with a demand for redress. This occurred a few weeks ago, and at midday, no attempt at concealment being made.

News has arrived from Manipore of the complete defeat of Chowba Singh, pretender to the throne. He at first succeeded in driving the Rajah's troops back to Manipore town, but fearing an attack in his rear by the British troops and frontier police, who were pursuing him, he took up a strong position on a hill there. He was attacked, and after two hours' fighting surrendered, no great loss being sustained on either side. He has been taken as a prisoner to Silchar.

#### BURMA.

BURMA.

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

The forces in Upper Burma, outside of the Chindwin Valley, are divided into six brigades, holding 78 posts. The strongest brigade is that at Mandalay, which numbers over 6,000 men. The 6th brigade, at Pagan, which has charge of the country ravaged by Boshway, is nearly 4,000 strong, and the weakest brigade is that at Bhamo. The Chindwin force under Colonel Toker, 900 strong, forms an independent command.

The Irrawaddy has fallen considerably and heavily.

Our scouts report that Boshway is at Napeh (25 miles to the west of Minbu), a fort in the Yomadung mountains. A large British force is now available at Minbu, and active operations with cavalry and mounted infantry will probably be immediately commenced against Boshway.

menced against Boshway.

menced against Boshway.

Prince Minoa, an Alompra Prince, who has set up as pretender since the Myentzein Prince's death, has reached the Shan country, and is supported by some minor Tsanbwas, near Karennee. Six of the most important Tsanbwas declared themselves friendly to the British. A Shan Tsanbwa who is now visiting Mandalay, advised the Government to construct a fort in the Netaik Pass, the chief route to the Shan territory. This Tsanbwa asserts that until lately the Shans had no sufficient or reasonable information as to the intentions of the British, and declares that the Shans will now accept the status effered them.

#### TIBET.

DARJEELING, Oct. 24. DARJEELING, OCT. 24.

Several Tibetan traders have lately arrived here bringing chiefly wool. They state that they had great difficulty in obtaining passports from the Libassa Monks now staying at Garrinca, one march beyond the frontier, and from the Sikkim authorities at Chumbi, the summer residence of the Maharajah of Sikim in Tibet, and that they only got permission by representing that a refusal would mean starvation to themselves and their families. They confirm what I stated last week, that the opposition to Mr. Macaulay's mission is confined to the monks, and that the Tibetans generally are surprised and disappointed because it did not proceed. not proceed.

Official reports published by the Bengal Government show that in spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of trade with Sikkim and Tibet, it has trebled in the last two years.

In the month of July last 1,771 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 1,237 went to Demarara, and 534 to Trinidad. The majority of emigrants came from Behar and the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales recently presided at a meeting of the Executive Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and the Agents General, for the purpose of bidding them farewell on the approaching close of the exhibition, and of ascertaining whether in view of the proposal recently made to establish an Imperial Institution of the Colonies and India as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee, arrangements might be made for retaining the objects now exhibited at the exhibition as a nuclous towards the permanent collections at the Imperial Institution, and of generally consulting them as to the proposed scheme.

In reproducing last week an article from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, expressing approval of certain views of Sir W. P. Andrew, that distinguished engineer was mentioned as Mr. Andrew instead of being credited with the title with which has been deservedly honoured by Her Majesty, viz., Sir W. P. Andrew, C.I.E.

Andrew, C.I.E.

THOSE who are interested in the growth and sale of Ceylon ters are determined that that young but thriving industry shall not languish owing to any want of energy in bringing it to public notice at home. The difficulty has hitherto been to secure the pure unadulterated article in England, but this difficulty will now be overcome by the arrangements made by the "Ceylon Pure Produce Company," which has been lately started for the purpose of affording consumers in this country an opportunity of purchasing absolutely pure Ceylon tea and coffee at reasonable prices. The prospectus, which is a modest one, shows that this can be The prospectus, which is a modest one, shows that this can be easily done whilst giving shareholders in the Company a remunerative return for their investments.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

"BEBANDOBASTNAGAR."

(Pioneer.)

No, gentle reader, it is of no use your asking me "Where is it?" Of no manner of use at all. "Wild 'orses shouldn't drag it out o' me; not if it were never so," and, setting aside the now obsolete expedient of "equine traction," I beg to assure you that all the powers of Venus and Bacchus, even when combined in their most seductive form say half-an-hour in darkest bales. that all the powers of Venus and Bacchus, even when combined in their most seductive form, say half-an-hour in darkest kalr jaga with the prettiest girl in Simla, after the absorption of three-quarters of a magnum of gelidus puer—"the iced boy" of the well known club band—are insufficient to extract from me the name, the presidency—nay, even the approximate latitude and longitude of "Bébandobastnagar." I am nothing if not a philanthropist, and I do but make my moan in the interests of suffering humanity, trusting that, perchance, some one or more of the beings responsible for a part or parts of our numerous grievances may thereby be moved to take steps for the amelioration of our wretched condition. I can vouch for the description I am about to give being a plain unvarnished statement of the actual existing state of affairs in the station referred to, and long the property of the part in any way an exaggerated or fancy sketch. If any gentleman chooses to fancy himself aggrieved by my plain speaking, let him reflect that he has placed the cap on his own head, and is alone responsible for its fit.

I must first apologise for the sesquipedalian nature of the pseudonym I have chosen as my heading; I only take it as being the one title that actually expresses the condition of affairs in

our station.

As regards the place itself, there is but little to be said against it, and there are many points in its favour. The climate is better than that of ninety-nine stations out of a hundred in India. The cold is certainly excessive for a part of the winter; but the the cold is certainly excessive for a part of the winter; but the temperature is almost perfect in the spring, autumn, and during the first two months of the cold season, and the heat is at no time so great as to really necessitate the use of a punkah. Almost any English fruit or vegetable will grow, with a little care and cultivation, nearly as well as it does at home; the polonomy and will be a supported by the cold state of the polonomy and the cold state of the cold state and cultivation, nearly as well as it does at home; the pologround, cricket-ground and racecourse are all as near perfection as may be in this our land of exile. We have a large mixed garrison, and in short, to sum up in the words I have heard used fifty times in regard to the place: "There's the makings of a right good station." "And why," you ask, "is it not with all these advantages a good station?" Simply on account of lack of organisation, or, as our oriental friends express it, "bandobast." There seems to be want of order and arrangement in all our duties, our amusements and our general sur coundings, which is indigenous to the place, and for which no one seems to be able to account. Various suggestions have been made to explain this state of affairs. One of these is that we have all come here against our will with the intention—avowed or otherwise—of getting away, by hook or by crook, at the first or otherwise—of getting away, by hook or by crook, at the first available opportunity, and that it is not worth while bothering oneself about anything for the short time one is here. An alternative reason (suggested, it is needless to observe, by non-residents) is that our unfortunate state is a sort of penal settle-ment whither the inefficient, the untrustworthy, and the objectionable of the various departments are deported so as to get them out of the way, and that, such being the case, the existing state of disorganisation is inevitable. Although as a Bébandobastnagarian I protest as loudly as anyone against this solution of the problem, I am fain to confess that every new arrival—not a regimental officer—is at first regarded by the older inhabitants with a look which seems to say, "Now, what the deuce have you done to get sent here?" Whilst, as regards regiments, the following conversation, overheard a short time since in the club, was serve as an index of the require opinion as to the receipt following conversation, overneard a snort time since in the cito, may serve as an index of the popular opinion as to the reasons for their selection as a portion of our garrison.

Dr. Blather, log.: "Hullo, iphwat the devil have the Lea and

Perrinses bin up to now?"

Lieutenant Blazes: "Nothing that I know of. Always heard

they were a most respectable old corps."

Dr. B.: "Bedad, there's somethin' wrong wid 'em now annyways: they're undher ordhers for this blasted hole."

ways: they're undher ordhers for this blasted hole."

The chief objection at present entertained to the place is its unhealthiness—due almost entirely to want of "bandobast." The station is, unfortunately, situated in a slight hollow. The soil of this basin is said to be for the most part composed of the remains of defunct generations of human beings, camels and mules, supplemented by an admixture of decayed vegetable matter; the whole assimilated with a fine natural basis of mineral salts of a more or less aperient nature. The drinking water at present available for the use of the inhabitants is either procured from wells sunk in the aforesaid soil and contains Epsom salts, wells sunk in the aforesaid soil and contains Epsom salts, ammonia and other pleasing chemicals, or runs through Native villages and contains—God knows what! The adult male European drinks his peg or his beer, according to his station in life; the teetotalling Tommy gets his gingerade or lemonade cheap and excellent, prepared from properly purified water at the

Royal Snokeshire Regimental machine; the mem sahib has her tea or her mill peg; the family cow or goat supplies the baba logue; and the British section of the community, so long as it keeps out of the sun during the heat of the day and wraps up when the sun goes down, keeps its health Bakhsh? Alas! poor fellows! they must either drink water or die. They do both. I have known sixty or seventy men admitted to hospital from one regiment in one morning, and the death-rate is almost incredible. And all for want of a little "bandobast." is almost incredible. And all for want of a little "bandobast." The judicious expenditure of a few thousand rupees would bring in an abundant supply of spring-water from a distance of a very few miles, and save hundreds of lives yearly. Our Brigadier, who is a kindly, genial soul, has repeatedly brought the matter to the notice of Government, and has been most vigorously supported by the local medical authorities, who have analysed the water and reported it as unfit for human consumption; but the example of Peshawar and Umballa is apparently thrown away and sanction is not forthcoming. Our only chance seems to be to get a teetotal bigwig belonging to the responsible department to come and spend a month with us, and then close the soda-water machine. I feel sure his sorrowing colleagues, after having interred him with due honours and erected a suitable monument, would feel moved to take some steps in the matter.

I have mentioned casually the inaccessibility of Bébandobastnagar. Now it sounds strange, but the station forms the junction of two railways, and is also connected with comparative civilization by an excellent tonga road. There are several Government tongas and several hundred mules, which never seem to be employed on any duty except that of furnishing private carriage for the Transport officer, and yet I do not think. I am exaggerating when I say that there is no station in India so difficult of access as this. There is no delay—presumably on account of the disinclination of Government to put its hand in its pockets—in the completion of one of the railways; on the other there is a break of gauge, and there are no passenger carriages. Every six inches of rain carries away about sixteen miles of railway. The head railway official in charge is most civil and obliging about granting passes, and, in fact, does all he can towards helping everyone who wishes to use his line; but the liability to accidents, the constant closing of the lines for two railways, and is also connected with comparative civilizabut the liability to accidents, the constant closing of the lines for repairs, and the fact that at every station on the way up the-guards, engine drivers, and stationmasters have an animated argument concerning the distribution of ten rupees unlawfully collected from non-regulation passengers, which proceeding, coupled with the delay occasioned by the guards and drivers partaking of refreshments and making friendly calls, necessitates an average stoppage of an hour and a half at each station, all mili-tate against one's enjoyment of the trip, causing one even to prefer-the homely camel (who does the entire distance in about the same the homely camel (who does the entire distance in about the same time, wants no refreshment, and is not liable to run off the road) as a means of conveyance. Of the Tonga service more anonunder the heading of "Transport." With regard to the garrison of Bébandobastnagar there seems to be the same want of arrangement as about everything else. We are at present in process of transferment from one Presidency to another. One of our two European regiments belongs to the Enlightened, the other to the Benighted Presidency. Both were khaki instead of white—the Lord and the General know why! The Enlightened Presidency regiment wears the Benighted Presidency uniform and Presidency regiment wears the Benighted Presidency uniform and vice versa. The Lord only knows the reason of this. It is beyond

Our Artillery consists of two batteries: one has mule-guns, the other no guns at all. At present they both inhabit the jungles—the mule battery for the purpose of grazing its mules, the gunless one for the sake of company. The Officer Commanding the Gunless Battery and the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery work their practice commands from a convenient surjective commands. work their respective commands from a convenient sanitarium some seven miles from the Artillery Camp, where the former inhabits the house of the Assistant Man-in-buckram, who has gonenabits the house of the Assistant Man-in-buckram, who has gone-home to fetch his wife, and the latter dwells in a tent and meditates on the uses of a fifth wheel to a coach, or more properly speaking, a third wheel to a dog-cart. To make matters still more complicated, the latt r officer, though admittedly on duty in the aforestid sanitarium, is not permitted to command it, notwithstanding the fact that he is the senior officer doing duty therein.

Our two Netter Intentry regiments are for the most part

Our two Native Infantry regiments are for the most part scattered about in small detachments as escorts to working parties on the roads and railways. The remainder spend their time either on guard or in hospital—the latter for choice.

The duties of the Native Cavalry are multifarious, and far The duties of the Native Cavalry are multifarious, and far from being clearly defined. They vary from supplying an escort to the Man-in-buckram, during his praiseworthy efforts to earn his travelling allowance, to furnishing horse daks for officers employed on special duty. They are scattered in detachments, of an average strength of half-a-dozen sabres, over an area of many hundred square miles. The General, D.A., A.G., or the D.A.Q.M.G. can order as many as he can catch, to proceed—at five minutes' warning—on any duty he may think fit. In fact, like the transport mules of a regiment, they are at the beek and like the transport mules of a regiment, they are at the beck and call of everyone save the individual who is supposed to exercise

direct control over them, the unfortunate Commanding Officer, who can rarely muster enough sabres for a C. O.'s parade.

Strange to say, however, they seem to be content with this apparently unenjoyable existence, regarding it as a pleasant change from the heat and monotony of their permanent station—a spot residence in which is looked upon in the light of what Mark Twain calls a "foretaste of the hereafter."—Jones of India.

#### BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. (Bombay Gazette.)

The Times' correspondent at Rangoon is a well-meaning manand he has done valuable public service during his mission in Burma, notably in bringing into strong light the inexcusable purpose to which the Provost Marshal at Mandalay turned his camera during some military executions at the beginning of the year. But he is not always wise in the way in which he endeavours to give effect to his impulses, and he is an informant whose testimony the public may do well to regard as honest, though not always accurate. It is not a serious injustice that he has done to a fellow-chronicler of events in Burma by citing Mr. Geary's "Burma After the Conquest" as the testimony of an eye-witness to "a system of almost indiscriminate executions" which commenced after the fall of Mandalay. But he has been guilty of an inaccurate citation, which has brought down upon the author of the work the animadversions of Mr. Holt Hallett, the author of the work the animadversions of Mr. Holt Hallett, who devotes a couple of columns in the Times to answering the Times' correspondent upon many points, and to proving that Mr. Geary's evidence in support of the correspondent's indictment is weak and inconclusive. The most noteworthy thing in this criticism of "Burma After the Conquest" is that it should have come from Mr. Holt Hallett. It is an easy thing for him to endeavour to discredit Mr. Geary as a witness by saying that "Mr. Geary left Bombay on December 7th, 1885, arrived in Mandalay on December 21st, left it on December 28th, and dates the preface of his book Bombay. February 26th, 1886. His stay in Upper of his book Bombay, February 26th, 1886. His stay in Upper Burma was, therefore, exceedingly brief." The itinerary, so far as we know, is correct enough, and we are only sorry that we cannot give a pendent to it in an itinerary of Mr. Holt Hallett's journey from Mandalay to England. But so far as we remember. Mr. Holt Hallett must have left Burma at least a year before Mr. Geary, for he passed through Bombay for England, if we mistake not, in February or March, 1885, and since then he was too busily engaged in promoting a somewhat visionary Burmese railway enterprise before reluctant Chambers of Commerco in England to have acquired any direct knowledge of what was going on in Burma. As in this matter Mr. Holt Hallett intervenes as an expert, and claims credence as such, it is necessary to point out that however wide his acquaintance with "Burma before the Conquest" may have been, "Burma after the Conquest" is to him a terra incognita, in which he has not had even a brief stay.

Mr. Holt Hallett, however, has evidently read with some care the book to which the *Times*' correspondent appealed when condemning the system of almost indiscriminate executions. The demning the system of almost indiscriminate executions. The pity is, therefore, that his examination was not careful enough to inform him that Mr. Geary in no wise goes into the witness-box as a spectator of all the events which he narrates. That is the error of the *Times'* correspondent, and Mr. Holt Hallett, who is a shrewd man, might easily have known this, and have spared himself the task of trying to disprove allegations which had never been made. "Burma after the Conquest," so far as the enjayles in question are concerned in the work not never been made. "Burma after the Conquest," so far as the episodes in question are concerned, is the work not of a spectator but of an historian, but with this advantage over most histories that it was written while the memory of eye-witnesses was fresh, while the smoke of burning villages still hung lazily over the landscape, and while material for the history still lay upon the ground waiting to be gathered up by the first industrious comer. Mr. Holt Hallett, having liberally quested from the history has no stronger refutetion for liberally quoted from the history, has no stronger refutation for it than doubts of his own which arise in the foggy seclusion of Old-square, Lincoln's Inn. May not the rumours credited by Mr. Geary, he asks—Mr. Geary, by the way, credits no rumours, though he narrates incidents circumstantially detailed to him by people on the spot—have been baseless? To a critic living in Lincoln's Inn, who has no more direct knowledge of the affairs of the New Burma than he has of the affairs of the Old Saturn, any record, no matter how carefully it may have been prepared, may seem imaginary if he chooses that it shall so seem. But Mr. Holt Hallett's hypothetical negations will not go far—not much farther, for instance, than those indiscretions of the *Times*' correspondent wnich rightly vex his soul, and which have given so much trouble to Sir John Gorst, but which are easily disposed of by anyone armed with due knowledge of men, instructions, and events under the new regime in Upper Burma.

#### THE HILL MIGRATION. (Times of India.)

In Bombay the question of the official migration to the hills is a purely impersonal one. There are so many interests in our city that the presence or absence of the Governor, and the small

knot of officials who travel about with him, are scarcely noted even by the tradespeople. Society used, perhaps, to be a trifle duller when its natural head was away. But society took the bull by the horns, and the Bombay Yacht Club is now a capital substitute for Government House. If the citizens of Calcutta. and Madras would only follow the example of Bombay, we should hear a good deal less of the depression of trade caused by the habitual desertion of their Government Houses. It is, of course, an anomalous state of things, especially in regard to the local Governments, who, unlike the Government of India, are essentially employed in direct administration. The choice of Ootacamund for the greater part of the year by the Madras Government will, unless it is stopped, seriously injure the Presidency town. "It is," as our correspondent "Spectator" argued a short time back, "as little to be justified as would be the prolonged residence of is," as our correspondent "Spectator" argued a snort time back, "as little to be justified as would be the prolonged residence of the Punjab Governor at Simla or the Allahabad Governor at Naini [Tal." But the Government of India are in a totally "" An English statesman of ripe experience is Naini [Tal." But the Government of India are in a totally different position. An English statesman of ripe experience is required for the head of the Indian administration, and if the required for the head of the Indian administration, and it the British statesman of ripe experience will not run the risk of a fixed residence in Calcutta, "the mountain of administration," to quote "Spectator" again, "must go to Mahomed." And then, as he continues, "the public buildings at Simla proclaim above the tops of the deodars j'y suis, j'y reste." A certain amount of "touch" with the European community is undoubtedly lost at Simla. Lord Ripon, for instance, had not the slightest idea of the feeling against the Ilbert Bill until his return to Calcutta warned him that it was time to withdraw the bill. Many months were thus wested in a fruitless struggle. According to a writer were thus wasted in a fruitless struggle. According to a writer in the current number of the Calcutta Review, the "weakest thing: Lord Ripon ever said was, that if he had known the depth of the hostility to the bill, he would not have persevered with it. The only answer is that everyone in Simla but the Viceroy knew it, and he also had the most perfect means of knowing." But this was at all events a very exceptional instance, and we are inclined. to agree with the same writer that it is not too much to say that there is hardly a subject of Imperial interest in Bengal that is not more fully understood in Simla than in Calcutta. It is the Viceroy's chief business to look after the interests of the two-hund.ed and fifty millions of the Queen's Native subjects in. India, to regulate the relations of the Native princes to the State and to each other, and to watch with a jealous eye the attempts of neighbouring Powers to encroach upon our borders. It is hard to say that all this cannot be accomplished as efficiently at Simla as in Calcutta.

At any rate, we have to deal with actual facts, and we know from the files of the latest home papers, and on the authority of the Under-Secretary of State for India, that the question of restoring the seat of Government to Calcutta has never even been considered. Sir J. Gorst made this statement on the expression of the subject. view of allaying all possible apprehensions on the subject. Government are there and they will remain there, and public agitation should be directed rather towards the reduction in the extra expenditure entailed by their Capuan residence. Here the despatches themselves are useful finger-posts, inasmuch as their despatches themselves are useful finger-posts, masmuch as their inditers try to explain away the heavy personal travelling charges. Why not explain them away in reality as well as on paper by abolishing them altogether? The fortunate officials, who go to Simla, enjoy the double benefits of Indian pay and an English climate. Indian incomes were framed on a liberal scale as a set-off against the many drawbacks of an Indian climate. But the people who go to Simla have no need of the good old-fashioned two years' furlough, which was invented when the furlough, which was invented when the fashioned two years' furlough, which was invented when the voyage to England and back occupied something like a twelvemonth. They have not to provide two homes, for their wives (and incidentally their children) prefer the amusements of a Simla season to a dull existence in Bayswater, Bath, or Cheltenham. They are simply able to pocket the difference between Indian and English pay, and this more than anything else has caused the present irritation, so far as Simla alone is concerned. It would be too much to expect the leading administrators as I would be too much to expect the leading administrators as for as dock their own salaries. Human nature can hardly go as far as that. But the Finance Committee might very well recommend that all officials drawing over a certain minimum amount of salary should be required to pay their own travelling charges as an analysis of the commendation of the salary case that the salary case the salary case. acknowledgment of the advantages they gain in a prolonged residence in the Himalayas over their les fortunate brethren in the scorching plains below. Sir Philip Wodehouse made it a rule to defray the cost of his visit to Mahableshwur, and the rule might be extended to all who accompany a Governor-General or a Governor to Simla or any of the other hill stations. This is a very fair subject for the Finance Committee, and though the movements of the Government of India may be beyond their ken, movements of the Government of India may be beyond their ken, they might also have something to say about the costly migrations of the Local Governments. We can, as we have said, afford to speak impartially in Bombay. It is quite right that our Governor should spend a portion of his time in the Muhratta capital, and nobody grudges him his visits to Mahableswhur in the spring and autumn. But the continued residence of the Governor of Madras at Ootacamund puts the whole Madras Presidency out of joint. It is hardly too much to say that the "Madras Scandals" have been at the bottom of this last general

outcry against all official migration to the hills. In Bombay, at all events, we are quite prepared to accept the existing arrange-ments at Siml, but they have been parodied in Madras to an extent that seems to render direct administration almost impos-

#### SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

(Pioneer.)

Lord Dufferin is "devilish sly." It appears that this appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison to succeed Sir Steu Bayley in the Executive Council was practically settled in June last. Yet no hint of it was breathed abroad. In the public view Sir Charles Aitchison was never in the running, because it was generally known, that above all things, he sought retirement and rest. And it is probable that he has only consented to the arrangement from a sense of duty and after having urged with characteristic sincerity all that might be said against it. He was not popular: he would be standing in the way of younger men; two years of Burma and the cares of a Lieutenant-Governorship had sapped his powers for work—these and such as these would be his objections. Sir Charles Aitchison's unpopularity in the Punjab shall be admitted. It may be stated as a general proposition that members of the Indian Civil Service do not love each other. In the Punjab, though Conservative by profession, they are Radical in their hunger for the best appointments and in their dislike of those who obtain them. And its Lieutenant Governor has, no doubt, rammed certain round men into square holes with reckless integrity of purpose. His colleague in the North-West, however, is far more unpopular, for different reasons; yet it would be wrong to say either that he has failed as a Lieutenant-Governor or would fail in Council. As for Sir Charles Aitchison's younger competitors, the few there are can afford to bide their time. His duties in Council will be far less exacting than those of a Lieutenant Governor, and, all said, perhaps better suited to him. He has never taken kindly to the inevitable sham of State; he is an indifferent judge of his fellows. We hold that the man who would rule men successfully must himself be something of a rogue—here Sir Charles Aitchison fails. Again, at the threshold of Indian administration lies a political paradox which he is constitutionally unfitted to grasp. It is that the thing which is theoretically right is in practice often dangerous and wrong. During the earlier part of his career as Lieutenant-Governor Sir Charles Aitchison was more than once rudely reminded of this when taken captive of some undisciplined enthusiasm for reform. In a word, he has the defects of his virtues. Call them vices even, they are grand ones, such as the methods of the Executive Council will go far to counteract, leaving it altogether the gainer by the application of his great natural sagacity; in the fruits of his long and various experience; in the loyalty, the courage, the disinterestedness, which are the inhorn attributes of the man. It is the recognition which are the inborn attributes of the man. It is the recognition of these qualities in his future colleague which, no doubt, swayed a selection on the Viceroy's part which does him honour. Moreover, the selection establishes a new and much needed departure in the order of preferment. The old one was a strain on the humanness of any man who might be tempted to trim his sails for the pleasant haven of a Licutenant-Governorship.

#### BENGAL.

MR. TRAILL's case has been before the Officiating Presidency Magistrate again. The informer, under cross-examination, adhered steadily to his story that he saw Mr. Traill strike the deceased on the right side just before he fell. Another duftry gave evidence similar to that which he gave in the police court, that he saw a European Assistant go to the deceased and return that he saw a European Assistant go to the deceased and return in anger to his seat near Mr. Traill, because the deceased had declined to undertake at once some work he had asked him to do. Directly afterwards he saw Mr. Traili walk over to the deceased and strike him on the right side, when the man immediately fell off the stool on to the tioor, struggling with his hands and feet in the air. He did not say anything about the assault till some days afterwards, when the deceased's father-in-law asked him if he had seen a blow struck, and then he told what he had seen. In cross-examination the witness denied having been paid Rs. 30 to give evidence at the Coroner's court and before the Magistrate. He was subpossed to attend both Courts. The case was adjourned.

"BRITANNIOUS," writing in the Indian Planters' Gazette on the Gibbons case, says:—"The following facts will show the perfunctory way in which some Government Inspectors perform their duty. I have now before me three registered contracts under section III. of Act I. of 1882, and I am informed that when, for the first time after registration thereof, the Inspector visited the garden, the labourers, whose mark and signatures respectively are affixed thereto, appeared before him and did not deny the said mark and signatures to be theirs respectively. No certificate, however, of the said contracts having been explained to the coolies by the Inspector, in accordance with the law, is endorsed upon anyone of those contracts. Upon one of them, indeed, the word 'verified' with the Inspector's signature

and a date is endorsed, but what specific meaning is conveyed by the word 'verified' is a conundrum which I am is a conundrum which I am veyed by the word 'verified' is a conundrum which I am unable to guess, because the Act does not define or provide for any such endorsement. What wonder is it, then, if such laxity on the part of Inspectors engenders laxity on the part of managers without any intention to contravene any law regarding cooly contracts? But suddenly, as in the present case, some I spector, wishing to acquire a name for zeal, rouses himself, and, upon the principle, described in *Hudibras*, of 'compounding for sins' (of laxity) 'he is inclined to try by damning those he has no mind to,' pounces upon some unfortunate manager, and prosecutes him to the bitter end for a sin of laxity, which the laxity of himself and his fallow importants has a property. which the laxity of himself and his fellow-inspectors has engendered. Now if this was a game at which the two could play on equal terms, it would not be so glaringly objectionable as it undoubtedly is, but since the game which Government allows and encourages Inspectors to play with tea-planters is of the nature of the games of 'heads I win, tails you lose,' which is not considered to be a fair game by honourable men, the sooner Government, for its own honour, alters all this the better.

THE Englishman says that it is now said that the passing of the Ghee Act has had a result that was not anticipated. In many places the respectable dea'ers in ghee have ceased to manufacture it, apprehensive of trouble under the new legislation. If this is true to any large extent, the Act, by diminishing the supply of pure ghee, will have the very opposite effect to that intended. Meantime, there can be no doubt that the practical effect of the measure is to place ghee completely beyond the reach of the poorer classes. The immediate result is to raise the price of poorer classes. The immediate result is to raise the price of ghee to the poor exactly one and a-quarter times. This means that to the great mass of the people ghee is practically a thing of

the past.

#### MADRAS.

Ir has been settled (says the Pioneer) that Sir Grant Duff leaves Madras for Europe on the 25th of November, whilst the Hon. R. Bourke dees not arrive until the 6th of December. During the interval Mr. Sullivan, as Senior Member of Council, must, in the ordinary course, act as Governor. It may be concluded that he will instal his cousin and satellite, the redoubtable Mr. Thomas, as Member of Council, and his fellow-conspirator, Mr. Garstin, as Chief Secretary. Oh, Lord! How long?

THE Finance Committee have been engaged since their arrival in inquiries into provincial expenditure, and have been in conference with the heads of the following departments:—Public Works, Police, Education, Settlement, Survey, Registration, Forests, Salt and Excise, and with the Registrars of the High Court and some of the Court and some of th Court and some of the Government Law Officers. The Committee have postponed their inquiries into military matters for the prcsent, in order to dispose of the questions connected with provincial expenditure first.

MR. REES has been appointed to the office of Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Mr. Bourke. Mr. Rees is a great linguist. It is sixteen years since a member of the Madras Civil Service has been appointed to this post.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, on arrival in India, is expected to visit the Kolar Gold Field in the company of S.r Charles Tennant, Bart., the chairman of the Mysore Gold Mining Company.

A MEETING of the "Society for the Propagation of True Religion," a Hindoo association, is advertised to be held at Madras. The venerable S.P.G. should resent this colourable imitation of its name.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF telegraphed to Colombo that he would rather see Kandy than be entertained by the grandest dinner or the most splendid ball, as had been originally intended. The ball, therefore, was put off, and Sir Arthur and Lady Gordon took Sir M. E. and Lady Grant Duff up to Kandy by special train, staying there one night, and returning on the morning of the

25th ult. to Colombo.
Sir M. E. Grant Duff entertains a high opinion of the Jesuits. Replying to an address presented to him by the students of St. John's College, Trichinopoly, on the occasion of his visit on the 20th ultimo, his Excellency, after thanking the addressees, said:—'I wish further to make only one observation and to express one hope. The observation is this. Taking what you have said about my interest in the scheme for developing to greater extension of in lustrial education in this Presidency, I see all that fine test which has always characterised this great order, and lead it to perceive the right thing at the right moment when it is to be done; a tact which has caused it to take the great place which it occupies in the modern history of education. The wish which I desire to express is this: that each of your pupils, when he leaves this great seminary of learning, may leave with feelings akin to those expressed so finely by the great Gressée, author of a 'Vort Vert.' I do not know that his lines about the Jesuits under whom he as not know that his lines about the Jesuits under whom he was brought up are known as well as they ought to be known. They are, in my judgment, the most touching and the most beautiful lines in French poetry, and they deserve to be written in letters of generous gold in every educational institution of the Jesuits in the world."

#### BOMBAY.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending the 28th ult. show that there was slight rain in the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, but none in Gujarat. More rain is urgently wanted almost everywhere. The standing crops are still in good condition generally, but in some districts the crops are withering from want of rain.

It is stated that a Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of constructing a steam tramway in Hyderabad, and that the Nizam will shortly be asked to grant the usual concessions, subject to the conditions of his agreement with the new railway company.

A VERY sad accident occurred on the railway on the evening of the 25th Sept. A trolly containing Mr. G. H. Erskine, Mr. T. White, and Mr. Wasey ran into a truck in the dark. The draw-hook tore right through Mr. Erskine's leg, and he succumbed on the morning of the 26th. Mr. White received some slight contusions to his face and legs, and is doing well. Mr. Wasey escaped unhurt.

WE sometimes receive curious productions from Native correspondents. Here, for instance, is a curious communication from Hyderabad, apparently from a Native Christian missionary:—
"A man, by name Heerajce, has lately come to Hyderabad, leaving his Native land and property, possessed with a strange notion. He is in perplexity of mind to find a way for the remission of his sins, and after all he has come to a final decision, and determined thus:—That on the Judgment Day the most Gracious Queen-Empress of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad will appear before the Tribunal Judge, Jesus Christ. At the same time he will strive to get the water with which these monarchs have cleaned their feet and will drink it, and he believes that when he has done so his sins will be forgiven. He is desirous that this message should reach the ears of these monarchs, for which purpose he is willing to exhaust all his time and money. Under these above stated events the editor may consider over and extract his main object and use necessary exertions to prevent him from his foolish idea. It appears that his Guru (spiritual adviser), by name Thooba Ram Sadoo, has put this imaginary and strong idea into his brain."

A BOMBAY Native paper reminds us that when Lord Dalhousie WE sometimes receive curious productions from Native cor-

A BOMBAY Native paper reminds us that when Lord Dalhousie A BOMBAY Native paper reminds us that when Lord Dalhousie was on his annual tour, his travelling camp consisted of the following:—"Elephants, 135; camels, 1,060; bullocks, 700; and Government tent, 488. Exclusive of the escort, the establishment amounted to 6,000, not counting the private servants and followers. This camp in motion covered sometimes six miles of ground, and if we take the lagging of overladen animals the measurement would be about half as much again. Were there any Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations or patriotic any Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations or patriotic editors in Calcutta in those days?"

Business during the past week in Bombay has been extremely dull, both in imports and exports, and although the monsoon as regards rain may be considered over, yet as far as business is concerned we might still be in the middle of it. The Home markets for produce seem lifeless, especially for seeds and wheat. Receipts of all produce into Bombay are showing a falling-off now, but this probably is as much due to the want of a good market here as to diminished supplies up-country. The Freight market has collapsed, and even at 18s. 9d. there is little or no demand. Owners are not forcing their steamers on the market, hoping that shippers will be obliged to come to their terms presently. Money is rather dearer than it was.

#### OBITUARY.

#### SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, K.C.B., was the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Macpherson, 78th Highlanders, of Ardersier, Inverness-shire. He was born in 1827, entered the Army in 1845, was made captain in 1857, brevet-major in 1858, major in 1865, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1867, lieutenant-colonel in 1871, brevet colonel in 1872, and major-general in 1882. He served in the Persian War in 1857 as adjutant of the 78th Highlanders, including the expedition to Barazoom, the night attack, and battle of Kooshab, the bombardment of Mohumrah, for which he received the medal with clasp. With Sir Henry Havelock's column he served in Bengal, and was also present in the actions of Onao, at which he was wounded, at Buseerutgunge (first and second), Boorbakechowkee, and Bithoor, and in the several actions leading to and ending in the brilliant relief of the Residency of Lucknow and subsequent defence, at which he was wounded, and received the Victoria Cross for his conspicuous and gallant conduct. He was with Outram's force at Alumbagh, including the repulse of the numerous attacks, and served as a brigate-major in the operatiors ending in the final capture of Lucknow, during which he was very severely wounded, and received Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, K.C.B., was the youngest son Lucknow, during which he was very severely wounded, and received in recognition of his conduct the medal with clasp, and a year's service. He served in the Hazara Campaign on the Black Mountain in 1868, for which he received the medal with clasp; in the Loochai Expedition of 1871-2, for which he received the

medal with clasp; and in the Jowkai Campaign of 1877, being present at the forcing of the Bori Pass. He served in the Afghanwar of 1878.9, in command of the first brigade of the first-division of the Kyber column. For his services on that occasion he was rewarded with the medal with clasp and made a Knight-Commander of the Bath. He served in the Egyptian War of Commander of the Bath. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, in command of the Indian division, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services he was twice mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He was in August last Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, and after the failure of the first military expedition to Burma toafter the failure of the first military expedition to Burma, toaccomplish the pacification and settlement of that country, towas instructed to transfer his headquarters temporarily to Burma,
and to remain there until the conclusion of the operations in the
cold season. When he was appointed to the Madras command
everybody admitted that the best selection had been made, and everybody admitted that the best selection had been made, and the more serious complications which arose in Upper Burma during the present spring and summer were considered likely to provide. Sir Herbert Macpherson with an opportunity of showing how competent he was to conduct military operations on a large scale. This appointment was notified to the Home Government on 13th August last, and Sir Herbert Macpherson immediately proceeded for the scene of the operations up the Irrawaddy with the reinforcements. He arrived at Rangoon on 9th September, and assumed supreme command on that date of the expedition. He there took leave of Sir Charles Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and at once proceeded up the river, taking of British Burma, and at once proceeded up the river, taking with him a formidable flotilla of river boats, which carried the reinforcements which had accompanied him from India. He reached Yenangang on 14th September, and, after making a brief stay Yenangang on 14th September, and, after making a brief stay there and at Prome, he reached Mandalay on the 17th. The inundations which occurred there soon afterwards appear to have been the cause of much unhealthiness among the Natives and the British troops. General Macpherson meditated early in October British troops. General Macpherson meditated early in October a visit to Bhamo, higher up the river, with Brigadier Ellis, Adjutant-General, but apparently this expedition was not carried out, for despatches were received at the India Office, dated Mandalay, 12th October, and immediately after that date he descended the river to Thayetmyo, where he received reports as to the condition of the country. He appears to have contracted the fever there, which necessitated his removal back to Rangoon, and helphad evidently started on the journey by steamer on Tuesday, and had reached as far as Prome, when he became worse, and died. Sir Herbert Macpherson married, in 1859, Maria, daughter died. Sir Herbert Macpherson married, in 1859, Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-General James Eckford, C.B.

COLONEL E. P. GAMBIER.—Colonel Edward Parry Gambier, R.E. (late Bombay), died on the 14th inst. at Gilon, Montreux, Switzerland, at the age of fifty years. He entered the Army as an ensign in August 1855, obtaining his lieutenancy in April 1865, majority in July, 1872, lieutenant-colonelcy in December 1878, and his colonelcy in December 1882. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858, and was present at the assault of Kotah, and in the engagements with the Gwalior mutineers between Sanganeer and Bheelwarra, and at Kothari, receiving the medal awarded.

# Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions. of Correspondents.)

#### THE STANDARD ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR.

-I have read with much interest your leading article

SIB,—I have read with much interest your leading article regarding the action of the Standard Company; also the extracts from the letter which you have received from the Company.

But I do not altogether understand the allusion made to the "Indian question" in the last paragraph of the letter.

The Head Secretary states that "the Indian question has not yet come before the Board, but it may very possibly be settled on the same lines as the question in Ceylon."

I would ask the Company to state distinctly, and without reference to Ceylon, what the old Indian policy-holders have to expect—whether their policies, declared as they are, in precise terms, to be payable in rupees in India, or at the office in London, "in sterling money, at the rate of two shillings per Company's rupee," will, together with their accumulated bonuses, be so paid in sterling money at par if demanded?

in sterling money at par if demanded?

As to the "intemperate language" used by some of those who have written on the subject, allowance must be made for the alarm felt by men who know that their families may at any moment be left in their helplessness, and in, probably, straitened circumstances, to contend at law with a powerful Company for payment of what they have hitherto, and for many years, believed to be their just wights. to be their just rights.

I append another short extract from an issue of the Madras-Mail, by which it will be seen that the "Indian question" is likely to be at once brought to the arbitrament of the law, so far

as regards the rights of the executors of policy-holders dying in India (and, à fortiori, of those dying in England):—

"A gentleman assured under a 'Standard' Policy issued in India, which provided for payment of 'Rs. 10,000 to be paid at the office of the Company in Madras, or at the office of the Company in Indian in starling managers the rate of two shillings. pany in London, in sterling money at the office of the Company in London, in sterling money at the rate of two shillings per rupee, lately died in this Presidency, and the Company insist that they have the option (which they intend to exercise) of paying the claim, including bonuses, in rupees in Madras, and assert that the executor of the assured, who claims to be paid in sterling at par in London, has no option at all in the matter. The Company's contention seems to be that the reliev is to be read Sterling at par in London, has no option at all in the matter. The Company's contention seems to be, that the policy is to be read with the addition of the words, 'at the option of the Company,' in the payment clause, although, in fact, no such words occur. An action is about to be brought on the policy in England against the Company, to recover the amount of the claim in sterling at par, which will settle the question raised."

October 21st, 1886.

B.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A COMMITTEE, composed of Colonel Craster, R.A. (President), Cuptain Maunsell, Army Pay Department, and Captain Sandbach, R.A., has been ordered to assemble at Allahabad to further investigate and report upon the accounts of E-4 Battery.

THE officers of the Indian Medical Service are to be instructed The officers of the Indian Medical Service are to be instructed in ambulance drill, for which purpose the provisions of Section XIV. (Paragraphs 80-90)) of the Queen's Regulations, 1885, will be made applicable to India, and War Office pattern stretchers provided for the purpose of carrying out the drill, no other patterns being used. The patterns of War office stretchers will, in the first place, be obtained from England, and any further supplies necessary will be made up locally according to those patterns. Classes for ambulance instruction are to be formed at all stations which are occupied by British and Native troops, excluding small outlying detachments, and will be composed and only of officers of the Indian Medical Service, but also of uncidical subordinates of both classes of two men per company, ancdical subordinates of both classes of two men per company, troop or battery of the Corps at the station, and of any other cfficers and men who may voluntarily seek instruction, and of the permanent establishment of dooly bearers. At all stations where British troops are located, the instructor will be selected from the Medical Saff. Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service will first be trained in ambulance drill to fit them for instructing Native troops.

THE two new Mountain Batteries about to be raised will be commanded by Captain C. P. Triscott and Captain E. A. Smith.

The unequal distribution of paid appointments between officers of the Medical Staff and of the Indian Medical Service, having been brought to the notice of the Government of India, the Viceroy has desired Local Governments to consider the fair claim of the two services in making appointments to lock hospitals, and suggests that at stations where the Staff Surgeoncy is held by an officer of the Medical Staff, the medical charge of the lock hospital be given to an officer of the Indian Medical Service and vice versa, and considers that in this a more equitable allotment of these appointments than exists at present may be secured. It is hoped that this order will allay whatever irritation exists at the present time against the Medical Staff, and that the even distribution in future of paid appointments between the two services will entirely eradicate it.

LIEUT. COLONEL Cox, who arrived in Madras last week from Burma with the intention of proceeding to Europe on the recommendation of his medical attendant, has been peremptorily ordered by the General Officer commanding at Mandalay not to leave Madras—as he left Nyingyan without intimating to the General Officer commanding his departure from the latter station, and without having forwarded his medical certificate. and without having forwarded his medical certificate; all acts centrary to the Queen's Regulations-till such time as a medical certificate is received by the Adjutant of the Somersetshire Light Infantry.

THE Government of India have applied the Bengal Barrack Regulations to the whole of the British troops in the Quetta District. Henceforward their establishments will be maintained in accordance with those regulations.

A REST House has been opened at Rangoon for the convenience of officers passing through that station. Officers desiring accommodation therein are to apply to the Assistant Quarter-master-General, Burma Division.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel F. W. CHATTERTON has been appointed efficiating commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers.

THE new uniform of the Calcutta Volunteers, as settled by the repecial Dress Committee, will, it is stated, be identical with that of the Bombay Volunteers, so far as the coat is conceined—scallet with dark blue facings and white trimming. The trousers of the rank and file, it stead of having down the side the broad white stripe of the Bombay Volunteers, will have white piping only. The trousers of the officers will have a 1½ inch stripe of

silver lace, and the officers' tunics will be trimmed with silver lace instead of white cord.

It is stated that the Government is willing to help to build suitable headquarters for the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, and is prepared to advance Rs. 31,000 for this purpose, repayable in ten ears, without interest.

As the revised Volunteer Regulations do not allow of members of the police holding any position in a Volunteer Corps other than "private" or "honorary," the non-commissioned officers of long standing in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have been called upon to resign their rank.

#### NOTICES BOOKS. OF

THE TOUCHSTONE OF PERIL.\*

There are not wanting people who proclaim, and it must be admitted without apparent cause, that the English nation has sadly deteriorated, that the pluck and determination which for centuries have characterised the Anglo-Saxon race have given way to indolence, ease, and self-indulgence. In these circumstances Mr. Thomas has done well to direct public attention once again to one of the most stirring periods of Great Britain's history—a period when the sterling qualities of her children stood forth with a prominence which has never been surpassed since this island first began to assume sway and power. surpassed since this island first began to assume sway and power. The Mutiny of 1857-1858 (which, by the way, by a singular oversight our author has made to commence in May, 1858), with all its horrors, its murders, its scenes of bloodshed, its episodes of failure and death, its dreams of victory, and—alas! for the weakness of human nature—of revenge, is a chapter in the annals of the nation of which the latter may well be proud. Courage, endurance, heroism, perseverance, pluck, determination, these are the qualities which saved India. Let us hope they will yet enable old England to maintain a foremost place in the ranks of civilisation and enterprise. of civilisation and enterprise.

The "Touchstone of Peril" is therefore welcome. It touches

a sympathetic chord in the national breast, and, while affording an insight into the ways and doings of Anglo-Indian society, it thrills the reader as it recalls the terrible episodes of that memorable revolt.

There are, too, some fine characters. Foremost amongst the number may, perhaps, be placed the old Colonel of a Native Regiment, bred and born in the midst of the soldiers; speaking Regiment, bred and born in the midst of the soldiers; speaking their language, like one of the Sepoys themselves. Knowing the men, and acquainted with their feelings, their wants, their aspirations, loving and loved, he could not bring himself to believe that. "his boys" would be faithless to their salt. So when the storm-cloud of mutiny burst upon the Station of Hajigunge he appeared, as usual, on parade, and addressed his men in language of firm and confident expostulation; but a bullet, which pierced his heart, was the response of men who one many a field had followed him to victory, of men who once had thought it an honour and a pride to serve under the banner of the "Kumpani Bahadur." Then there is the old Subahdar-Major, Bhola Misr, the senior Native officer of the Regiment. A peasant by birth he had risen from the ranks, and for forty years had eaten the the senior Native on the reaks, and for forty years had eaten the salt of fidelity. Straightforward, loyal, he pessessed a firm belief in the "iqbal" (good fortune) of the English Rule; he would never smite the hand which had given him food, raiment, station and home; but the conspirators were cunning as well as disbulied. They approached the father through the son the diabolical. They approached the father through the son—the latter, a disorderly, cross-grained, ill—conditioned specimen of humanity. So with his tongue the old warrior swore by the Sacred Waters of the Ganges that he would lend a helping hand to overthrow the "Raj," which for ten centuries had bestowed security and order upon the country which had nou-rished him, and which was shortly about to give him in retire-ment the means of living in comfort if not affluence; but his heart never wavered, and when the outbreak occurred, and the Europeans of Hajigunge were fighting for dear life within the walls of an indigo factory, whither they had all betaken them-selves, Bhola Misr found means to join the party. Nor did he lose his reward, for when victory again raised her standard over the fair plains of fiery Hindustan, Government, ever ready to reward fair plains of hery Hindustan, Government, ever ready to reward good service, not only bestowed upon the faithful Sepoy the coveted litle of "Bahadur," but added to the honour the mere substantial boon of an estate which included the village where, in times gone by, he had begun life as a humble ploughboy.

The two heroines of the tale, Mary and Coloe Neale, cannot but command alike respect and admiration. High-minded, self-religntin danger modest thoughtful considerate they are typical

reliant in danger, modest, thoughtful, considerate, they are typical of the highest class of England's daughters; and the reader finds a relief in the end to learn that, amidst slaughter and destruction, they at least escape safe and uninjured to rise to high station in life—respected, beloved, aye, envied. Nor must a word of praise be omitted to their parents—the father, blunt, austere, hot-tempered, but, withal, honest and upright; the mother, timid, melancholy, and despondent in times of security; but when sur-

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;The Touchstone of Peril, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny." By Dudley Hardren Thomas. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

rounded by danger then her better nature asserted its rights, and during the stirring and critical time of the siege none was a greater source of comfort and consolation than poor misunder-

stood, misconstrued, Nancy Neale.

Dismissing with scorn and contempt the wife of the Collector of the District, a woman of inferior birth, who had used matrimony as a means to raise herself in the social circle, and to enrich an impoverished exchequer, she deserves the castigation of oblivion. Far otherwise is the case with the faithful widow of the bandmaster. Bereft of her two children, the loved ones of her home, the loyal half-caste threw the energies of her soul into the scale with those she had learned to respect. Like a tigress at bay, bereft of her cubs, her eyes flashed the fire of determination, and it was a proud moment when she was enabled to hide all the females of the Station in an outhouse, and by effrontery and boldness to save them alive from the hands of those who would have insulted their honour and polluted their existence; who, too, in the end would have spilt their blood like water upon the earth. Aye! honest Mrs. Graham is a type of fidelity of which the Mutiny could hoast of not a few specimens—humble, fervent, undaunted. Many an English family to this day has learned to bless the lowly means which Providence used in carrying them through a crisis the remembrance of which blanches the cheek with fear, and reddens it with pride.

We have reserved for the las: the heroes of the story-We have reserved for the last the heroes of the story—Dacres and Steele—the former a handsome, merry, blithe companion of the hour. The life and soul of the garrison—popular, fascinating, and a favourite alike with the men as well as with the fairer portion of the Station—none would suppose that at the time of trial he would be found wanting. But so it was; and till the experiences of that fearful episode had taught him to eschew self and think of others, then, and not till then, did the noble traits of a noble character assert their claims to recognition. Far otherwise was the case with Steele. Thoughtful, reserved, careful in money matters to a degree that laid him open to the imputation of meanness, he was as unpopular as was his rival the reverse. Being senior officer of the two, of necessity he was "put up with" on many occasions when it would have been impossible to have omitted him from the party; but when the time of danger arrived then he was seen in his true colours—then he was found calm, collected, brave as a lion, gentle as a dove; and when he emerged from the vortex of war entitled to add to his name the coveted distinction of V.C. who does not rejoice? But when the reader is further informed, at the closing pages of the volume, that Captain Steele was the support of a widowed mother and two orphan sisters, who does not feel proud that England can and does produce such sons? of others, then, and not till then, did the noble traits of a noble duce such sons?

We have all along written of Mr. Thomas's tale as if it were true. We believe this to be the case. At least, in one instance, we can trace the thread of real life, and we trust we are justified in assuming that it is only as regards names that there has been any material departure from the facts of the time. The "Touchstone of Peril" will, we venture to think, be read with pleasure any material departure from the facts of the time. The "Touchstone of Peril" will, we venture to think, be read with pleasure and interest alike by Indian Society, who can appreciate a tale descriptive of scenes which are fresh in the memory of those who took part in the eventful episodes of 1857, as by the general public, who can appreciate a charming novel which dwells upon the characteristics of our nation, which all can esteem and none can despise

#### ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HOME SUNBEAMS.\*

ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HOME SUNBEAMS.\*

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has issued an abridged edition of "Robinson Crusoe," illustrated with some extremely nice chrcmolithographs. The work is suitable for young boys, who will be sure to appreciate the well-known incidents in Defoe's immortal work. Crusoe and his goats, his boat, his parrot, his man Friday, the wreck, the release, and his return to Europe—these are all given in the compilation before us. The condensation has been carefully done, nothing material having been omitted, while the pictures are va sans dire in the present day—everything that could be wished. A similar remark applies to the coloured designs which accompany "Home Sunbeams," a book for children who can appreciate art rather than literature. The designs are admirable, and artistic in the exterme. The poetry—well, it is suited to infantile minds, though we are prepared to avow it is above the average of nursery rhymes. rhymes.

#### VOCABULARY-ENGLISH AND ARABIC.+

Major Plunkett's admirable compendium of words in ordinary Major Plunkett's admirable compendium of words in ordinary use in Egypt will be welcomed by many a British officer, who would otherwise have to toil through page after page of huge dictionaries; and even then, as regards technical and military terms, the search is often fruitless. Of course, there is no pretence to profound scholarship in this small Vocabulary, which only just extends to 100 pages, albeit to gather together upwards

of 3,650 words is a task involving considerable labour, and no less experience in the path of Arabic lore. Equally, of course, there are errors—what book is free from them?—but they are few, and the chief fault to be found is with reference to the transliteration, which is so haphazard that no reader can possibly divine how the words are written in the original character; but, since the Editor explains in a foot-note, that, as there was no suitable type available at Cairo, he was powerless, perhaps we have no right to complain. But why should not a new edition be prepared in complain. But why should not a new edition be prepared in London, properly printed with the Arabic type and reman characters side by side? This would materially enhance the value of the book, and, if done on the system pursued at Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.'s Press, would not materially increase either the bulk or the cost. Moreover, at present there is no indication where the Vocabulary is procurable; the public cannot be expected to address themselves to Awad Hannah and Co., Cairo.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW .- "Truth about America." By Elward Money. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.); "Australiana." By Richmond Henty. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.); "Sea Life Sixty Years Ago." By Captain George Bayly. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); "Margaret of Navarre." (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Heroes of the Indian Empire." By Ernest Foster. (Cassell and Co.); "Rhodes in Ancient Times." By Cecil Torr. (Cambridge University Press.) Cambridge University Press.)

THERE are indications in Nepal that the rains are drawing to a close. For some days past the weather has been settled and fair, and beneficial to the crops.

M. F. MEYRELLES DO CANTO, Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, has left for Lisbon on six months' leave. The protracted negotiations between the Court of Lisbon and the Holy See, in regard to the ecclesiastical patronage of the King of Portugal in India, have imposed upon M. do Canto delicate and trying duties. These he has executed with much tact and discrimination, and to the satisfaction, we believe, not only of the Portuguese community in India, but to that of his Government also.

The jute mills and warehouses in the suburbs of Calcutta paid Rs. 16,753 in fees last year under the Fire Brigade Act of 1883. As much as 80 per cent., or Rs. 13,402, were paid to the Calcutta Police for the Fire Brigade Fund. There were altogether sixteen fires as against twelve in the previous year, but the amount of property destroyed was only Rs. 11,000 as against Rs. 83,000. Only 90 out of 117 when houses took out licences during the year.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, the 25th September, 1886, was 223, against 227 and 190 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 9 in the two preceding weeks, the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 72 and 26 respectively, against 75 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.8 per mille per in Number of the less first ways. It does not be a few to be against 25.1, the mean of the last five years.—Indian Daily News.

against 25'1, the mean of the last nive years.—Indian Dauly News.

Mr. John David Rees, M.C.S., who has been appointed Private
Secretary to the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, the new Governor of
Madras, was educated at Cheltenham College, and successfully
competed for the Indian Civil Service in 1885, when he was
number thirty-two on the first and number sixteen on the final
list. He was the first man of his year in Telugu. His "lingual
attainments" bave been remarkable, for he has passed the first
standard in Telugu, the second in Tamil, and the higher standard in Arabic; and he has obtained the rewards for professor in
Telugu Tamil and Persian, and for high professor in dard in Arabic; and he has obtained the rewards for proficiency in Telugu, Tamil, and Persian, and for high proficiency in Hindustani. After serving in various revenue appointments in the Mofussil, Mr. Rees became Acting Under-Secretary to Government in 1882. He acted as Private Secretary to the present Governor, between July and October, 1884, and in the following December his Excellency stated, at the close of a long minute, reviewing the work of the year, that "to Mr. Rees, who was, in the absence of Captain Awdry, acting as my Private Secretary while this paper was being composed, I am specially indebted." Mr. Rees spent six months of last year in an adventurous journey to a part of northern Persia not previously visited by an Englishman, and on his return to Madras he was appointed Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, without prejudice to his appointment in the Secretariat. Last A ril he took furlough leave, and went home viá China, Japan, and A nerica. It is leave, and went home vid China, Japan, and America. It is nearly sixteen years since the appointment of Private Secretary to a pucka Governor of the Madras Presidency was held by a member of the local Civil Service. Mr. Garstin retired from the appointment on Lord Napier's Staff on January 1871; Lyrd Habert conferred the appointment as his kineman, the late Major appointment on Lord Napier's Staif on January 1871; Lord Hobart conferred the appointment on his kinsman, the late Major Awdry; the Duke of Buckingham thrust Captain Hankin, R.N. (Retired), into the berth; Mr. Adam gave it to, his brother-in-law, Captain Wyllie, B.S.C.; and Sir M. E. Grant Duff appointed first Major Awdry, and then Colonel Mackinnon. The Provisional Governors, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir William Robinson, and Mr. Hudlestone, appointed Mr. J. C. Loch, U.C.S., Mr. Arundel, C.S., and Captain Wyllie respectively.

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Robinson Crusoe and Home Sunbeams." Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Vocabulary—English and Arabic." Compiled for the Use of English Residents and Travellers in Egypt. By Major G. T. Plunkett, R.E. Cairo: Awad Hannah and Co.

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#### PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of supplying the public with pure and genuine Ceylon Tea, and to combine with it also the sale of pure Coffee.

It is an undoubted fact that Ceylon Tea is gradually growing in favour with the public, and it is also notorious the comparatively few people can procure it, and those who do cannot always get it pure and genuine. Even Teas sold as Ceylon are in many instances mixed with Chira and Indian; but by those who know what Ceylon Tea is, the very common question asked is, "Where can we get it pure?" As a strong evidence of the high estimation in which Ceylon Tea is held, one has only to hear the rem rks in its favourly the valuables of those who have visited the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and have had a cup of real Ceylon Tea.

One great difficulty why the use of Ceylon Tca has not been more fully developed up to this time has been the smallness of surplies as compared with China and Indian, but as the production increases, which it evidently will dovery rapidly, it renders it all the more necessary that the larger supplies should be prominently placed before the notice of the actual consumer, and thus encourage a more general demand.

By therefore introducing channels on an extended scale for the sale of the pure and undulterated articles, a greater demand, it is confidently expected, will be created, as the advantage to the consumer must soon become increasi gly apparent, and the favourable position which Ceylon Teas have already commanded can thereby scarcely fail to be still further materially enhanced.

The intention is to open a Central Depot or Warehouse in London, and, as opportunities offer, to establish Branch Depots or Agencies in different parts of London and the provincial towns, and to adopt all the necessary sources and means for publicity.

means for publicity.

The importations of Ceylon Tea have already amounted this year to seven millions of pounds weight, and with the increasing production promise very soon to reach twenty millions. From all these supplies of the various estates ample opportunity will be afforded for the Company to select suitable qualities according to their requirements, as it is intended to make the entire purchases in the London market from all the importations as brought forward. In adopting this course continued uniformity of each description sold by the Company can thus be insured, instead of depending always and solely on any particular estate, the quality from which may vary season by season.

No other than Caylon Tea will be bought or sold by the Company.

No other than Coylon Tea will be bought or sold by the Company.

It would be premature to form any calculation as to the quantity of Tea likely to pass through the Company's sources of disposal, but estimating the amount at only a quarter of a million of pounds weight, the profit would amply justify the expectation of a very good dividend.

The sale of Coffee also should produce very satisfactory results.

While the fullest means will be adopted to promote the safe extension of the Company's business, every regard will be paid to avoid unnecessary expense. No promotion money whatever will be paid. Arrangements are already in progress to carry out the intentions of the Company, so that no time will be lost in the furtherance of its operations.

Tea growers and merchants in Ceylon, and others in this country connected with the Ceylon trade, have been invited to take an interest in this Company, and thus assist in promoting its success.

Prospectuses, together with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 13, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

WITHOUT indulging in any extravagant ideas, there seems no reason why the Company's sales should be limited to the moderately-estimated amount of a quarter of a million its. annually, and if the profits be calculated, even at a considerable reduction, on the basis of those stated by "Stocks and Shares" of the 16th instant, they would still yield dividends which may be variously estimated from 20 to 30 per cent.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886.

#### THE COMMAND IN UPPER BURMA.

THE announcement of the sad and untimely death of the good and gallant Sir Herbert Macpherson was immediately made the text for a number of articles in the Press at home, in which the readers of the journals in question were told that something like a ranic had happened in Uprev

Burma, and that if Sir Frederick Roberts was not at once hastened to assume the vacant command disaster to the British arms or ruin to the prestige of the British name might follow. "For," argued the wise men of the West, "England is without a General (save Wolseley and Roberts) capable of handling 30,000 soldiers in the field, and there are 30,000 British soldiers in Burma now without a Commander." In the mental confusion of the moment the writers forgot, or probably did not know, how the British force in Burma was distributed, or what was the peculiar nature of the work which Sir Herbert Macpherson had been sent from Madras to undertake. Nor had they troubled themselves to inquire why that officer had been sent at all. The idea which possessed them was that an enormous mass of people had risen as one man against the annexation by England of their beloved country, and that, although England had poured into the hostile territory no less than 30,000 of her choicest troops, she was still unable to stem the torrent of patriotism which was rushing against her wicked and uncalled-for act of annexation. According to this theory it had become necessary to send to the head of the British troops-the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, a tried soldier and able leader; and when he fell by the sad and unexpected stroke of disease, there was no way of saving the honour of the British arms and name in Burma but by despatching to the scene the Commanderin-Chief of all India-to whom only the lamented General Macpherson was second. And this argument was further enlarged upon by the assurance given to the British public that there was no officer in the British army who could be safely entrusted with the responsibility of succeeding to General Macpherson's command but Sir Frederick Roberts. Nobody can question the right of the public, both of England and of India, to feel satisfied that General Roberts has assumed such responsibility, and it may be taken for granted that his Excellency, as scon as the opportunity permits, will carry out all the arrangements which have been made for the subjugation of Upper Burma to a satisfactory issue, and again deserve the thanks of Parliament, and perhaps higher honours, on account of his success. Even if Sir Frederick should obtain a peerage for being the pacificator of Burma, nobody will grudge him the honour. But it is not just to the splendid body of officers now serving Her Majesty in India to allow the reproach to go forth unchallenged that there was no capable successor to be found to Sir Herbert Macpherson but the Commander-in-Chief himself. We are sure that Sir Frederick Roberts, gallant soldier and generous gentleman as he is, would be the first to repel such an insiruation as degrading and untrue, but such insinuation certain Press critics at home have not hesitated to make. The insinuation has been made rather through ignorance perhaps than for any desire to give offence. But, then, evil is as often wrought from want of head as from want of heart. These critics were not, perhaps, aware of the exact reasons which led to Sir Frederick Roberts taking up the vacancy which the lamentable death of Sir Herbert Macpherson occasioned in the Burma command. This is explained by a military contemporary as follows:-

It is stated that General Roberts proceeds to Burma at his own desire, and he possibly does so, for the reasons which induced him to recommend Sir Herbert Macpherson to that command, viz., the inadvisability of continuing the former system of divided commands, and the advantage of having one supreme general officer at the head of affairs in the extended military operations which have been found necessary for the restoration of order in that country. The appointment of a junior officer, not belonging to the Madras command, which until lately was supposed to include that of Burma, to succeed Sir Herbert Macpherson, might have occasioned a little friction with the Madras Government, for in

our curious system of a trinity of chief military commands in India a clashing of views is always a rossible contingency. No troubled question of patronage or right can arise when the Commander-in-Chief in India takes the field in Burma in succession to the late Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

This is more likely to be the correct solution of the matter than that put forward by some of our morning and evening monitors, to the effect that there was no other capable officer available for such a post. If the latter insinuation had really any foundation we might well ask, with the military writer from whom we have quoted, "Of what use has been our elaborate machinery of military education, Staff College training, Aldershot, and Camps of Exercise in India, to say nothing of practical experience gained on fields of varied and difficult warfare during the last decade or so?" But it is a curious fashion which the British public has of getting into a panic upon the very slightest provocation and then crying out that there can be but one deliverer-some popular favourite of the moment. Yesterday England had only one General - Lord Wolseley; to-day Sir Frederick Roberts has taken his Lordship's place, and were it not that General Booth is a man of peace and not of war the transition of favour to the Salvationist General to-morrow might not be impossible. Macaulay has ridiculed the spasmodic seizures of virtue in which the British public have been apt to indulge; the spasmodic seizures of alarm have not been less ridiculous. The death of Sir Herbert Macpherson was a national loss, but had he fallen as he no doubt would have preferred to have fallen—at the head of his troops in the field, his place would have been quietly filled up, and there would have been no panicmongering writing. It is sad for a country to lose a gallant, able, and distinguished officer; but every such officer, and there are many still in England's ranks, would prefer the Spartan's epitaph—as dictated by the mother of Brasidas-than the querulous lament of those who in thinking that they honour the dead cast a stigma upon the living, and help to make their country contemptible in the eyes of friends or foes abroad.

DINNER TO THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT BOURKE.

A dinner was given on Thursday last at the Northbrook Indian Club to the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, in honour of his appointment as Governor of Madras. Lord Northbrook presided, and was supported by Lord Iddesleigh, Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir C. Brownlow. Sir Owen Burne, Sir R. Meade, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. M. D. Cama, Mr. M. Ali Khan, Dr. Kaka, and others.

Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. M. D. Cama, Mr. M. Ali Khan, Dr. Kaka, and others.

Lord Northbrook, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that the Government of Madras was second to few in importance in the Empire, and imposed upon its Governor duties and responsibilities of the highest order. So many persons experienced in the administration of India were present that evening that he need hardly state that the duties of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors increased in importance day by day. The spread of education had given rise to aspirations of new kinds, and the duties which the Governors and Lieutenant Governors had to perform had been greatly increased by the system of decentralisation established in India by Lord Mayo, the lamented brother of the new Governor of Madras—(cheers). The general remarks which he had made with regard to the increased embarrassments attending the administration of India applied as much to Madras as to any other part of the country. Nowhere had education spread so largely as in Madras, and certainly there the Native gentlemen were not behind those of any other part of India in intelligence. He could not say that night what he would have been able to say the day before—that Mr. Bourke would be welcomed to India by that distinguished soldier whose loss they were all deploring. All who knew the services that had been rendered by Sir Herbert Macpherson would realise the importance of having with the Army in India a man in whom the soldiers would confide, and the loss of such a man was the event which he could not help noticing even on such an occasion as that. No doubt Mr. Bourke would be welcomed on his arrival by civil servants anxious to give loyal assistance to one in his position, and by Indian gentlemen equal to any in loyalty and devotion to the Crown. It was not necessary to discuss the politics of the Province of Madras. The occasion was one which led him rather

to speak of its personal aspects, and the history of the province recalled to mind the long roll of distinguished names associated with the English Government since it had been settled in India. They would recollect that associated with the history of the Presidency were the names of Clive, Wellington, and Sir Thomas Munro, whose life and labours had been preserved by Sir A. Arbuthnot. Many other names might be mentioned. Lord Harris, who had written regretting that he was unable to be present that evening, was a descendant of one Governor of Madras, and another name should be mentioned—that of Lord Elphinstone, afterwards Governor of Bombay, and who was distinguished in many ways in the history of India. More recently, Lord Napier and Ettrick, after holding high diplomatic appointments, had presided over Madras. He was followed by Lord Hobart, who was distinguished in literature and by talent and in the Civil Service of his country. Then there was the Duke of Buckingham, and, lastly, the Presidency had as Governor Sir M. Grant Duff, who was remarkable for literary and political culture. But what he was especially desirous of saying political culture. But what he was especially desirous of saying that night was that the man of whom they were taking farewell was well fitted to take his place on the roll he had described—(loud cheers). Mr. Bourke had been many years a member of the House of Commons, and a leading member on the Conservative side of politics. He had represented in the House of Commons one of the greatest offices of the Government. They were well aware that he had done his work in that House in a way which aware that he had done his work in that House in a way when had commanded the respect of all who had had anything to do with him. All present knew well that they had no politics at that club, and he thought it would be well if the discussion of Indian topics could be carried on everywhere as they were in the club, without reference to politics. They had had three changes of Government within the country that they had had three changes of Governments. reference to politics. They had had three changes of Government within very recent times, and this fact constituted a warning as to the embarrassments which might attend the administration of to the embarrassments which might attend the administration of India if its affairs were too closely connected with politics. In regard to the great questions affecting India, there was no difference of opinion between the two parties. He might remark that a training in the House of Commons was an excellent thing for a Governor of an Indian Presidency. It taught those who underwent it that all their work was liable to be challenged and was carried on in face of the people. That was the lesson which the late Lord Russell spoke of as specially important in connection with the English House of Commons, bringing as it did the genius of representative Government to bear upon the adminisgenius of representative Government to bear upon the adminis-tration of India. Perhaps the particular branch of public work with which Mr. Bourke had been concerned rendered him peculiarly fitted to take up his new responsibilities. A connection with foreign affairs gave statesmen a wider view of politics than the mere view which association with domestic affairs made possible. One other consideration confirming the admirable character of the selection which had been made in sending Mr. Bourke to Madras was that he did not go there as a stranger to the country, Madras was that he did not go there as a stranger to the country, but as one who had been connected with it through the whole of his life. They all knew that he was a son-in-law of the Marquis of Dalhousie, a Viceroy distinguished for genius and courage, and also that he was brother to Lord Mayo, whose career in India was so sadly cut short. In conclusion, he hoped that all present would join in drinking to the health of their guest with the utmost cordiality—(loud cheers.)

Mr. Bourke, in acknowledging the toast, thanked every member of the Northbrook Indian Club for their handsome and enjoyable entertainment. He thanked old friends for their kindness in

entertainment. He thanked old friends for their kindness in entertainment. He thanked old friends for their kindness in coming there, and others whom he could not claim as old friends he hoped would regard him as a friend on all subjects connected with India. He thanked the noble lord for the terms in which he had proposed the toast, and he thought it augured well for the future of India when they saw one who had occupied the position of Viceroy in that country taking part in a gathering of that character and bidding God-speed to a friend who had just undertaken the responsible duties of the Governor of Madras. Lord Northbrook had alluded to one sad subject. Those who knew Sir Herbert Macuherson as a member of the Madras Council knew Sir Herbert Macpherson as a member of the Madras Council he was sure heard with great sorrow the news of his death. It would be a great misfortune for him that he would not have the benefit at Madras of the advice of one who had held a high position in the service, not only as a military officer but as a distinguished administrator. Sir Herbert Macpherson's death would enhance the responsibility of others connected with the province, and inspire them with a deeper desire to do their best in the service of their Sovereign. Lord Northbrook had also alluded service of their Sovereign. Lord Northbrook had also alluded to another subject personal to himself—the character of his beloved brother, Lord Mayo. So many old friends of his brother were present that evening that he could not trust himself to speak at any length upon the subject, but he thought that any statesman might feel that he would be ready to lay down his life for his country if his memory afterwards remained so green as that of Lord Mayo. He was under no delusion with regard 'to the responsibilities which he would have to undertake in Madras. He knew that a great deal was expected from him, and the correspondence which he had was expected from him, and the correspondence which he had received during the last few months showed him that he was expected to take an equal interest in finance, in army administration, in public works, in revenue matters, in education, and in

many subsidiary subjects. He was clearly expected to 1e proficient in archeology, in all arts, Indian and modern, meteorology, cient in archeology, in all arts, Indian and modern, meteorology, and in botany—(laughter)—and it was quite clear that people who were the votaries of recreation expected him to be a liberal patron of the drama, of music, of hunting, of polo playing, and of lawn tenuis—(laughter). He did not know in which of these departments his proficiency or deficiency would be most apparent, but he knew that he would have to do his duty under the watchfulness of a vigilant Press, ever ready to give advice when it might be required or even in advance of any demands. the watchfulness of a vigilant Press, ever ready to give advice when it might be required or even in advance of any demands that might be made upon it. He was quite aware also that he would have to perform his duty in the face of the House of Commons and he hoped that anything in which he was concerned might be discussed in a manner devoid of party spirit. A Parlimentary experience of eighteen years, however, did not make him hopeful on that point. In the position to which he had been appointed his wish was to stand on the ancient ways and avail himself of the wisdom of those who had gone before him, rather than endeavour to make a name by originality. India had been won by our predecessors, and it would be kept by the arts of peace and pure administration. In conclusion, he referred to the interest which his brother had taken in the education of the nobles of India, and pointed out the manner in which that to the interest which his brother had taken in the education of the nobles of India, and pointed out the manner in which that work was associated with one great purpose of Lord Mayo's life—the development of local self-government. They all realised the extent to which local self government in this country depended upon the cooperation of aristocratic families, and he looked forward to the time when the people of India would realize the advantages which they would derive from the development of local self-government—(cheers). In bidding them farewell he expressed a hope that the Northbrook Club would protect him in his absence against persons who might assail him unjustly and his absence against persons who might assail him unjustly, and that when the time came for his return to England he would have the approval of public opinion both in India and in England-(loud cheers)

The proceedings then terminated.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 2.)

BAYLEY, Hon. Sir S. C., K.C S.I., C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, reported his departure from Bombay by the s.s. Clyde on Sept. 24, on the leave granted to him, dated the 2nd idem.

DUTHOIT, Mr. W., D.C.L., barrister-at law, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 1.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, assumed charge of that appointment on Sept. 23.

CANTOPHER Mr. B. W. Creating and Control of the Co

ANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the chief commissioner of Assam to that under the chief commissioner

of Burma.

BICRNACKI, Mr. R. K., locomotive candidate, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh to that under the Director-General of

Foy, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Assam, reverted to his substantive rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade,

from Aug. 21.

Burlton—Privilege leave for two months and thirteen days granted to Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, officiating cantonment magistrate, is

hereby cancelled.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., Bengal C.S., received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Ajmere, from Mr. L. W. King, C.S., on the 18th

Sept.

SHEPHERD, Major C. E., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

Moore, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is, on return from furlough, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

way.

The undermentioned executive engineers, 4th grade, temporary rank, are posted on the lines noted opposite names:—-

CAMPBELL, Mr. R. L., to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. GWITHER, Mr. H. T., to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

#### MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff, from Sept. 20:—
GORDON, Lieut. L. G. F., Royal Artillery, to be extra aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

GOODALD, Lieut. W. H. 5th (Popul Lieb) Lancons. Pages 1 Staff Corps.

GOODAIR, Lieut. W. H., 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Bengal Staff Corps. Hendley, Lieut. C. E., Welsh Regiment—Madras Staff Corps. Colquhoun, Lieut. H. W. C., Welsh Regiment—Madras Staff Corps. HOUGHTON, Lieut. E. R., West Riding Regiment—Bombay Staff Corps. The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

Peacock, Lieut.-Colonel H. P., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel, from Sept. 20.

WELCHMAN, Major A. J. T., General List, Infantry (now on temporary half pay), to be lieut.-colonel, from Dec. 20, 1885.

nait pay), to be neut-colone, from Dec. 20, 1883.

Stoker, Surgeon R. N., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

Bomford, Surgeon G., M.D., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

Barclay, Surgeon A., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

McCarthie, Surgeon C. J., M.D., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

Beresford, Captain J. C. M., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is removed from the Establishment of the Military Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—
KEEN, Colonel F. J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.
BATTYE, Colonel A., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for

one year.

Channer, Captain B., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

Carr, Lieut. A. N., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for

one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of fur-

lough by the Secretary of State for India:—

THACKERAY, Colonel E. T., C.B., V C., R.E. (m.c.), for one month.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., Bengal Staff Corps, (m.c.), for one month.

GREY, Captain L. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps (u.p.a.), for seven days.

CHALMERS, Hon. Lieut. R. A., Military Works Department (m.c.), for six months.

six months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:

KEMBLE, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C., squadron commander 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd in command, vice Knowles, removed.

Higginson, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. M., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Kemble.

SALKELD, Lieutent-Colonel C. E., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Higginson

grade succession, vice Higginson.

Martin, Captain M. K., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Salkeld.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieutenant M. E., supernumerary on the establishment 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer on probation, vice

Martin.
Young, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid, M.B.
Wilton, Lieut. A. W. de, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 22.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, vice Maxwell, seconded for appointment to the Frontier Police Battalion Garo Hills

regiment, to be wing officer 6th Bengal Light Intantry, on probation, vice Maxwell, seconded for appointment to the Frontier Police Battalion, Garo Hills.

Macnabl, Lieut. D. J. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Cronin, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

Evans, Lieut. G. M., supernumerary on the establishment 8th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Hennessy, retired.

Spencer, Surgeon D. B., to the permanent medical charge of the 12th Kclat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. Young, M.B.

Mitchell, Lieut. J. W. A., 2nd in command 13th Bengal Infantry, to be commandant, vice Worsley, vacated, dated Aug. 28.

BINGHAM, Major E. H., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Michell, dated Aug. 28.

Molesworth, Captain E. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Bingham, and to remain seconded for appointment in the Assam Frontier Police Battalion, dated Aug. 28.

Fairbrother, Captain W. T., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub protem, vice Molesworth, dated Aug. 28.

Reid, Major A. J. F., wing commander 29th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Tregear, appointed commandant 9th Bengal Infantry.

MacLean Captain R. W. wing officer to be wing commander, vice

Infantry.

MacLeod, Captain R. W., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice

Reid.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Perkins, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission, dated Aug. 1.

M'KAY, Lieut. T., wing officer (on probation) 40th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry.

Infantry.

SHERER, Lieut. J. M. O'H., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Carps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Aug. 23.

REID, Surgeon-Major A. S., M.B., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice.

LIPTROTT, Captain J., Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be paymaster, from

Sept. 7.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officer is directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1887:—
CARLETON, Captain G. D., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.
PLATT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. H. V. Platt, 6th Dragoon Guards, recently appointed from the 17th Lancers, is directed to proceed to Sialkot to join his regiment.
The undermentioned officers, &c., passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on July 5:—

Hindustani on July 5:—

Majors R. H. Wallace, R.A.; D. D. Chadwick, 1st Battalion East
Surrey Regiment; F. H. Thorndick, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; and C. E. Parker-Jervis, 1st Battalion Durham Light In-

Majors R. H. Wallace, R.A.; D. D. Chadwick, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment; F. H. Thorndick, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; and C. E. Parker-Jervis, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

Captains J. C. M. Beresford, Royal Engineers; C. T. Blewitt, R.A.; A. W. Ranken, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; C. Taylor, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment; J. C. Farrell, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; L. B. Wilbraham, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; and A. G. G. Elton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

Lieuts, R. A. K. Montgomery, R.H.A.; A. D. A. King, R.H.A.; G. Williams, Royal Engineers; W. J. D. Dundee, Royal Engineers; F. J. Aylmer, Royal Engineers; W. J. D. Dundee, Royal Engineers; J. R. B. Serjeant, Royal Engineers; W. J. D. Dundee, Royal Engineers; J. R. B. Serjeant, Royal Engineers; W. J. D. Dundee, Royal Engineers; J. R. Bruce-Kingsmill, R.A.; C. E. Hill, R.A.; F. W. D. Quinton, R.A.; W. H. Persse, 2nd Dragoon Guards; C. K. Bushe, 2nd Dragoon Guards; E. A. Oldham, 8th Hussars; H. N. M. Thoyts, 8th Hussars; J. S. Shaw, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; E. S. Heard, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; W. A. Willmott, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; W. G. Cole, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; A. W. G. Cole, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; A. Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; G. W. B. Brett, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; H. Du Buissou, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; P. F. R. Newbury, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; G. W. B. Brett, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; J. G. Woodyatt, Cheshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps; D. C. Boger, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; J. G. Woodyatt, Cheshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps; D. C. Boger, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; P. D. Brogden, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment; A. E. Stone, 2nd Battalion Postoner Staff Corps; D. C. Boger, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; P. D. Brogden, 2nd Battalion Postoner Staff Corps; E. B. Hawker, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; P. C. F. Atherley, 2nd B Surrey Regiment.

Surrey Regiment.
Surgeons H. L. Donovan, M.D., E. R. Cree, J. Osborne, G. R. Bartlett, E. H. L. Bell, M.B., J. Maher, H. J. Fletcher, M.B., J. W. F. Long, W. H. Bell, F. J. McMillan, C. A. Laue, M.B., C. G. Woods, M.D., T. Daly, Medical Staff; H. R. Woolbert, G. H. Baker, E. Grainger, M.D., J. R. Adie, A. C. Younan, M.B., A. W. Alcock, J. M. Cadell, Indian Medical Service.

#### FURLOUGH.

Cox, Lieut.-Colonel W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to England, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the

#### BENGAL

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 29.)

Holmwood, Mr. H., efficiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district,

that district.

Lee, Mr. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Vowell.

Collier, Mr., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Newbery.

Collins, Mr. A. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Giridi, Hazaribaugh, is allowed leave for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. D. J. Macpherson.

Macpherson, Mr. D. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to Hazaribaugh, and is appointed to have charge of the Giridi sub-division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. H. Collins.

Rampini, Mr. R. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Hughly, is

appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. H. C. Tayler.

Peterson, Mr. H. P., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. Matthews, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Dinagepore.

Shires, Mr. L. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Gva.

trict of Gya.

Ward, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, Serajgunge, Pubna, on leave, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. Rattray.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 2.)

JCKMAN, Rev. A. G., chaplain, has been appointed to officiate as chaplain of Allahabad Can tonments, during the absence on privilege leave of Rev. J. F. Scobell. L JCKMAN, Rev.

leave of Rev. J. F. Scobell.

The undermentioned medical officers, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Government, to be civil surgeon, 2nd class, with grade-station noted against each:

Nixon, Surgeon G. M., Moradabad.

Maclaren, Surgeon J. F., M.B., Sultanpur.

Cornelius, Inspector G. R., 3rd grade, of the Fyzabad district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Fyzabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel E. M. Woodcock.

Lambein, Surgeon F. J., of the medical staff, to the civil medical charge of Chunar, from Sept. 17, vice Surgeon W. H. Morris.

Harrison, Captain J. H. O., R.E., assistant principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, has been appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Roorkee, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A.

trate of Roorkee, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A. N. Phillips.
CLARKE, Mr. J., deputy collector, is transferred from Bulandshahr to Fatehpur, as a temporary arrangement.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### (Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 2.)

COLLETON-The services of Captain Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart. adjutant Nagpur Volunteer Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on

Carey, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed settlement officer, 3rd grade, from the date of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, Sept. 18.)

THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed, as a temporary measure, assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo, vice Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor,

C.S.

THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Thayetmyo district.

Davidson, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to the charge of the police of the Kyaukpyu district.

FOWLE, Mr. T., inspector of police, is appointed to the charge of the police of the Sandoway district, from April 27.

Batten, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, was appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from the date on which he assumed charge of the Sandoway district.

Scott, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, has passed the departmental examination in Burmese by the Higher Standard.

Baker—The Chief Commissioner appoints Surgeon-Major O. Baker, junior civil surgeon, Rangoon, to be a member of the Educational Syndicate.

Browne—The Chief Commissioner appoints the Rev. D. G. L. Browne,

Syndicate.

BROWNE—The Chief Commissioner appoints the Rev. D. G. L. Browne,
M.A., to be a member of the Educational Syndicate.

BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, is appointed to be deputy commissioner of Moulmein Town, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel

Furlong.

HENDERSON, Mr. R. M., executive engineer, 1st grade, Thayetmyo division, is granted a year's furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave, from Sept. 30.

RAVEN, Mr. P. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Amherst division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Sept. 17.

Thomson, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, received charge of the duties of cantonment magistrate and judge of Small Cause Court, Thayetmyo, from Major C. A. Cresswell, deputy commissioner, on Sept. 7.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Sept. 30.)

BEAMES, Lieut. D., 19th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Ferozepore during Captain Gouldsbury's absence.

absence.
LAVILLE, Mr. L., on the termination of his special duty resumed charge of the office of assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department, on Sept. 15, relieving Mr. F. Maitland.
CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon J. A., resumed charge of the office of civil surgeon, Amritsar, on Sept. 18, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Assistant Surgeon Mul Chand.
MAYNE—The privilege leave granted to Mr. A. G. Mayne assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is extended by four days.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

#### (Fert St. George Gazette, Oct. 1.)

GROSE, Mr. J., to act as collector of sea customs and of the Madras district and protector of emigrants, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Barlow, on leave.

TATE, Mr. W. J., to act as district and sessions judge, Cuddapah,

during the employment of Mr. Grahame on other duty.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, during the employment of Mr. Tate on other duty.

SHEPHERD—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Mr. Shepherd, acting advocate-general, of his seat as additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

making Laws and Regulations.
O'SULLIVAN—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, advocate-general, to be an additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and

Regulations from the 23rd inst.

EALES—King—Coleman—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be trustees of the harbour of Madras:—Mr. W. J. Eales, Mr. G. King, and Mr. G. D. Coleman.

#### MILITARY.

RAWLINSON, Captain S. R., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from Aug. 26, vice Colonel C. McInroy.

Keith, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at St. Thomas' Mount, vice Colonel T. Obbard, retired, dated Sept. 27.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

McAndrew, Lieut. J. D., Bengal Staff Corps (8th Bengal Cavalry), to be aide-de-camp, dated Sept. 24.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date graffed explicit to the confirmation of the Bight Hunger of the Bigh

from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—
LLOYD, Lient. C. R., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer 19th

Madras Infantry.

#### (Adjutant General's Office, Octacamund, Oct. 1.)

The undermentioned officers of the Military Staff, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England on or about Nov. 13, and report their arrival to the Director-General, Medical Staff:—

JAMESON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D.

KILROY, Surgeon-Major P. L. Moberly, Surgeon K. J. R. Mackenzie, Brigade-Surgeon J., M D., Nov. 26.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani:

standard in Hindustani:—
STANFORD, Lieut. H. B., R.A.
STRACHAN, Major J. A., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding Bangalore division dated Sept. 1.
FORDES, Captain E. E., 2nd Madras Lancers, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Ceded District.
HINDE, Lieut. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated June 20. June 20.

Bernard, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battelion Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Sept. 4.

MOORE—Order, by the officer commanding Ceded District, appointing
Lieut.-Colonel E. Moore, 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating deputy judge advocate to a Native general court martial, ordered to assemble at Bellary on Sept. 20.

JOHN-MILDMAY, Captain W. P. St., to England, on private affairs,

pending retirement.
STRICKLAND, Colonel W. G. M., Staff Corps (p.a.), for 182 days, from

the date on which he is struck off duty.

ROWLANDSON, Colonel W., Infantry, commandant 12th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

DUNK, Sub-Conductor F. S., Commissariat Department, six months.

(m.c.), in extension.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :-

FARRANT, Lieut. H. FitzLyddon, to be captain, dated Oct. 1. The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
HOOPER, Colonel G. S., Madras Cavalry, Oct. 10.
WILSON, Colonel J. N., Staff Corps, Sept. 28.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Oct. 1.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased

to make the following appointments:— SAWYER, Captain C. E., 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Northern division, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Northern division, from April 27, vice Major Creagh, transferred to the Mhow division, and pending the appointment of his successor.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. M. D., officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay

Lancers, to be squadron officer.
CUNNINGHAM, Colonel E., second in command (officiating commandant

CONNIGHAM, Colonel E., second in command command commandant 10th Bombay Light Infantry) 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be commandant from Sept. 30, vice Colonel Sturt. Bombay Infantry, who vacates the appointment on attaining to colonel's allowance.

GREIGH, Lieut.-Colonel P. H., General List, Infantry, second in command 10th Bombay Infantry, to be second in command 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Colonel Cunningham, appointed commandant. Lieut.-Colonel Greig will remain attached to the 10th Bombay Infantry.

mandant. Licut. Colonel Greig will remain attached to the 10th Bombay Infantry.

MELLISS, Licut. C. J., Staff Corps, wing officer 27th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

HUMFREY, Major B. G., wing commander 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to be second in command vice Licut. Colonel Greig, appointed 2nd in command 7th Bombay Infantry.

BLACK, Major W. O, Staff Corps, to wing commander, vice Major Humfrey, appointed 2nd in command.

APLIN, Licut. P. J. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry for duty, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned medical officers have been ordered to proceed

on service to Burmah:— DAVIDSON, Surgeon D. C.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. W. T.

JAMES, Surgeon W. W., to England, for six months, on medical cer-

#### (Rombay Government Gazette, Oct. 7.)

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—STURT, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel), C.S., to be colonel, with the The undermentioned medical officer having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeon-major from Sept. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lucas, Surgeon J., M.D.

Street—The services of Surgoon A. W. F. Street, Indian Medical
Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-

Chief.

STRATTON—The services of Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, Indian Medical Service, are place temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, for special duty.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Oct. 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CREAGH, Captain (Brevet-Major) O'M., V.C., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieut. W. B. Piers, Staff Corps; Colonel F. Humfrey, Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Cavalry; Colonel H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps; and Major C. M. Browne, Infantsy.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Maconache, Surgeon-Major G. A., M.D., Indian Medical Department, six months (m.c.).

SIX Months (M.C.).

STRONG, Colonel T. E., Staff Corps, six months (M.C.).

BOUSTEAD, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., Indian Medical Department, till

Feb. 18 (p.a.).

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of

State for India to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Owen, Major C. A., Cavalry, from Oct. 1.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. W. R. Chester, S.C. Bombay Estal.—Col. W. Merriman, R.E., Surg.-Maj. W. Nolan,

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—J. B. Pennington (Cov.), M. R. Weld (Cov.). Bombay Estab.—H. J. Reed.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, S.C., four months; Major G. T. Morris, S.C., six months; Col. A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., six months; Surg.-Major J. J. Monteath, M.D., six months.

Madras Fstab.—Capt. W. D. Lindley, R.E., two months.

Eombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Sandwith, S.C., six months.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—P. A. Sandilands, six months' s.c.
Madras Estab.—H. B. Grigg (Cov.), four months' furlough.
Bombay Estab.—L. W. Seymour, six months' s.c.; C. H. Brereton,
three months' s.c.; E. J. Barker, three months' s.c.; J. Tate, three months' furlough.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN

#### MILITARY.

Bengel Estab.—Lieut. E. E. Couper, S.C., Capt. A. W. Brooke,
S.C., Surg.-Major D. O'C. Raye.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. T. Higginson, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E. (Cov.), E. J. Martin, R. C. Dutt (Cov.), S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E.

Bombay Estab.—E. Pinhey.

#### OCTOBER 22.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces have been permitted to retire from the service:—

Col. Henry McDonell De Wendt Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th July; Col. Reginald Colvill William Mitford, Bengal Staff Corps, 25th July; Col. John William Cleland-Henderson, Madras Staff Corps, 4th September; Lieut.-Col. Charles James Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, 17th August; Major Francis Henry Hinde, Bengal Infantry, 23rd July; Major Stanley Carter, Bombay Staff Corps, 15th August; Major Conrad Agnew Owen, Bombay Cavalry, 1st October; Surg.-Gen. Michael Cudmoor Furnell, Madras Medical Establishment, 9th October; Brig.-Surg. Charles Kelway Colston, Bombay Medical Establishment, 15th September.

The Queen has approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned office

Capt. Clement John Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps, 22nd October.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary

The under members of the state 
To be Cooner—Lieut.-Col. Charles James Durand, Bengal Stair Corps, 17th August.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major Francis Henry Hinde, Bengal Infantry, 23rd July; Major Stanley Carter, Bombay Staff Corps, 15th August; Major Conrad Agnew Owen, Bombay Cavalry, 1st

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.		Leave Q'nstown.	Lenves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Le ives Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna	1886.  — 24 Nov.  8 Dec. 21 Dec. 1887. 5 Jan.	Plymo'th 9 Dec. Q'stown. 23 Dec.	31 Oct. 3 Dec. 18 Dec. 1887. 1 Jan.	4 Nov. 7 Dec. 22 Dec. 5 Jan. 18 Jau.	6 Nov. 9 Dec. 24 Dec. 7 Jan.	1886. 4 Nov. 18 Nov. 21 Dec. 1887. 5 Jan. 19 Jan
Euphrates Serapis	9 Feb. 23 Feb.	=	18 Feb. 4 Mar.	22 Feb. 8 Mar.	24 Feb. 10 Mar.	8 Mar. 22 Mar.

	но	MEWAR	D.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0
Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1886.	!			1886.
Euphrates	_	27 Oct.	29 Oct.	2 Nov.	11 Nov.
Serapis	30 Oct.	10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov.
Crocodile	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.
Jumna	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.				1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan
Serapis	15 Jan.	26. Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 19, Clyde (s), Bombay.—20, Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta.—21, Port Nisbur (s), Calcutta.—22, Clan Macpherson (s), Cal-

-Oct. 18, Hydaspes (s), London.—20, Medusa (s), Trieste.

-21, Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Lawada (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 16, City of Bombay (s), Clyde.—17, Alaska (s).

-19, Clan Ronald (s), Galle.—22, Clan Matheson (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Oct. 22, Avocet (s).

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 16, Clan Murray (s), Bombay.—18, Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay.—19, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—20, Victoria (s), Bombay.—21, Peshawur (s), Bombay; Khedive (s), Calcutta; China (s), Bombay.—BOMBAY.—Oct. 15, Liverton (s), Jeddah.—21, Lalpoora (s), London.—22, Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 19, Clan Macintosh (s), London.
MADRAS.—Oct. 21, Clan Ogilvie (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, Oct. 28; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Nov. 4; from Brindisi, Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. Maofarlane, two Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Earl and Countess of Annesley and maid, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Frost and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Miss Scobell, Mr. T. C. Vertannes, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Rev. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, Mrs. Greenway, Mr. Shelmerdine, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Elsworthy, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. De Buisson, Mr. T. Sewell, Mrs. Burton, Mr. F. Whymper, Mr. Liversage, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Read, Rev. W. F. Insell, Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. Isenberg, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Callender. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Williams, Mr. W. Berkmijee, Mr. L. A. Wallace, jun., Mr. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Howland and maid, Mr. Gregor Grant and son, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Martyn Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bunter, Mr. B. E. Maxstead, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Mr. Ibbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. Tremearn, Mr. Paul Bird, Mrs. Ridsdale, Miss Laurence, Miss Faddy, Colonel Stewart McKenzie, Mr. W. M. Grant, Colonel F. Berkeley, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Bird, Rev. A. J. Jones, Mr. Hyde Cheetham, Major S. Baker, Mr. Todd Naylor, Mr. Lambrose, Mr. J. D. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Venables, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. T. W. Moir. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crothwaite, Mr. F. R. Mallet, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mrs. Tawney, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. R. F. Sanders, Miss Erskine, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jackson and family, Mr. W. C. Bailey. Prom Suez: Mr. J. H. Cook, Mr. Fackiri. From Port Said: Mr. Kelleher, Mr. Pinto.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. H. G. Harvey, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Pinto.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. H. G. Harvey, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter,

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. H. G. Harvey, Mr. H. C. V. Hunter, Mr. W. Cunliffe, Rev. H. Parker.
For Port Said: Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Ida Gordon, Mr. J. Brodie and two Misses Brodie, Mr. E. Maclean, Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. Judd, Mr. Mortimer Harris, Mrs. Hailes Wilkie, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. C. H. Morice, Mrs. A. Roberts, two Misses Hodgson, Miss Whippham, Miss Baker, Mrs. Fortescue, Mr. G. Walsh, Mrs. Perin and niece, Mr. Tucker.

For Malta: Mrs. C. Watson, Miss Bird, Mr. Starken, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Finnerty, Mr. Echalaz, Colonel A. G. Wauchope, Mrs. Griffin.
For Colombo: Mr. G. J. Jameson.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, Nov. 4; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Nov. 11; from Brindisi, Nov. 15.

11; from Brindisi, Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Banks, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Young, Colonel C. Larking, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. Ogle, Miss Holloway, Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. W. Hose, Mr. Smith, Miss Ada Phillips, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. A. Bell, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Stuart, Mr. S. E. Gwyer, Mr. T. Turner, Capt. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Evans. From Venice: Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover and Mr. Glover, jun., Mr. A. H. L. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. R. W. Maxwell and infant, Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Stoney, Mr. R. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. J. Mackillican, Mr. F. C. Berry. From Brindisi: Mr. J. E. Catton, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. 3. K. Heinrichs, Major T. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. H. Mein, Colonel T. Shepperd, the Earl of Fife, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Annie Sharpe, Miss E. Dewhurst, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. Richards, Capt. A. Howlett, Mr. Haig, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Robyns, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. A. Butler, Major J. F. Brough, Mr. Oakshott, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Mr. R. A. Willis, Major T. T. Carter, Mr. A. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Muir, Mr. W. Cook.

For Madras: Mrs. Lee Warner, infant and child and Miss Lee Warner, Mr. Lubinster, Mr. C. Winefeld, Mr. Mr. Mr.

Muir, Mr. W. Cook.

For Madras: Mrs. Lee Warner, infant and child and Miss Lee Warner, Mr. Lushington, Mr. G. Wingfield, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Mr. H. D. D. Harding, Mrs. Eyre Powell, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Kitchen. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Attwood, Mr. Butterfield. From Malta: Mr. Wiseley.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Cumberledge and infant, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two infants, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, Hon. Basil Blackwood, Hon. F. Blackwood, Mile. Clerc, Mr. W. G. F. Gordon, Mrs. Raye and family,

Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Gibson, Rev. and Mrs. Carey and family, Messrs. F. and R. Goodall, Miss Livemore, Mr. and Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. F. and Mrs. Sills and family, Miss Delay, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Livesay and infant, Mr. Mandy and party, Miss Chancellor, Mr. Elworthy, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Sweetman, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Donnen, Mr. C. Paul. From Venice: Mrs. and Miss Band, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Crawhill, Mr. Burge, Mr. Livesay. From Brindist: Mr. J. Sconce, Mr. C. Gardner, Mr. A. Spicer.

J. Sconce, Mr. C. Gardner, Mr. A. Spicer.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Lowe-Reid, Mr. J. S. G. Pemberton, Mr. D. A. McLean, Mrs. Nevill and child. From Port Said: Messrs. A. and C. W. Janssen.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson.

For Malta: Mrs. Murphy, Dr. and Miss Morrell, Miss Johnston.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail Oct. 28.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail Oct. 28.

For Madras: Dr. J. Murdoch, Miss M. Hill, Mr. F. G. Hill, Miss Deshow, Mrs. Frank Browne, Mrs. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jensen and child, Mr. Donald W. G. Cowie, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Woolley, Mrs. Hodding and child, Mrs. Dene, Miss Money, Mr. L. D. College, Mr. H. C. Owen.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. James Neilson, Mrs. Walter Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss J. Chalmers, Mrs. Bate and child, Miss Bate, Rev. H. Anderson, Mr. F. W. Price, Miss Hilda Harris, two Misses Hart, Mr. W. B. Brown, Mr. W. J. Monckton, Mr. H. Nisbet, Mr. D. B. Aitken Mr. T. W. Richardson, Mrs. H. Lewis Bird.

For Colombo: Mr. Edward Webb, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Lamont and two children, Miss Compton, Miss Toone, Miss Cotton, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. A. E. Wackrill, Mr. G. Master, Lieut. S. S. S. Clarke, Mr. and Miss Brown.

Brown.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, sailed Oct. 23.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, sailed Oct. 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. Elliott, two children and nurse, Mr. Gray, Mr. G. Ballardie, Miss Sully, Mr. J. Maclean, Mrs. Hamblin and child, Miss G. Bamforth, Mrs. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Walker, Mr. H. J. Walker, Mr. Meggliolini, Mr. J. M. Urquhart, Mr. C. A. Hay, Mr. H. H. Kirby, Mr. E. Smyth, Mr. Bendall.

For Madras: Mr. E. E. Boughton, Mr. J. S. Robinson, Mr. F. A Bellis, Mrs. R. Locke Price, infant and nurse, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. A Parsons, Mr. W. H. Trebour, Mr. J. Ham, Mr. H. Durham.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. P. Broad, Mr. A. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. Dacosta and family, Mr. J. F. Williamson, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Miss A. Williamson, Mrs. Downie, Mr. and Mrs. Exshawe and family, Mrs. Porthouse and family, Mr. C. Young, Mr. R. Mann, Mr. A. M. Henderson, Mr. A. J. Read and child, Mr. J. H. Burnand, Mrs. C. J. Walter.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and family, Mrs. Ring, two

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and family, Mrs. Ring, two

children and nurse

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mrs. Grindel, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. W. Saunders, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell, Rev. J. D. and

Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Symes.

For Madras: Mr. J. D. Bacon.

For Calcutta: Miss Merson, Mrs. Mason and two children, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Robinson, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart, Mr. W. Mills, Mr. G. C. Alston, Mr. Power, Mr. E. Samuel, Miss B. Pearson.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Lady Hampson and friend, Rev. J. A. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. H. Rowntree, Mrs. Davidson, two children and ayah, Mr. H. Juman.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Masters, Miss E. Haig, Mrs. Harper and Miss Harper, Mr. T. M. Twigg.
For Calcutta: Miss Annie Mathews.

Per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Pandora, Trieste for Bombay, Nov. 5. For Bombay: Capt. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Hughes, Mrs. Ellis and maid, Mr. J. Janni and family, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. J. Down, Miss Ward, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baillic, Mr. J. Oakeshott.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, Oct. 4. From Venice: Mr. Carey, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. A. Sells, Mr. G.

Butterfass.
From Brindisi: Mr. H. Joll, Mrs. Joll, Mr. G. P. Melitus, Mrs. Dowden and infant, Mr. J. C. Doran, Mr. E. W. Oates, Captain C. Gubbins, Mr. Rainford, Mr. F. B. Walker, Mr. W. F. Austruther, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. G. Weatherdon, Dr. Arenat, Brigade-Surgeon Hunter, Mr. W. Vivian, Mrs. Walter Vivian, Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, Mr. A. L. Turner, Rev. Ferrier, Surgeon-Major Flood Murray, Mr. J. C. Veasey, Major Boughey, Mr. Arnott, Mr. W. B. Savi, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Colonel Quinn, Mr. H. Melville, Colonel C. A. Moore, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. L. P. Sherries, Mr. D. Ralli, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Major P. L. Clowes, Mr. Kiernander, Capt. Hawkes, Dr. J. Mulland, Mr. J. Kimber, Mr. Holmes, Mr. A. Baker.

Wr. Holmes, Mr. A. Baker.
From London: Mr. H. Figg, Mrs. Solly Flood, Mr. E. Penny. Mr. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. Alberts de Souza Larcher Capt. Challoner, Colonel G. M. Channer, V.C., Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G



F Ward, Mr. Ross Scott, Mrs. Ross Scott, Capt. C. Hogge, Mrs. Hogge, Capt. A. H. Randolph, Mr. W. Barrett, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Alexandria, Mr. A. E. Chapman, Mr. John Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Comercial Computations of the Computation of the ford and four children.

From Gibraltar: Mr. R. S. P. Souza. From Aden: Mr. P. E. Slipp.

At London, per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. Edmond, Oct. 19.

From Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Davidson and two infants, Mrs. Thornton and infant, Mrs. Hellier, Major Joseph, Mr. Nestle, Mr. Millis, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Karada, Rev. and Mrs. Smith and two children, Dr. Nolan and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher. From Port Said: Mr. Lea, Mr. Lothian, Mr. Mullins. From Malta: Mr. West, Dr. Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Collingridge, Mr. Fenton, Lieut. McLeod.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, left Bombay, Oct. 8. Per P. and O. s.s. Sullej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, left Bombay, Oct. 8.
For London: Mr. Dunsterville, Capt. C. E. W. Wood, Major Stace, Mr. Chamberlane, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Josephson, Miss Josephson, Miss E. Josephson, Miss Pillans, Mrs. Avenel, Mrs. Guest, Mr. Humphries, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Shadler, Mr. C. C. Wool, Mr. A. W. Ayers, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. C. L. Bunning, Rev. and Mrs. Douglas and two children, Mrs. Baines and infant, Mr. Seymour Keay and two children, Miss Middleton. For Brindisi: Mr. M. A. Rahmann, Mr. Yehya, Lady Gough, Capt. H. Guise, R.A., Mr. Buskin, Colonel White, R.E. For Gibraltar: Mr. Philip Dias.
For Venice: Capt. T. G. Selby.
For Aden: Major Hunter, C.S.L., Mrs. Hunter and child, Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. C. King, Mr. Tate.

Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. Moule, from London, Oct. 21. Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. Moule, from London, Oct. 21.
For Bombay: Mr. G. H. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pinhey,
Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. W. E. Newham, Mr. G.
Gillespie, Mr. R. W. Blair, Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. G. F. and
Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rendle, three children and infant, Miss Lewis,
Miss Penny, Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Sir A. Fairburn,
Mr. Claud Barrow, Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Mrs. Johnson, child and
two infants, Mr. J. Grieves, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. D. Grieves, Mrs. Wingrave and two infants, Lieut. E. J. Jenkinson, Major A. G. Hartshorne,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Good, Mr. G. Field, Mr. H. K. Leyland,
Mr. J. C. Greenbank, Miss Canny, Mr. A. P. Robinson, Miss Webb,
Mr. A. C. Wilson.
For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare and Miss Allen, Mr. G. and Mrs. Fraser,

Mr. A. C. Wilson.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare and Miss Allen, Mr. G. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Chapman, General, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Kinier, Mrs. and Miss Brett, Mrs. Saunders and infant, Lieut. McNeill, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Kingston, Lieut. F. W. Kerr, Mr. G. Morrison, R.N., Lieut. E. D. Hunt, Mrs. Frederick, Miss Stevey, Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. McGill and infant, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Reys. For Port Said: Mr. C. Lord, Mrs. Walsworth and child, Mrs. Case and infant, Mr. T. A. Schlach, Mr. E. W. Storey, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. F. and Mrs. Barclay, Capt. H. Graham, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. R. Robinson, Mr. Farmer, Mr. McLeod. For Aden: Mrs. Moore, Mr. Hayward, Lieut. F. E. Poulter, R.N.

The following passages have been engaged:

Per s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on Oct. 15. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Barbour and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Learmouth and three children, Miss Allen, Mrs. Peile, Mr. J. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Master Duncan, Mr. E. B. Beardmore.
For Brindisi: Capt. Barron, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald.
For Suez: Colonel J. Upperton.

Wor Aden: Mr. Grant

For Aden: Mr. Grant.

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on Oct. 22. For Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant and child. For London: Mr. J. S. Lushington.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME. BIRTHS.

BARNETT—Oct. 20, at 7, West-hill, St. Leonard's, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, 4th Madras Pioneers, of a son.

BATTEN—Oct. 16, at The Manor House, Up Cerne, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel John Mount Batten, of a daughter.

FULTON—Oct. 13, at Athlone, the wife of Captain G. Fulton, R.A, of

a daughter.

HARMAN-Oct. 17, the wife of Major Harman, late 2nd Queen's, of a

Ives-Oct. 18, at 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, the wife of Colonel

IVES—Oct. 18, at 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, the wife of Colonel Gordon Ives, of a daughter.

Leverson—Oct. 21, at Bury-road, Gosport, the wife of George F.

Leverson, Lieut. Royal Engineers, of a son.

Mackenzie—Oct. 16, at 52, Elm Park-gardens, S.W., the wife of Captain Mackenzie, Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

Spratt—Oct. 15, at Stoneleigh, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major Spratt, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

OWIE—WARD—Oct. 9, at All Saints' Church, Hordle, Lymington, Alexander Hugh Cowie, Lieut. Royal Engineers, to Katharine Elizabeth, younger daughter of Howard Charles Ward, Esq., of Yeatton, Hampshire. COWIE-

EGERTON—ERSKINE—Oct. 20, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Philip Henry Egerton, late Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Louisa, widow of John, fourth Baron Erskine.

England Tominson—Oct. 18, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, Colonel E. L. England. 32nd Regiment Dist., lately of the 13th Light

John, fourth Baron Erskine.

ENGLAND—TOMLINSON—Oct. 18, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, Colonel
E. L. England, 32ad Regiment Dist., lately of the 13th Light
Infantry, son of the late General P. V. England, R.A., to Mary,
widow of F. P. Tomlinson, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

FRANCIS—JACKSON—Oct. 13, at St. Michael's Church, Highworth,
Wilts, Arthur Francis, younger son of Charles Francis, of Ilfracombe, to Amy Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late Alexander
James Jackson, Bengal Civil Service.

MACPHERSON—KINLOCH—Oct. 16, at St. Catharine's Church, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, N.B., William Charles Macpherson, Bengal Civil
Service, eldest son of Allan Macpherson, Esq., of Blairgowrie, to
Isabella Mary Kinloch, third daughter of the late Colonel Kinloch,
Bombay Artillery, of Gourdie, Perthshire.

SWAINE—SMITH—Sept. 30, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova
Scotia, Arthur Thomas Swaine, Captain 2nd Battalion the Royal
Irish Rifles (86th Regiment), eldest son of the late George William
Swaine, of Southend, Essex, to Cordelia Florence, only daughter of
the Hon. Mr. Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

WOOD—Collins—Oct. 21, at St. Michael's Church, Newquay, Cornwall, Cecil Archibald Harry Wood, Indian Postal Service, Punjab,
stepson of Lieut-Colonel Beville Grenville Vyvyan, 7th (D.C.O.)
Bengal Infantry, to Harriet Rawlings Collins, youngest daughter of
John Basset Collins, of Bodmin and Newquay.

#### DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—Oct. 15, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Fleet-Surgeon John Buckley, R.N., aged 46.

CHANNER—Sept. 29, at Southacre, Sydenham, Frank, the dearly-loved child of Captain and Mrs. Bernard Channer, aged 3.

GAMBIER—Oct. 14, at Glion, Montreux, Switzerland, of pleuro-pneumonia, Colonel Edward Parry Gambier, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Colonel Edward Parry Gambier, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.

neers, aged 50.

GARDNER—Oct. 17, at Tunbridge Wells, Lucy Elizabeth, of 39, Montpelier-road, Brighton, widow of the late Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, Indian Navy.

Kennedy—Oct. 20, at Portobello, N.B., Florence Harriett, only daughter of the late R. H. Kennedy, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Sarvine

Service.

Oct. 5, Major D. Ruttledge, J.P., of Barbersfort, Tuam, RUTTLEDGE

county Galway.

THOMPSON—Oct. 17, at Milton Hall, near Carlisle, Robert Hilary, youngest son of Colonel T. C. Thompson, aged 19.

WICKHAM—Oct. 16, at Weston-super-Mare, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Lieut-Colonel Wickham, and stepdaughter of Captain Dixon, R.N., of Green Park, Bath.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

ARNOTT—Oct. 3, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D., of a son.

AUGIRR—Sept. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Augier, Sub-Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

BROWN—Sept. 23, at Coconada, the wife of P. H. Brown, C.E., Local Fund Engineer, Godaveri, of a daughter.

BRYSON—Sept. 29, at Oudh, the wife of A. C. Bryson, Opium Department of a daughter.

ment, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL-Oct. 4, at Madras, the wife of J. C. Campbell, P.W.D., of

GRACIE-Sept. 28, at Igatpuri, the wife of D. Gracie, Masonry Iuspec-GRACIE—Sept. 28, at Igatpuri, the wife of D. Gracie, Masonry Inspector, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.
JONES—Sept. 29, at Chakrata, the wife of T. V. Jones, Esq., "The King's" Regiment, of a son.
LEWIS—Sept. 23, at Lahore, the wife of E. Lewis, Head Clerk, Director of Public Instruction's Office, of a son.
LUMSDEN—Sept. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of W. C. Lumsden, Manager, Albion Foundary, Seebpore, of a daughter.
MEALIN—Sept. 30, at Bangalore, the wife of Major J. Mealin, of a daughter.

MINNIKEN-Sept. 25, at Simla, the wife of G. G. Minniken, Forest Department, of a son.

PRITOHARD—Oct. 2, at Salem, the wife of C. Pritchard, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

TURNER—Sept. 28, at Meerut, the wife of Alweyne Turner, barrister-

at law, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

-Oct. 5, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, John Richard Hewitt, G.I.P. Railway, to Dorcas Emma, second daughter of the late John Andeen, Band Master 15th N.L. Infantry.

O'CONNELL—BEVAN—Sept. 29, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay Surgeon D. V. O'Connell, M.D., Medical Staff, to Alice, only daughter of the late Richard Bevan, Esq., of Dunstable, Bedford-DEATHS.

ELLIS—Sept. 28, at Mussoorie, Louisa Ellen, the daughter of Dr. W. J. Ellis, late Civil Surgeon of Hamirpur, aged 23.

FAIRWEATHER—Oct. 2, at Calcutta, F. N. MacGeorge, son of the late Captain J. Fairweather, of Newcastle, and Superintendent of the Caledonian Dock of Howrah, aged 24.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  BOMBAY.—September 21.  GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cent	Kemp & Co	Holta (Kangra)   100   72 to     Hoolmaree (Assam)   100   95 to     Hoolungorie (Assam)   100   95 to     Hoolungorie (Assam)   100   46 to 47     Indian Terai     500   100 to     Jelalporo (Cachar)       to     Jheerl Ghat (Cachar)       to     Kalacherra (Cachar)   100   25 to     Kangra Valley   100   100   13 to     Kornafuli (Chittagong)   100   41 to     Kurseong and Darjiling   250   90 to     Kurseong and Darjiling   250   90 to     Kurseong and Terai     to     Kuttal (Cachar)   100   13 to     Kuttal (Cachar)   100   30 to 32     Lougview (Darjiling)   100   60 to     Loobah   100   118 to   12)     Lower Assam   £71   23 to     Luckimpore (Assam)   £10   60 to     Majagram (Cachar)   100   15 to     Monacherra (Cachar)   100   15 to     Monacherra (Cachar)   100   15 to     Mothola (Assam)   100   60 to     Mungledye (Assam)   200       Mungledye (Assam)   200       New Ghola Ghat (Assam)   £10   50 to     New Ghola Ghat (Assam)   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10   £10   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10   £10   £10   £10   £10   £10     New Mutual (Cachar)   £10
PRESS COMPANIES.   1,000	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar)
Manmar M.        all        0        220         New Berar	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150 Barnagore Jute £10 to — Bongal Coal 1,000 1,450 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 61. 4 to — Ds. D-forred B. Shares £1 43 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 86 to 861 31 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 99 to 1001 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1017 to 1021 4 India Enfaced Paper 691 to 70 41 Do. do. 1885 to
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325 Alfred Mannfacturing 100 2 385 Alliance Spinning 500 17, p.ct 685 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 109 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 1 Bombay United 100 20 925 Central India 500 35 725 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 680 D. Spinning all 20 680 D. Spinning all 20 Empress Co all 25 705	Bengal Silk Co	4½ Do.       do.       1885         to       —       4       4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893         103       to       108       to       108       to       105       4       ½ Mauritius, 1881            104       to       106       6       Do.       1895-96         102       to       116       4       10       10       116       4       10       106       Exact Index Post       RAILWAY DEBENTURES       REALWAY DEBENTURES       REALWAY DEBENTURES       RESTANDARDARDARDARDARDARDARDARDARDARDARDARDARD
Framjee Petit. 1,000 25 645 Gofam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 150 Hindustan 1,000 40 910 Hingusphat Mill — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Great Eastern Hotel 100 91 to 92 Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115 Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61 India General Steam Navigation 100 92 to 93 Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to — I Anding and Shipping 100 61 to — Mult Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 230 to — Murree Brewery 100 130 to — Naini Tal Brewory 100 133 to — Nasmyth's Patont Press 100 82 to 90 New Beerbhoom Coal 100 82 to 90 Ramkistopro Press 100 82 to 90 Raneegunge Coal Association 100 43 to 41 Riverside Press 90 63 to 64 Riverside Press 90 63 to 64 R. Scott Thomson and Co. 500 240 to — Seebpore Jute Manufacturing 100 85 to 86 Watson's Patent Press 100 85 to 86	RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7 7 to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 5 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 23 to 24 to 24 to 25
New Great Eastern   1,000   20   920	Adulpore Teral (Darjiling)     100   70 to —	Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gus.   100
Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 D do 65-7-3 do. 90 D do 1-13-1 do. 26 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 190-15 5 do. 330 New £18 Shares — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Coocheela (Cachar)         100       20       to         Darjiling         100       127       to          Dehing (Assam)         90       24       to       26         Dehra Doon         100       80       to          Dessai and Parbut (Assam)        100       80       to          Durrung (Assam)         100       35       to          Durrung (Assam)         100       34       to          East Indian, Assam, and Cachar        100       30       to       31         Endogram          10       100       to          Good Hope Tea Co         100       67       to          Gowhatty (Assam)         100       Liquidation         Grob Assam         100       8       to       9	Chartered of India, A. and C all 22 to 23 to 23 to 12 to 14 to 20 Delhi and London

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., 8.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Doc. 14, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. G. M., 8.C., 2 yrs., fr. Doc. 1, '85, B. Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '83, B. Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '84, M. Aitchison, Bdc.-Surg. J. E. T., M. D., C.I. E., B. Alban, Lieut. W. G., 8.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo. Alexander, Lieut. -Col. G., S.C., B. Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R.E., 6 mos., M. Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M. Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M.G., 197, 270 dys., fr. June 30, '85, M. Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., 9 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Armstrong, Maj. J. A., B.E., 1 yr., 9dys, fr. Mar. 9, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B. Badgley, Capt. J. M. T., R. E., M. Bazshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Baillie, Liout. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '85, B.. Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Balfour, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '86, M. Barnstt, Col. H.C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '86, M. Burnett, Col. H.C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '86, B. Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18mos, fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Bart, Maj. D. W. K., S.U., 8 mos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Batty, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Fub. 2, '86, B. Bocch, Surg.-Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M. Berkeley, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '83, M. Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., fr. My 7, '88, M. Bennley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., fr. My 1, '86, B. Brich, Cul. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. My 1, '86, M. Berseford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., 27dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B. Branc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo. Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, 85, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bouts, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B. Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Broome, Col. J. H., inf., 342 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B. Broome, Col. J. H., inf., 342 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B. Broome, Col. J. H., inf., 342 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B. Brown, Li-Cil. W. T., S.C.,

Batcher, Lieur. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Campbell, Lt.-Col. L. F., S C., 8 mos., fr. May 27, '83, M.

Carmichael, Surg. Maj. J. C. G., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.

Cart, Liout A. N., S C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cart, Liout A. N., S C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cart, Liout A. N., S C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cart, Liout A. N., S C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cart, Liout A. N., S C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cayley. Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs. 9 mos., from April 6, 81, B.

Chapmens, Col. E. M., 1nf., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.

Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., B.

Chapmun, Maj.-Gan. E. F., C.B., R.A., 182 dys., B.

Chapmun, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., By.

Chapmun, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., By.

Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 18ms., fr. Aug. 28, '85, B.

Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sppt. 2, '86, B.

Christie, Capt. C. H. P., R. E., 1 yr., ft. Sppt. 2, '86, B.

Charke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., 304 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '83, B.

Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., 304 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, R.

Colto, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.

Colton, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr., 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '83, M.

Conde, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H., M.D., 6 ms., fr. May 21, '85, Bo.

Corfield, L'eut. C. J. S. C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.

Cox, Liout. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, M.

Davis, Sarg.-Maj. W. G., R.E., 1 yr. 6 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '83, B.

Davis, Sarg.-Maj. G. McB., 1 yr. 63 dys., fr. Mar 5, '83, B. Doane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 606 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M. Do Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 131 mos, fr. Mar. 7, '86, B. Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. D'ckson, Capt. C. J., S.C., fr. July 7, 86, Bo. Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 11, '83, B. Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B. Duko, Hon. Lieut. C., 6 mos., fr. July 20, 86, Bo. Duke, Surg.-Maj. O. T., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '86, B. Duncan, Surg.-Maj. J., B.

Ebden, Maj. F. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo. Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23 '56, B. Billot, Col. H. R., Inf., 85 dys., fr. July 18, '86, M. Ellis, Captain C. E., R. E., 262 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B. Eugledue, Maj. W. J., R.E., B. Evans, Col. H. M., 8 C. 273 dys., fr. July 6, '86, B. Evans, Col. L. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Fagan, Liaut. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, B. Fagan, Liaut. Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep. 8, '85 Bo. Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Fonwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 gr., fr. Juno 1, '83, M. Forguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo. Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B. Finnis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs, fr. Oct. 28, '85, B. Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Oct. 9, '85, B. isho, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B. itzGerald, Lieut. Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B. itzGerald, Lieut. Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B. itzgertick, Lieut. Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, M. itzpatrick, Lieut. Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B. oord, Lieut. Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, M. x, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.

Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 mbs., fr. Nov. 19, '83, Bo. Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B. Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M. Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo. Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo. Garrett, Cap.'. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B. Gaselee, Maj. A., S.C., 245 dys., fr. April 10, '83, B. Gelite, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B. Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M. Gibbs, Capt. M. I., R. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Ghascock, Lt.-Col. T.B. M., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, B. Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '83, B. Goldsmid, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '83, B. Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 6, '85, B. Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo. Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Grant, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Grant, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M.. R. E., 1 yr., fr. Kay 26, '86, Bo. Gregg, Surg. Maj. W. H., B. Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B. Gubbin Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Gubbins, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., 97 dya., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B. Haig, S rig. P. do H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B. Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '86, B. Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '86, B. Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B. Hamilton, H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B. Harris, Lt.-Uol. C. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '83, M. Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hay, 'l.-Col. J., B.C., 1 yr., 90 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B. Heaviside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B. Hendiag, Maj. D., Inf., 29 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Hendiag, Maj. D., Inf., 29 yrs., from Jan. 15, '85, M. Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 280 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Heswiside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Hendiag, Maj. C., Inf., 280 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Hendiag, Maj. C., Inf., 280 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Hendiag, Maj. C., Inf., 280 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Hendiag, Maj. R., Inf., 280 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B. Hendiag, Maj. C., Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B. Hoblay, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., 147 dys., fr. Mar. 28, S. B. Hoblay, Maj. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. '28, B. Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 39, '85, B. Home, Col. R., C. I. E., R.E., B. Hooper, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.O., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Horne, Col. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M. Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Hounbas, Surg.-Maj. A. V., H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Hounbas, Surg.-Maj. A. V., H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Hounbas, Surg.-Maj. A. V., H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Hounbas, Surg.-Maj. A. V., H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Hounbas, Surg.-Maj. A. V., H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M. Hounbas, Surg

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fc. Mar. 12, '86, B. Ir monger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M. Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr., 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22. '85, B. Jacks n, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '86, B. Jacks n, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '86, B. Jacks n, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '86, B. Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Fob. 3, '86, B. Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Fob. 3, '86, B. Jamieson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B. Joffreys, Col. W., R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B. Joromo, Capt. H. J. W., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B. Joromo, Capt. H. J. W., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B. Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B. Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B. Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M. Jones, Capt. G. T., R. E., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, Bo. Juseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., 7 dys., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo. Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B. Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Out. 4, '85, M.

K2 gan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '8', B.
Kclly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C. B., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kensin rton, Capt. C. H. M., H. E., 1 yr. 321 dys., fr. July
17, '85, M.
Korr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Korr, Llout. M. A., S. C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '86, B.
Kettlowell, Col. T., S. C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, Bo.
Kirke, Maj. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kirke, Maj. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kirkenn, Liout. G. H., S. C., 6 mos., fr. June 20, '85, M.
Knyvett, Col. W. L. N., S. C., 1yr. 136dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R. E., 1yr. 273dys., fr. De. 20, '85, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S. C., 1 yr., 220 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S. C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 21 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.
Lo Mossurier, Col. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Leslie, Lient A. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Lexi-, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 333 dys., fr. Fob. 3, '86, B.
L'adley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 11 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '83, M.
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Locto, Maj. W., S.C. 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Logan, Col. A. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '86, M.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '81, B. Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 16 unos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M. Macgregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B. MacGregor, Br.-Gen. SirC. M., K. C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B. Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Macneill, Lt.-Cul. J. G., R.D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Fob. 23, '89, M. Maconaobie, Surg.-Maj. G. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo. Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. May 21, '86, B. Madden, Lt.-Col. J. M., 1 of., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '85, Bo. Magan, Lieut.-Co'. T. S., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. April 17, '85, M. Magratt, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. April; '85, M. Magratt, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., 50dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M. Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.

Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R. E., 10 mos. fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.
Mawson, Surg. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., B.C., 15 mes., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., B.C., 15 mes., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConghy, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McConghy, Surg. Maj. V., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
McCollagh, Maj. J. R., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Mac. 26, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '80, M.
McDoud, Col. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McNeile, Gol. J. M., R. E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meadl, Gol. J. M., R. E., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Meadle, Col. J. M., R. E., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Meadle, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Meadle, Capt. J. W. B., S. C., 250 dys., fr. Apr. '86, B.
Melliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.
Melliss, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minter, Capt. J. S., R. A., B.
Moberly, Col. C. M., S. C., 9 mos., fr. April 2, '86, B.
Mohorley, Col. T., S. C., 9 mos., fr. April 1, '86, M.
Moloney, Surg. T., M. D., 18 mos., from July 14, '85, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '86, Bo.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '86, Bo.
Morris, Maj. G. T., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '85, M.
Moore, Col. H., C. B., C.S. I., S. C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Morris, Maj. G. T., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
Molliss, Lieut. Col. R., S. C., 22 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Morlis, Maj. G. T., S. C., 1 yr., 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, Bo.
Mulliss, Maj. G. T., S. C., 1 yr., 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, Bo.
Mulliss, Maj. G. T., S. C., 1 yr., 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, Bo.
Mulliss, Maj. G. T., S. C., 1 yr., 124 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Mulliss, Maj. G. O., S. C.,

Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24 '86, B.

Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.

Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Newill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.

Newill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.

Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., fr. June 29, '86, B.

Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.

Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Norton, Lie tt. C. E., R.E., 6 mos., fr. July 7, '84, B.

Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '85, B. Ollylor, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 84, Bo. O Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, 83, B. O'Meara, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., 180 dys., B. Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E.. 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B. Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Ralmer, Col. W. H. G., S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M. Pareons, Col. J. E. B., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B. Paul, Lieut. E. T., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Pearson, Maj. A. J., R. A., B. Pearson, Lieut. E. P., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, Bc. Phillips, Col. A. M., S. O., 2 yrs., from June 9, '85, Bo. Plit, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B. Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. F., S. C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B. Plowden, Col. F. D., 1mf., 1 yr. 9c dys., fr. May 29, '86, M. Pottor, Bde-Surg. H., M. D., 1yr. 12ddys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B. Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Prior, Lidout. W., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B. Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., S. C., 289 dys., fr. April 5, '85, B. Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Rand lph, Lieut. A. H., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, 86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M. D., 1 yr., fr. Ju'y 26, 86.
Ratton, Capt. C. C., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '85, B.
Renny, Lieut. S. M., R. A., 182 dys., fr. July 31, '86, B.
Riddell Bite.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr. 4 dys., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Riddeout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Riddeout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jar. 12, '86, M.
Riddeout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jar. 12, '86, M.
Riddeout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jar. 12, '86, M.
Riddeout, Col. F. G. N., 182, 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
Robertson, Col. R. S., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86.
Rockfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 16, '86, B.
Rogors, Maj. M. W., R. E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., 1 yr., 117 dys., fr. Dec., '85, Bo.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 Imos, fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Col. H., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 44 dys., M.
Rowlandson, Col. W., Inf., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.

Rowlandson, Col. W., Inf., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., 217 dys., fr. April 23 '86, B.

Sanderson, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Sanderson, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Sandwith, Lf.-Col. W. F., 14\frac{1}{2}\text{ mos., fr. April 1, 34, Bo.}

Sandys, Capt. E. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, 34, Bo.

Sandys, Capt. E. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.

Saunders, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.

Scott. Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15ms., fr. July 19, 85, B.

Scaman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., B.

Sentor, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., 30 dys., fr. June 6, '86, Shakespear, Lieut. G. C.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.

Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.

Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '80, M.

Simpson, Liout. W. H., S.C., fr. June 22, '86, B.

Smart. Capt. A. W., R.E., 1 yr., 138 dys., fr. Jur. 24, '80, M.

Smith, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, M.

Smith, Liout. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.

Smyth, Col. R. G., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.

Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.

Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.

Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.

Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '86, B.

Stevenson, Capt. F. T. N., R.E., 208 dys., fr. Mar. 6, '86, B.

Stevenson, Lapt. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '86, Bo.

Stevenson, Maj. M. W., Inf., 7 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Stevenson, Maj. M. W., Inf., 7 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Stevenson, Capt. F. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, 80, B.

Stewart, Col. C. S., Cav., 1 yr., 2 dys., fr. June 2, '86, M.

Stewart, Col. C. S., Cav., 1 yr., 2 dys., fr. June 2, '86, M.

Stewart, Col. C. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.

Strahan, Maj. C., R.E., 1 yr. 203 dys., B.
Strattell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Strong, Col. T. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '86, Bo.
Sturmer, Surr. A. J., 18 mos., fr. June 30, '88, M.
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 21 mos., from May 4, '85, M.
Swiney, Lt. G. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B.
Swin y, C.J. J., S.C., 332 dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Tallings, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 21, '85, Bo.
Thomas, Maj. C. F. 1nf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Thomas, Surg Maj. J. B., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. May 7, '86, M.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thomash, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Trail, Col. D. H., R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., from July, '85, B.
Tritton, Lieut. C., S.C., 19, r., fr. May 29, '86, Bo.
Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '86, Bo.
Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 20 ms., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.
Turner, Maj. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., 91 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R. E., 1 yr. 110 dys., fr. Sept. 23, '85, Bo.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 15th October; from Allahabad to the 13th October; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 13th October.

No meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council has been held since the despatch of the last Overland Mail.

THE Viceroy's tour in Southern India will embrace Hyderabad, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, and Pondicherry. His Excellency will embark at Pondicherry for Calcutta, where the Viceregal party are timed to arrive about December 13th. The usual cold-weather Levée will be held on December the 20th, and the Drawing-Room on the 23rd.

THE DURE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT arrived at Simla on the 12th Oct.

THE Government of India decline to legislate on the subjects of infant marriage and enforced widowhood on the lines proposed by Mr. Malabari, but suggests an amendment of the law as regards the forfeiture of property on the remarriage of a widow and the supply of machinery by which the Hindoo widow who fails to obtain the consent of her caste-fellows may nevertheless marry without renouncing her religion.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN visits Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, and Lucknow to confer with the various heads of Government at those places, arriving at Calcutta on the 21st of November.

THE HON. J. B. PEILE has joined the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Sir A. Colvin has joined the Committee in place of Sir S. Bayley, and the Maharajah of Kuch Behar has become a life member of the Committee. The Rajah of Rutlam has sent the fund a second donation of Rs. 1,000.

GOVERNMENT have instructed the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to prepare plans and estimates for a new European General Hospital in Bombay. The building will be of the plainest design, and the cost is to be limited to ten lakhs of rupees.

It is estimated that if the export of wheat from India should continue at the same rate as was the case during the first quarter of this year, the total quantity exported will be about one and three-quarter million tons.

A REPORT was circulated a short time ago that the Myngoon Prince had made his escape from Pondicherry, and taken refuge in the Shan States. The statement has been officially contradicted by the French authorities.

THE seven sales of Bengal opium that have already taken place have resulted in a deficiency of Rs. 16,18,565 as compared with the estimate. On the other hand, Bombay, during the past six months, has produced a surplus of Rs. 25,03,150.

THE vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council have been filled by the appointment of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shabuddin, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C.I.E.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY has gone to Aden and Perim on visitation, and will not return before Nov. 2nd.

THE AMER has revised the import and export duties levied on goods. In Kandahar the rates on imports of cloths are one-fifteenth of its value; miscellaneous articles

one-eighth; tea and indigo, six Candahari rupees per maund (8lbs.); oils, varying rates; on all articles exported towards Herat, one-fortieth of value is taken.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress which will prevent the grave scandal that would arise were Mr. Sullivan allowed to act as Governor of Madras during the interval between Sir Grant Duff's departure and the Honourable R. Bourke's arrival.

THE religious riots at Delhi continued up to Saturday, and a number of lives have been lost. The Hindus desecrated the Jama Musjid, and the Mahomedans retaliated by destroying a temple. So serious was the aspect of affairs that the troops at Delhi were not considered sufficient to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order, and Meerut was indented on for cavalry and infantry.

It may be remembered that some months ago an unfortunate incident occurred near Beeling, north of Moulmein, some sepoys of the 30th Madras Infantry firing into a party of Shan traders under the impression that they were dacoits. Nine out of the ten sepoys concerned have been committed for trial on charges varying from culpable homicide to causing and attempting to cause grievous hurt.

LIEUTENANT BURROWS, Assistant Provost-Marshal to the Burma Field Force, whose name was associated with that of Colonel Hooper in the matter of the Mandalay executions, has been entirely exonerated by the Government of India from the charges brought against him, and from all responsibility for the proceedings of the Provost-Marshal. The Secretary of State agrees with this decision of the Government, and General White has been instructed to make these facts known in Field Force Orders.

UPPER Burma reports for the week unding the 10th October state that on the 8th inst. the number of people relieved at Mandalay by the free distribution of rice was 592, and the number daily employed on relief works was 2,815. A few dacoities have occurred in the Mandalay district. The Kyankse, Ava, and the Pagan districts are generally quiet. A new post has been established between Ava and Kyankse, and another is being established in Sagaing. The Eastern Myingyan district is quiet. In Western Myingyan the troops have encountered dacoits, inflicting severe loss and capturing a few muskets and gingals. The disarmament of the Myingyan districts is progressing. The crop prospects are good. In Pagan rain is wanted. Dacoits continue active. In the western part of the Minbu district a gang was surprised by the police and ten dacoits killed and four captured. Crops prospects in Minbu good. No news from Bhamo. Lower Burma is quiet.

There has been a novel strike at Trichinopoly. The bazaar men, it appears, combined in marking their strong disapproval of the Income-tax and increased Municipal taxation by closing their shops and ceasing to exercise their professions. The neighbouring villages followed the example, and all classes of the community were put to much inconvenience by the difficulty of obtaining provisions. Some chetties are said to have declared that rather than pay Income-tax they would keep their places of business closed for two years. The Mahomedans especially were said to be in a state of much excitement, which was increased by the return of the Mohurrum. For several days no European durst make an appearance in the street?

A contemporary's correspondent with the Afghan Boundary Commission describes a game played by the Afghan cavalry called "goat," which was a novelty to the Indians. It consists, the correspondent says, of one man seizing a goat and riding off with it, followed by all the rest, who try to get hold of it and tear off as big a piece as they can. This continues till the goat is torn to pieces, and the man who has obtained the largest portion wins the game. Or the game is played for a certain stated time, and the man who has the goat at the moment time is called is the winner. The way the men playing use their whips on each other and on their own and their adversaries' horses is a caution. The game, as usually played, must be a very cruel one, as the goat is seized while alive, but at Shadian the poor beast was killed beforehand, a much more merciful proceeding. The man who carries the goat has a bad time of it, and it is not an easy matter to hold it on the saddle by putting the hind legs under one thigh and going off at a gallop with the carcass banging the flanks of the horse one is riding.

# Notes of the Week.

Some telegrams from Renter's agents in India, stating that there has been a mutinous spirit amongst certain Afghan regiments, and that a treasure convoy has been attacked and the treasure looted, have been utilised by several London papers for sensational purposes. One journal called attention to the "Revolt against the Ameer" as a serious matter for the reflection of English readers; another saw the evil handiwork of Russia in the matter; but the moral drawn by all was to show everything in the darkest colours against British power and British inter-The object, of course, was to make the papers in question sell, but the readers were not informed of this fact, nor of another, that mutiny amongst Afghan soldiers is a normal state of things, a report of which would occasion no surprise anywhere but in Fleet-street.

BURMA continues, of course, to be a fruitful subject for the commentators on British policy in the East, who can bring all the advantages of ignorance to the task they have set themselves to. One Radical organ has discovered that a statement in the *Times*, to the effect that it took eight years to complete the conquest of British Burma, and that it may take some time yet to put Upper Burma in order, is evidently "an inspired communication manifestly emanating from the India Office," and it need not be added that the writer has not a high opinion of that office. Indeed, he says :-- " This nation will never discover the greed, unscrupulousness, and untruthfulness of the India Office and the Calcutta Government of India until their joint agency has involved the Empire in some irretrievable calamity."

AND that we are near that final catastrophe may be inferred from what it is predicted will happen when Sir Frederick Roberts, "some six weeks hence, takes the field with his forty thousand men." The Burmese will offer no direct opposition to the British advance, but "after it has passed they will cut in upon the baggage, harass the rear guard, intercept communications, and wear out our troops by false alarms and nightly feint attacks; and as soon as the coming of the rains and the flooding of the country compels the breaking up of the army in the field, they will again appear in force, attacking British outposts, plundering convoys, and collecting the revenues from defenceless villages." The military genius which penned this mistakes his vocation if he continues to wield the pen instead of the sword. It is possible, however, that the British commanders in Burma will be able to devise some method of counteracting Burmese strategy.

Bor it is not only against the dacoits of Upper Burma that Sir Frederick Roberts will have a difficulty in contending. In the Shan States and on the Chinese frontier beyond Bhamo there is an army "belonging to the Orthodox Chinese party" prepared to give him battle, under the leadership of "three Black Flag leaders of distinction from Tonquin." The writer does not hold with the Times that General Roberts is the only capable general England has in the East. "Contrariwise" he says, "With judgment, with tact and moderation, these and all other difficulties might, perhaps, be got over without fighting, but Sir Frederick Roberts's career in Afghanistan showed that he was conspicuously lacking in these qualities." Here is a difference of opinion with a vengeance! journalists fall out about the abilities of a commander, what is a poor helpless nation like the British to do?

YET this is not all the disastrous information which was sold for a penny. There is more trouble in store for us. "In Upper Burma the military dangers are slight, but a British force once entangled in the Shan mountains, and assailed conjointly by Shans and Chinese, would be in no small peril of encountering a fate like that of Elphinstone in the first Afghan war." It would indeed, but perhaps matters will not come to that pass yet.

In Burma itself, however, the state of things is looked upon in a different if not in a much brighter light. The local Press of Rangoon complains that a false economy is at the bottom of all the present mischief.

Sir Charles Bernard has been attempting the impossible task of Sir Charles Bernard has been attempting the impossible task of making war without expending money, or, at all events, of trying to pay for the cost of the war out of the first year's revenue of the conquered country. With this object an attempt has been made to govern Upper Burma with a staff wholly inadequate in point of numbers, and consisting in most instances of persons wanting in the necessary qualifications. The only possible recommendation of such a system was its supposed cheapness. Sir Charles Bernard, who is a man of almost superhuman energy, tried to do the work of half-a-dozen men. As might be anticipated, he failed in his self-allotted task. The attempt at cheap government has broken down, and, so far from having resulted in any saying, it has necessitated an enormous military expenditure. any saving, it has necessitated an enormous military expenditure.

THE HON. H. E. SULLIVAN, who has taken three months' leave to England, comes here, according to the Madras Mail, entirely on his own accord, without pressure or anything tantamount to a recall from the India Office, and he will, it is said, very likely return to settle down on his estate at Ootacamund, which has "cost him much in reputation, and has been more fruitful of anxiety than in profit during the current year." Mr. Sullivan's five years tenure of his seat in Council expires on the 12th June

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALGUTTA, OCT. 31. The Finance Committee has returned to Calcutta after spend-The Finance Committee has returned to Calcutta after spending about a fortnight at Darjeeling in consulting the local Government, and examining the heads of departments and certain officers who were summoned thither for the purpose. It is believed that the committee will not recommend any great changes in this province, as the Bengal Government claims to have already effected all possible economies. The committee will be employed during the next few weeks in preparing its report.

A telegram from Madras states that the Supreme Government, at the suggestion of the Finance Committee, has ordered the

A telegram from Madras states that the Supreme Government, at the suggestion of the Finance Committee, has ordered the closing of the Madras gunpowder factory, on the ground that Madras can be easily served by the Bengal and Bombay factories. The telegram adds that the annual saving will be Rs.42,000, but that there is a great local outcry against the proposal.

The Viceroy left Simla on Thursday. On the same evening he met and had a conference with General Roberts at Umballa, after which he proceeded to Rahawalnore, while General Roberts left

met and had a conference with General Roberts at Umballa, after which he proceeded to Bahawalpore, while General Roberts left for Calcutta, en route for Burma. The Viceroy will hold a durbar at Lahore to morrow.

Lady Dufferin has gone to Lucknow to nurse her son, Lord Clandeboye, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. Lord Dufferin's intended visit to Goa has been abandoned owing to the death of the Governor's wife.

Mr. George Yeale, a well known leading merchant of Calcutta, has presented to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce an elaborate note on the silver question, arguing that a low rate of exchange is beneficial to India, and that the impecuniosity of the Government arises from other causes. He proposes to move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Chamber:

"That this Chamber believes that any attempt to raise the value of silver would, if successful, seriously impede the progress of India, and deprecates all action on the part of the Government to subordinate the interests of this dependency to those of foreign Powers, or to those of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions."

It has been officially notified that until further orders the

It has been officially notified that until further orders the

command of the Madras army devolves upon Major-General Row-lands, commanding the Bangalore division.

The accounts of the external land trade of British India for the accounts of the extensive and state that the three months ending on June 30th show an average increase of 44 lakhs on the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The increase is almost entirely in exports, and is mainly due to the Scinde-Pishin railway trade, which has risen from 21 lakhs in 1884 to 105 lakhs this year. It is a remarkable fact that while the export of Indian tea to the transfrontier States has remained stationary, the export of tea to distant foreign States has increased by over two lakhs.

The cordial reception of the Afghan Frontier Commission by the Ameer and his conduct in decorating Sir W. Ridgeway and

the other officers have created an excellent impression throughout India. The Commission will, it is expected, reach Peshawur early this week. It is stated that Sir W. Ridgeway will proceed to England at once.



#### TIBET AND SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

The Prime Minister of Sikkim arrived in Darjeeling on Wednesday, and as received in durbar by the Lieutenant-Governor on the following day. He confirms what I have already stated regarding the practical occupation of Eastern Sikkim by the Tibetans. The invaders have built forts commanding the British road to the Jelaph Pass and the approaches to several other passes, and declare that the territory occupied now forms a portion of Tibet. The Maharajah of Sikkim, who is at Oumbi, in Tibet, is powerless to expel the intruders even if he should wish to do so. As Sikkim is a protected State, it is clearly our duty to expel the invaders; but although the invading force numbers only 400 or 500 badly-armed men, who could easily be driven out by two companies of European troops with half a mountain battery, the Supreme Government seems disinclined to take any action.

A gentleman who has lately returned from an extended tour in Western Sikkim informs me that his inquiries entirely confirm the impression prevalent in India regarding the fictitious nature of the opposition to the proposed Tibet mission. Every one, he says, assured him that the opposition was confined to a small body of trading monks at Lhassa, who dreaded any interference with their monopolies. The monks, it appears, refuse to allow traders to pass the frontier without passports, and make it a condition for the granting of a passport that the trader should either pay them the larger portion of his profits, or should, as they prefer, trade with money borrowed from them at interest at 4 per cent. per mensem. It has been calculated by persons having good sources of information that were these obstructions removed, and free intercourse with Tibet permitted, an inexhaustible quantity of perhaps the finest wool in the world could be laid down in London at from 4d. to 5d. per pound.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

# THI GREAT GHEE SCARE. (Times of India.)

A very unpleasant sensation has been caused in Calcutta, especially among the Hindoo population, by the discovery that such of the ghee consumed there is made of animal fat. For the last month the papers have been full of letters on the subject, and the revelations are disagreeable enough even to Europeans, while to Natives, to whom animal fat is an abomination, they must have been painful in the extreme. One of the correspondents, for whose accuracy the *Iudian Daily News* holds itself dents, for whose accuracy the Lauran Laury from holds losen responsible, gives a few facts regarding the matter. The fat is purchased by the tallow-makers from the butchers, who receive an amount of cash in advance, and put aside each day's accumulation until six or eight maunds of "rendered tallow" has been collected, which looks, we are told, "very nice and clean." Here contents to tall his own story: "During we may permit the correspondent to tell his own story:—"During this period of accumulation, in the months of May, June, July, and August, the process of decomposition is actively proceeding, and in forty-eight hours the first day's collection is one mass of maggots, and so on till enough has been collected to melt. Maggots and fat are all tumbled into a cauldron, and melted up together; the maggot, all but his skin, readily dissolves, the skin floats on the surface, and is skimmed off along with any other scum which rises. This so-called tallow is then put into jars, and sent into the baggot and sold as tallow if for manufacturing the form the bazaar and sold as tallow fit for manufacturing ghee from. It is then mixed with earth nut-oil and lard, and goes forth to consumers as an article fit for food." The idea is almost as revolting from a point of health as from a caste standpoint. nately for themselves ghee is not used by Englishmen. But all sections of the Native community who are forbidden to eat animal food consume ghee largely, and we may imagine the horror of the Hindoos when they discovered that they have been eating the fat of cows, while the Mahomedans who had been eating the lard of the unclean animal could not have been in much better case. Owing to caste restrictions the manufacture of ghee has been kept entirely in Native hands, and the whole responsibility of its manufacture from fat—from the fat of offal and bones and anything that will yield fat-must be placed upon unscrupulous Natives who did not care how much they caused their co-religionists to violate the sacred obligations of caste, so long as they themselves made a handsome profit.

In the long discussions with which the Calcutta newspapers bave been filled every shade of opinion has been amply represented. It was argued that ghee made from fat is not necessarily unwholesome, and, as it is undoubtedly cheap, some people were anxious that its sale should be continued. Very similar material, we are told, is now worked up into "butterine, and largely used both in Europe and America. It is not what the Butterman in Qur Boys would call "Dosset," but it is preferable in taste to much butter that is really genuine. In England the law protects the public by requiring all mixed or adulterated articles to sold as such, and the penalty is only inflicted if they are sold as the genuine article. In some parts of the United States an Act has been recently introduced for the purpose of regulating the

sale of "oleomargarine," in substance not unlike this fat-adultered ghee. All dealers in imitation butter are required to take out a license and to exhibit a sign showing what they deal in, so that the public know what they are about, and can purchase real butter or oleomargarine, according to their purses or their fancy. In India, however, the circumstances are entirely different, and we quite agree with the following paragraph in the Indian Daily News. "If," says the writer there, "a Hindoo of the genuine orthodox type were to believe that his ghee had been partly composed of animal fat, possibly—horribile dictu—of the fat of a cow, he would think his soul consigned to perdition." He has a right, then, to look for special legal protection, and we are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal saw the urgency of the case, and refused to listen to the suggestion of the Calcutta Health Society that any legislation against adulteration in the food used by the Hindoos would constitute an invidious distinction, and place the Europeans at a serious disadvantage unless the articles used by them were protected in a similar way. Yet, to judge by the correspondence, a considerable section of the European community in Bengal seem to think they have been badly treated because an urgent law has been enacted to prevent the Hindoos becoming outcasts unawaves. A general measure dealing with the adulteration of food may or may not be necessary for the whole of India. That is one question. The particular adulteration of ghee with animal fat is another question altogether, having a religious as well as a sanitary side. The people who have unwittingly committed the offence of eating animal fat will scarcely care to say much more about it, and they have so many fellows in misfortune that none of them are likely to be submitted to any sort of caste penalty. To an Englishman the subject is only one for interesting and perplexing study. But to every high-caste Hindoo it is, we may presume, a subject of considerable personal importan

#### BRIGANDAGE IN BURMA.

(Englishman.)

There is one element in the rebellion and brigandage which have been so long rife in Burma which has been ignored by the London Times and other Home journals. There is a persistency in representing the risings of rebel princes and outlaws as a national resistance to British authority which is contradicted by present facts and past history. The deposition of Theebaw from the throne at Mandalay by the British Government is regarded throughout Burma as a political death. From time immemorial the death of an Asiatic sovereign has been followed by a bloody war between his sons for the succession to the throne. As most Asiatic rulers are in the practice of polygamy, the number of princely pretenders is often enormous, and the evil they commit in the way of robbery and outrage, and the levy of black mail, is beyond all calculation. In the Mogul Empire of India the legitimate sons were limited to four in number, but the fratricidal wars between these four princes always sufficed to convulse the empire. There were wars to the knife, which were pursued with Asiatic ferocity, until all perished except the one who eventually secured the throne. The remedies which were sometimes adopted to prevent these bloody collisions were often more tragic than open war. In Turkey civil war was only prevented by a lavish use of the bowstring in the royal seraglio, and all the sons of the deceased sovereign, legitimate and illegitimate, excepting the one ordained for the throne, were mercilessly put to death by palace assassins as an affair of State. In Persia such wholesale butchery was more or less avoided, but every prince and kinsmal of the deceased Shah was deprived of eyesight, and thereby, according to Oriental ideas, was rendered incapable of ruling the kingdom.

without dwelling on these horrible atrocities, it is enough, as far as Burma is concerned, to recall the terrible massacres that accompanied or followed the accession of every sovereign who succeeded Alompra, and which horrified the civilised world when Theebaw ascended the throne at Mandalay. The deposition of Theebaw and his deportation to Southern India left the throne of Mandalay as vacant as if the "Lord of the White Elephant" had died in his bed. Those who escaped the massacres which were carried out at his accession and during his reign, whether princes or pretenders, considered that they were justified in setting up rival claims to the throne while carrying on their accustomed game of brigandage at the head of their respective gangs. Meanwhile, however, the British were in actual possession of the capital, and it was obvious that until British authority could be driven out of Upper Burma, no Burmese Prince whatever stood the slightest chance of seizing the throne and reigning as king. Under such circumstances the British were the common enemy of every prince and pretender in Upper Burma. But to suppose for the possession of the throne was as a rebellious the whole nation against the introduction of British rule an obvious fallacy; yet Radical members of Parliament accepted "the fallacy without inquiry or consideration, embodied it in amendments to the Queen's Speech. All while it way be roundly asserted that if the British were to invest

a Burmese prince with the sovereignty of Upper Burma and then to; leave the country, a devastating civil war between the rival princes and brigands would soon force on a second war, a second deportation, and a second military occupation at a vast expense of blood and treasure and a final annexation. British Radicals at Home profess to regret the annexation of Burma on the ground that the Native population have shown by their active hostility to the British invaders that they have no desire to live under British rule. All this is manifestly false and absurd in the eyes of those who are familiar with the past relations between Upper and Lower Burma. The masses of the population of Upper Burma have long appreciated the protection and security that might be enjoyed under British administration. As long ago as the last century, many refugees from Burmese oppression made their escape into Bengal; and the arrogant demand of the Burmese Government for the surrender of these wretched fugitives was followed by raids which culminated in the first Burmese war.

When peace was restored and British rule was established in the provinces acquired as the result of the war, there was a renewal of the old immigrations into British territory, and these immigrations would have been on a much larger scale, but for the stringent orders of successive Kings of Burma to arrest all Burmeses subjects who attempted to cross the frontier. The condition of the masses of the people of Upper Burma since annexation at the beginning of the year might be better understood by reference to the attitude of the masses of the population of the province of Oudh during the Mutinies of 1857-58. The British Government had taken possession of Oudh, but had been unable to protect the people. The talukdars were in rebellion, the countries were bristling with fortresses, and the British were shut up in the Residency at Lucknow. Accordingly the bulk of the cultivators, who had been invested with proprietory rights in the lands under the new revenue settlement, deserted their benefactors and took refuge in the fortresses of their so-called tyrants, the rebel talukdars. When, however, the talukdars submitted to their several villages, and accepted without further demur the administration of British rulers. When once the rebel princes and their gang are rooted out of Burma, the general population will become as reconciled to the new order of things and as industrious and peaceful as the people of Oudh, and we are satisfied that they will prove infinitely more enterprising. For the present they may often afford shelter and refuge to the rebels, and probably pay them blackmail, not from any real sympathy with rebel pretensions, but simply from fear of the brigands and the absence of British protection. Hitherto the desired pacification has been delayed by the climate—by the extreme heat followed by the heavy rains. But in October next the country will be open to Ruropean soldiers; and before the following March we may expect to hear that Upper Burma has been cleared of the brigands, and that the cultivators, t

#### "FURTHER INFORMATION."

("Lord Dufferin's Staff don't kiss."—Pioneer, Sept. 23.)

"And don't they really kiss you?" No!
They'd blush if you asked them—ever so!
At the slightest mention of social slips
They turn clear pink to the finger-tips.
Why, anything verging on innocent chaff
Would shock the whole of Lord Dufferin's staff;
That solemn and serious staff.

"And pray, and what do the gentlemen drink?"
From whiskey they fly and from "Simkin" shrink;
But toast and water they merrily quaff,
For this is the way of Lord Dufferin's staff;
His rigidly temperate staff.

"And don't they dance?" They think it wrong, And wholly unfitting an aide-de-cong; 'Tis all you can do to raise a laugh, Much less a waltz from Lord Dufferin's staff, That solemn and serious staff.

From six in the morning till ten at night,
The study of tongues is their sole delight;
And the Munshi drones over gain and kaf
To that ocean of learning, Lord Dufferin's staff;
His crushingly erudite staff.

They seldom dine and they never sup,
They wear their jack-spurs wrong side up.
They always walk with their eyes on the ground,
They call P-l-t-i's the "Devil's Pound."
And frequently speak of balls and dinners
As traps for the souls of benighted sinners.
"The lusts of the flesh are dross and draff."
Say the whole of this verily Christian staff,
This painfully virtuous staff.

They are never seen on the Annandale course,
They take no stocks in the legs of a horse.
And the smoky din of a lottery night
Is rank perdition in their sight.
In fact, they are all too good by half
For this frivolous world, are Lord Dufferin's staff;
This rigidly temperate, solemn and serious,
Prudish and passionate staff.

—Civil and Military Gazette.

# OUR COLD WEATHER VISITORS. (Bombay Gazette.)

A cold weather trip to India may now be regarded—as the long list of illustrious visitors whom we may expect in Bombay next month reminds us—as quite an ordinary way of spending a six months' holiday, and it seems that the time is approaching when it will be considered, as Lord Rosebery lately remarked, that no English statesman's political education is complete without a visit to the East. Before the Suez Canal was opened, Englishmen who came to India merely to see it, and not to earn their livelihood as soldiers, civilians, and merchants, were few and far between. The first Englishman who came to India as a bond fide traveller was probably Tom Coryat, who arrived at Surat in December, 1617, after his walk of 3,000 miles from Scanderoon, and died there without committing to writing the strange tale of his wanderings. Since his time until of late years India seems to have been regarded as beyond the sphere of the English traveller, who was ready to make expeditions to Palestine, to Egypt, or to America, but shrank from crossing the Indian Ocean. All this is now changed, and a visit to India bids fair to become to the modern Englishman what the grand tour of Europe was to the young man of fortune a hundred years ago.

But the chief cause that has led to the yearly influx of cold weather visitors is the shortening and cheapening of the journey

modern Englishman what the grand tour of Europe was to the young man of fortune a hundred years ago.

But the chief cause that has led to the yearly influx of cold weather visitors is the shortening and cheapening of the journey between Europe and India, together with the extension of our railway system, which makes the most interesting cities of the interior easily accessible. It was very different fifty years ago, when any traveller proposing to visit India had either to spend five months sailing round by the Cape, or else, if he preferred the overland route, even then took two months on his journey and

five months sailing round by the Cape, or else, if he preferred the overland route, even then took two months on his journey and had to pay close upon £150 for his expenses by land and sea. Anyone who wants to know what travelling was like in the old days may satisfy his curiosity by reading in the pages of our Bombay archeologist what the passengers got for their £4 a day on board the Berenice, an Indian Navy steamer of 664 tons. "There is neither ice nor soda-water on board. When you want tea you must apply to the captain or the surgeon. Food there is in abundance, but mostly uneatable. Permission is given to sleep on the benches, or the table in the cuddy, for an extra payment of Rs. 200, but as the servants are all littered under them during the night, that settles the question, and you retire to your den in disgust. . . . The breakfast bell comes, and the inevitable ham and eggs for twenty-six passengers—in one plate—makes its appearance at the door, and simultaneously—for the saloon is also the dressing-room—there is a hurry-scurry, clearing away, combs, wet towels, dirty linen, hair brushes, and soap suds. You may fill in between each of the lines—cockroaches. If you complain you are told to be thankful, and that the Berenice is a perfect paradise compared with the Zenobia in the same service, which used to carry pigs-from Waterford to Bristol." As it is the poet's crown of sorrow to remember happier things, it ought to be a source of joyful congratulation for those who voyage in such splendid ships as the Rome and the Carthage to think of the unhappy lot of their predecessors by the overland route. The above description is abbreviated from the account given by a lady of her voyage from Suez to Bombay in 1839. Since then, however, things have gradually and steadily improved under the auspices of the P. and O. Company and the other lines, whose energetic competition prevents the public from suffering the evils of a monopoly. Thus it is that

to say how many times more comfortable than it used to be.

Finally, when our traveller arrives on the shores of India, he now finds every convenience of modern travel to carry him swiftly to his destination and make him comfortable on the way: and, if he is distrustful of his own capabilities of arranging his route, he can put himself under the direction of Messrs. Cook and Co. There is still, no doubt, room for improvement from a traveller's point of view, especially in the matter of hotels. A writer in the Graphic some time ago remarked that "if people would but close their eyes, and by some exercise of the imagination think of the Arabian Nights' Tales and the hostelrics of the Riviera in con-

a voyage to India is more than twice as cheap, and it is impossible

junction, they might find no bad picture in their mind's eye of what an Indian hotel of the first class is really like." If this what an indian notes of the first class is really like. It this couleur de rose description is true, then all we can say is that we have never seen an Indian hotel of the first class, and that we have a shrewd suspicion that it exists nowhere but in the cloudland of the writer's own exuberant imagination. Count Gubernatis certainly gives small encouragement agination. Count Gubernatis certainly gives small encouragement to this writer's view of the matter. Most people will be more inclined to agree with him, when he points his antithesis by glancing at the other side of the picture and declaring "that as to Indian hotels of the second class there are no words in Billingsgate strong enough to describe them." Somewhere between these two extremes lies the average Indian hostelry. It has neither the luxurious appointments of a London or Parisian hotel, nor the homely comfort of old-fashioned English provincial inns. Its rooms are small and ill-furnished. The glassware is coarse and thick, the spoons and forks are too often in need of electro-plating, and the hot-water plates are disfigured by cracks and chips. The thick, the spoons and forks are too often in need of electro-plating, and the hot water plates are disfigured by cracks and chips. The bills of fare for breakfast, tiffin, and dinner are horribly monotonous, and the items of which they are composed are too substantial, and not cooked with the care required to tempt the palate in a hot climate. But, on the other hand, the bedrooms are generally open to all the fresh breezes of heaven, the dinner table is well-fanned by the artificial air of the punkah, ice can be got in abundance, and, if luxury is absent, at any rate the charges are moderate. The last mentioned consideration is important for travellers who are not provided with the purse of Fortunatus, and are therefore willing to dispense with luxury, if they are by its absence enabled to spend a longer time on their travels. And it is for such travellers in India that hotels are mainly intended. Illustrious visitors of great wealth, like Lord Rosebery, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Goschen, have little occasion to trouble the hotels, as the doors of Government House are thrown wide open to them wherever they go.

#### THE P. AND O. CONTRACT. (Delhi Gazette.)

There are probably few Anglo-Indians that are not glad the P. and O. have succeeded in renewing their contract for the mail service for another ten years. Guis Seperabit still holds good as regards the connection between Her Majesty's Post Office and the enterprising speculators that have succeeded in reducing the distance between England and India from seventeen weeks to as

many days.

We are told that the subsidy has been reduced by nearly £100,000 per annum. This is a material saving, and should make itself felt in a reduction of the rates of overland postage. Four and a-half annas is far too much to pay in an age make itself felt in a reduction of the rates of overland postage. Four and a-half annas is far too much to pay in an age where everybody has learned to write overland letters, even to the dais who accompany Anglo-Indian ladies in their travels to Europe! In these days of short service Tommy Atkins leaves nis sweetheart at home, and it will certainly help to make him a better soldier if he has the opportunity of writing to her as often as possible, and at as small a cost as possible. The course of true love certainly does not run smooth when the postage of a single letter costs a day's earnings. There are two ways of cementing the union between England and India—rapidity of communication and economy. The first is a luxury that principally benefits the rich; the second a boon that blesses the poor. In that respect we think the English Post Office has acted wisely in reducing the suboidy to the P. and O., always supposing that India will get the benefit of reduced overland postage. It will be her own fault if she does not. In these days nothing is to be lost by asking—nay, agitating for what is wanted—and a three anna rate of postage on overland letters is just the thing for India. Increased vitality to every branch of business will follow the reduction, and the Post-office itself will be the gainer in the end. As a reduction of a day in transit is also promised Bombay may expect her mail every Monday morning. This is practically the best arrangement that could be made—the delivery of letters on Sunday would turn that into the busiest day in the week. Altogether the terms of the new contract are not bad ones.

#### ON THE EXTINCTION OF THE RUPEE. (Pioneer.)

"Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee," And was the darling of the West: (the worth Of Silver had not sunk beneath her birth, Silver, the mother of the bright Rupee.) She was a maiden, fair at "two-and-three," But guile nor force could fix her at that rate And when at last she fell to "one-and-eight,"
Then "one-and-six," we knew how it must be:
And now that we have seen her figure fade
To "one-and-four"—(at which she tried to stay)—
And yet must tribute of a tax be paid
On incomes crippled to our dying day,—
Men are we, and must swear when e'en the shade
Of what was all too small has passed away.—A. H. L.

#### LORD ULICK BROWNE. (Englishman.)

The Covenanted Service loses one of its oldest and most honoured members in the person of Lord Ulick Browne, who nonoured memoers in the person of Lord Ulick Browne, who retires to-day under the inexorable thirty-five years' rule. His Indian career is replete with interest, and merits something more than a mere passing notice. He arrived at Calcutta in 1851; and served the usual apprenticeship as Assistant Magistrate in various Behar districts. But promotion in those good old days was far speedier than it is in our times, and the commencement of the annus mirabilis 1857 found him already mencement of the annus mirabius 1857 found him already officiating as Magistrate-Collector of Monghyr. Here the nerve of the young officer was severely tried, and was not found wanting. At the very outset of the mutiny the 5th Irregular Cavalry rose in rebellion, got rid of their Adjutant, Sir Norman Leslie, in the usual style, and entered the neighbouring district of the control of the control of their Adjutant, sir Norman Leslie, in the usual style, and entered the neighbouring district the control of the con Leslie, in the usual style, and entered the neighbouring district of Bhaugulpore. They were ripe for further mischief, and there was every reason to fear that they would loot the Government Treasury, murder the few European residents, and seriously hamper the all-important transit of troops up-country by river steamer. Lord Ulick suggested that a guard of fifty Europeans might be posted at both stations, but the proposal was vetoed by Government action on the opinion of Mr. Yule, then Divisional Commissioner. The wave of rebellion, however, spread to Segowlie, where the 12th Irregulars murdered their commandant, and scattered over the country unphagued. The European guard and scattered over the country unchaqued. The European guard was, therefore, supplied, and the mutineers of the 5th started for Delhi without molesting the residents of Bhaugulpore or Monghyr.

At one period, indeed, before the arrival of the guard, a panic occurred at the latter station, owing to the arrival of a party of troops proceeding northward, ostensibly on leave. But Lord Ulick Browne was equal to the occasion. His estafettes brought timely notice of the enemy's approach. The station was put into a position which defied attack by isolated parties, and the Magistrate sucwhich defied attack by isolated parties, and the Magistrate succeeded in allaying the public apprehension hy holding his Court as usual in defiance of wild rumours which circulated so freely. A few years later he showed that he possessed a degree of moral strength which is far more rarely to be met with than mere physical courage. While Magistrate of Nuddea, in 1866, famine stalked through the land, slaying its tens of thousands in Orissa and menacing the prosperity of Central Bengal. Lord Ulick did all that could be done to meet the crisis with the aid of voluntary subscriptions but he soon tound it necessary to appeal to Govern all that could be done to meet the crisis with the aid of voluntary subscriptions, but he soon found it necessary to appeal to Government for a subsidy. The reception accorded to this very modest demand must have recalled the experience of Oliver Twist when he asked for more. Lord Ulick was curtly told that nothing whatever would be given. He persisted, however, and a departmental inquiry followed, which led to a very considerable sum being placed at his disposal for the relief of the starving cultivators. Nor was this all; for the civil officers of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, where the need was far greater, took heart of grace from Lord Ulick's success, and made similar demands which it was found impossible to resist. His services at this serious crisis won recognition from a man who was by no means lavish of praise. Sir George Campbell, as President of the Famine Commission, wrote as follows:—"Lord Ulick Browne has no lack of mission, wrote as follows:—"Lord Ulick Browne has no lack of that official courage which we have found so sadly wanting in the Collectors of Orissa; in fact, it may be said that he possesses that quality in an eminent degree." During the course of the following year he was appointed Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, in which capacity he rendered yeoman service by his successful opposition to a proposal of the Board of Revenue, which would have repeated, with regard to the important estates known as the Noabad taluks, the gigantic blunder of 1793. By his advice, too, Government was induced to abandon the feeble and futile policy of subsidising the fierce Lushais, in order to check their constant raids. The punitive expedition which followed the change of system is a matter of history, and its result has more than borne out its promoter's anticipations.

After serving for six years as Commissioner of the Presidency

After serving for six years as Commissioner of the Presidency Division Lord Ulick became an officiating member of the Board of Revenue, but his constitution, never very strong, and impaired by hard work and heavy responsibilities, was unequal to the burden and heat of the plains, and he was appointed Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, with headquarters at Darjeeling. In this capacity he again showed that he possessed the courage of his opinions. He consistently opposed what he believed to be the socialistic tendency of modern agrarian legislation, while he rem his opinions. He consistently opposed what he believed to be the socialistic tendency of modern agrarian legislation, while he rendered a loyal and implicit obedience to the policy of Government when once that policy had assumed a definite shape. It is, indeed, an open secret that his attitude as regards the first Rent Bill deprived him of the reversion to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. Sir Ashley Eden, who perpetrated a complete change of front as regards the Bengal land question, found it also convenient to alter his opinion with regard to Lord Ulick Browne's candidature, and withdrew the support which he had previously given.

previously given.

In the relations of private life Lord Ulick Browne has succeeded in winning the hearts of all who have come in contact with

him, and his hospitality will long be remembered at the head-quarters of his division. In his efforts to relieve the insipidity

of Anglo-Indian existence, he possessed a most efficient helpmate in Lady Ulick Browne, whose departure last year was severely felt throughout the Darjeeling district. The feeling of general regret will be renewed on Lord Ulick's retirement, and the host of friends who have been drawn to him by his generous spirit and genuine kindliness will unite in wishing him Godspeed, and a long and happy life in the old country.

# NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. (Madras Mail.)

A certain section of the Native Press of India, in discussing the chances of employment of their countrymen, in the present age of competition, in the various offices under the respective age of competition, in the various offices under the respective public administrations, have complained that the Hindu is losing his long recognised supremacy, in influence, in competition with Mahommedans. "Natives of the country," they contend, "are Hindus only; and they refuse to recognise the established fact that within that term is included other races, to establish the right of one of which to be so regarded the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association" has already done so much. The main complaint of the section of the Vernacular Press to which we allude is that these "Natives of the country," or Hindus, have not a fair share of the higher Government offices in the civil administration of the Lower Provinces. An examination of the administration of the Lower Provinces. An examination of the appointments, promotions and transfers, &c., announced in the appointments, promotions and transfers, etc., announced in the Calcutta Gazette of 23rd Sept. last, in nine out of the eleven departments under the Bengal Government, however, at once refutes the allegation. Of a total of 129 names published therein no less than 105 are of Hindus, 9 only of Mohamedans, 3 of Eurasians, and 18 of Europeans; and of 63 names of employés connected swith the well-paid Judicial Department, 60 are of Hindus, 2 only of Mohamedans, Eurasians nil, and of Europeans 1. These figures, certainly, do not add any force to the complaint, by the Vernacular Press, that the Government are not extending adequate or sufficient patronage to the Hindu classes; and had we before us a return of the number of the latter, as compared with Mahomedans and Eurasians, employed in the public offices at Calcutta alone, we think the Mohammedan and Eurasian communities would find if there be any complaint of want of patronage it lies with them alone. The Baboo of Bengal, from his early years of discrimination, sets his heart and mind upon Government employment; and M.A., B.A., or F.A., though he be, he would rather accept Rs. 30 as a writer in some public office than double the sum to forfeit, what he considers, the honour connected with his occupation. This mistakes of the part of the Nativas or Hindus of India has often hear idea on the part of the Natives or Hindus of India has often been denounced in public, and in the Press, by men of vast ability; and it is but a few years ago that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, at a public meeting at Patcheappah's Hall, in this city, pointed out the advantages the Hindu youth would gain by preparing out the advantages the Hindu youth would gain by preparing himself for, and working up to, something more lucrative than mere quill-driving to a public office. Unfortunately, Mr. Mackenzie's words, like those of many other experienced men, have fallen upon deaf ears; at any rate, the Hindu community appear to have done little towards carrying out his admirable suggestion. A correspondent dealing with the complaints put forward by the Native Press a short time since, observed that probably, if a true statement of the relationship and family connections among Hindu officials could be obtained, some extraordinary disclosures would be made public; and that it would be found that appointments under Government were being constantly filled by relatives. ments under Government were being constantly filled by relatives, and connections of, and even dependents upon, certain Hindu families, to the almost entire exclusion of Mohammedans and Eurasians. The latter two classes, therefore, have every cause to complain, especially seeing that to the Hindus has ever been, and still is being, giving far more than their proportionate share of Government support. An examination of the appointments, transfers, &c., published in the official Gazette of the several Presidencies, must convince any one, who takes the trouble to inquire, that the Hindu population are well represented in the matter of appointments under Government, while such an examination also could not fail to convince the most sceptical upon the question, that the claims of Mohammedans and Eurasians been, and still are, but very little cared for, if even recognised at all. This appears to be a question worthy of discussion at the approaching celebration of the Anglo-Indian Association, considering the present death of employment for Eurasians in

#### BENGAL.

A DEALER in ghee was fined Rs. 100 by the Hon. Syed Ameer Hoosein at the Calcutta Police Court on the 6th Oct. on a charge of selling adulterated ghee. The fine was the highest penalty provided under the new Act.

A TELEGRAM to a Calcutta paper reports that a fatal accident has occurred in South Sylhet, which has cast a great gloom over the district. Mr. William Prentice, manager of the Lanyani tea estate, is reported to have met his death by drowning. The deceased was a great favourite in the district, where he was known to every one.

THE Silchar correspondent of the Englishman telegraphs on the

5th Oct:—"On the death of the late Maharaja of Mavipur, it will be remembered that Chowhasingh claimed the throne and fought for it, but being defeated fled to Sylhet. He has now returned with a following of 400 men partly armed. On being stopped by the frontier police guard at the ferry-ghat outpost, they shot one of the guard and disarmed the rest, crossing into Manipur. They are now marching on Manipur. On information reaching Silchar on the same day (the 3rd), the frontier police, under Lieutenant Harris, of the 4th Native Infantry, left in chase of them.

The vastness of the Indian Empire is, a contemporary remarks, sometimes brought home to us in a startling way. Taking, for instance, the Sanitary Commissioner's account of Bengal during the last year we find it incidentally stated as a matter of no particular moment that in Orissa alone 15,000 persons must have perished (through the effects of the cyclone and storm wave of 1885), and that no record of their death has been kept. The chowkidars, who in the usual course of events should have "reported" the cyclone to the Government, were swept away with the villagers, and there was no one left to tell the tale. Again, cholera visited with more or less severity close upon 30,000 villages, causing 173,767 deaths. The mortality from fever was 1,042,142—an increase of nearly 300,000 as compared with the previous year. In all 1,500,000 deaths were registered in the previous year. In all 1,500,000 deaths were registered in the province, exclusive of the 15,000 who are "estimated" to have perished in Orissa. Against this stands a record of more than 1,600,000 deaths. The Laureate, as a civilian once pointed out to the author of the "Competition Wallah," has under-estimated the fecundity of our teeming world. In Bengal one man dies every twenty seconds of the year, and his place is taken by a baby and a fraction which amounts, roughly, to one-quarter of a baby.

#### MADRAS.

In reply to the Mahajana Sabha's memorial to the Madras Government, on the separation of Magisterial from Revenue functions, the Madras Government has communicated the following order to the President:—"The Government are conscious of the importance of the subject touched upon, and will consider the Sabha's suggestions upon a fitting occasion, but are not prepared to recommend to the Government of Indianny administrative changes which involve additional expenditure."

The appointment of an epigraphist for the Southern Presidency has given an opportunity to the Lahore paper for writing an amusing squib regarding the "Madras Scandals," the humour of which no doubt will be appreciated by others as well as the new epigraphist. Says the Lahore paper:—"The gentleman selected is an able scholar; and ought to be able to decipher some hitherto unintelligible inscriptions in that Presidency, dating apparently from some Roman invasion of Southern India. On the carved base, for instance, of a monstrous effigy of a curious quadruped with drooping head and flowing tail, the words, "Equus superannuatus a muliere emptus aptus processionibus fit—H. S. T." have long puzzled commentators. Again, a colossal group of some dimly-seen divinity, with two mortals of different stature below; the smaller of whom, labelled "Publicanus," the god pats on the back with one hand and at the same time kicks with its foot, while he frowns with apparent severity on the Faller mortal inscribed "Membrum Ligni Fiscalis." Those, however, who get round behind the groups, can see that the god is winking with one eye. The subscription underneath explains nothing:—"Scand: Mag: M. L. F. agros vendere impune potest. P. verbum super nomen subscretarinum Laftani deletionem rogare non potests." There are other interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood, one representing apparently a new version of the parable of the man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves, and subsequently went through a series of disasters in pursuit of them: another varies the story of Esther, representing the energetic reformer Mordecai punished, while Haman, during the interregnum between Ahasuerus and his successor, occupies the throne. These would seem to show that the occurrences to which the meanorials refer belong to the Christian era, though, judging from interval evidence, this should be almost incredible. If, however, the new Epigraphist for Madras could succeed in translating into English,—that would be understood, say, by Member

#### BOMBAY.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary gives the particulars of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. It concludes as follows:—"Before taking his departure, his Royal Highness desired his Excellency the Governor to make publicly known his grateful sense and appreciation of the reception which has been given to her Royal Highness and himself, of the arrangements made for their comfort, and especially of the warm welcome which they have received from all classes during their stay in the Bombay Presidency. While his Royal Highness feels that there

was a general desire to testify in their kindness to her Royal Highness and himself the loyalty and attachment entertained towards her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he is not the less aware of the hearty good wishes which have been manifested towards himself and her Royal Highness, of which they will ever retain a greatful recollection. His Excellency the Governor in Council has had much gratification in remarking the good order which has characterised the public celebration of the auspicious visit of their Royal Highnesses.

PENDING the return of the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the following appointments have been made in the Secretariat:—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. A. Shewan to act as Secretary, with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments, continuing to act as Secretary to the Legislative Council; and Mr. P. C. H. Shaw to act as Under-Secretary.

THERE has been a fair amount of rain throughout the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, during the past week, but more is still wanted in many districts, especially in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Khandesh. The standing crops are slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Poona and Rutnagherry. The harvesting of kharif crops is progressing in some districts. Ever and cattle disease prevail in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of three

COLONEL LATOUCHE gave judgment in the case in which Captain Hughes was charged with assaulting Messrs. Settna and Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee. The Magistrate held, that though the evidence was insufficient to sustain a conviction under section 321 of the Indian Penal Code, there was no doubt the assault was committed and criminal force used towards the complainants. was immaterial whether the force was intended for the complainants or their coachman. The Magistrate took exception to the letter published lately in the Bombay Gazette describing a similar assault, holding that the object of the writer could not but be to prejudice officers dealing with such cases. The defendant was convicted under section 352, and fined Rs.25, or, in default, eight days' simple imprisonment.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

# THE TIMES ON THE NATIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Bombay Samachar says that, according to Reuter's telegram, the Times, in a leading article, deprecates the admission of Natives into the Indian Civil Service, and holds that it is necessary to govern India upon English and not Native principles and by English administrators. These remarks evidently appear to have been made with the intention of throwing an obstacle in the way of the proposed Native Civil Service Commission. Such an opinion as the *Times* has ventured to give is opposed to good an opinion as the Times has ventured to give is opposed to good sense and polity, and savours of selfishness and injustice. But no one is surprised at the action of the Times, particularly as the paper is said to have passes under the thumb and control of certain Anglo-Indians, who are by no means the friends and well-wishers of this country. The Times not only indulges in intemperate language against the Natives, but it is known in some instances to give purely imaginary and fictitious news concerning them. But the Times passes all bounds of immoderation and foolishness when it asserts that Natives ought not to be admitted into the Civil Service of India. The paper hopes that the officials both in England as well as in India, will disregard this most partial and wicked assertion on the part of the Times.

The Jame-Jamshed says that the "Thunderer" has made itself ridiculous by the assertion it has made against the admission of the Natives into the Civil Service. The "Thunderer" little knows that its world-wide reputation is being marred by its playing into the hands of some of those afflicted with "Hindophobia." Some of the best contributors on Indian affairs having severed their connection with the paper, it appears to have passed

severed their connection with the paper, it appears to have passed entirely into the hands of one or two pensioned Anglo-Indians who were never friendly with the country and its inhabitants. Such effusions as have appeared in the *Times* are not likely to sway the minds of the Indian Government who have appointed

Commission.

the Commission.

THE Bombay Samachar is apprehensive that the leader appearing in the Times against the admission of Natives into the Civil Service is but the precursor of an inquiry into the question of excluding the Natives of India from the Civil Service. The coincidence of the proposed appointment of a Commission and the leader in the Times will engender suspicion in the minds of the Native public that the Commission has been appointed with a view to see if Natives could not be excluded from the Civil Service. The paper hopes that an assurance will be given by Government that the Commission is not appointed to consider a scheme of exclusion which naturally suggests itself to the public scheme of exclusion which naturally suggests itself to the public

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.—The Bharatbasi says:—As regards Lady Dufferin's Fund, we have to say that the manner in which females are being trained in medical science will do very little

good to the country. If medical science is not properly taught it is likely to do harm, and it is impossible to impart good medical education by the female teachers employed by Lady Dufferin's Fund. Whatever amount of medical education a female may receive, she will by no means be so successful as male doctors People have on several occasions been put to trouble through calling in European female M.D.'s. Those who receive education from the degree-holding European females will be more dangerous than the quacks. Lady Dufferin's Fund will do no good beyond maintaining some European females.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.—The Bangabasi says:—War has really broken out in the plains of Central Asia. It is clearly understood why the Boundary Commission is flying away. The poor Amir will be in the front, and the English will be behind him. Under the advice of his English patrons, Amir Abdurrahman has become involved in a war with the people of Badakshan. A terrible war on the Kabul frontier will break out either between the Amir and the Russians, or the Russians and the English, and this will spread in the plains of Central Asia like fire. Let the Viceroy be careful. We do not know what is in store for us.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB —The announcement that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieut-Governor of the Punjab has been received with general satisfaction throughout the province, says the Journal of the Anjuman i-Punjab. The numerous friends of Sir Journal of the Anjuman i-Punjab. The numerous friends of Sir Lepel never entertained any doubt about his appointment, not withstanding the rumour that Sir Charles Bernard had been elected to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison, and it is a matter for satisfaction that the choice of Government has fallen on one who is fully qualified for the important appointment, and whose intimate knowledge and experience of the people are second to none in the service.

Lord Dufferin's Proposed Visit to Surat.—The Gujrat Mitra says that there are two questions to be considered with reference to the expected arrival at Surat of Lord Dufferin. The first question was whether a Viceroy, who has been so much spoken against by the public at large, should be received with due and proper decorum befitting his position, and the other was whether municipal money could be spent for that purpose. With regard to the first question, the paper thinks that Lord Dufferin was not coming to pay a visit to the city in his private capacity, but that as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and he should be received as such. If he had signified his intention to visit the city in his private capacity, the paper, as representing the public, would not have recommended such a cordial reception as it would then be calculated "to treat a cow and a she-ass on the same level." With regard to the second question the paper is of opinion that municipal funds are intended for municipal and sanitary purposes, and they could not be utilised, unless the public at large agree to do so, for welcoming honoured guests in the city. If municipal money could not be spent for the purpose, the paper recommends that a fund be raised by general subscription. LORD DUFFERIN'S PROPOSED VISIT TO SUBAT.—The Gujrat

#### NOTICES BOOKS. OF

REMINISCENCES AND OPINIONS OF SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS DOYLE.\*

A man who has "strutted on the stage of life" for more than seven decades should have something to tell the public, at least if his opportunities of observation have been such as to entitle him to give his experience to the world; but it by no means follows as a corollary that a septuagenarian is able to interest his hearers, and charm and amuse those who, the author being a persona incognita, can have no individual bonds of sympathy with the biographer. But Sir Francis Doyle acquits himself well of both these desiderata. His life, if not eventful, has, at any rate, been passed in the midst of numerous persons of distinction, with -nay, perhaps, with most of whom he has enjoyed an intimate acquaintance. He has, too, in common with all Irishmen, the happy knack of telling a tale so as to lend attraction to what is already attractive; and, lastly, he has an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.

To glace at even a small fraction of the tales and stories which Sir Francis Doyle has ransacked from the storehouse of a fertile brain and a trustworthy memory would fill page after page; and even in the end no good would ensue, as it is far preferable to read them "in the original," as told by the author, rather than to gather their import "second-hand" in a review. So we refrain the distribution of a program of the contract of the distribution of a program of the contract of the distribution of a program of the contract of the distribution of a program of the contract of the distribution of a page 200 memory and the contract of and confine ourselves to the sketches of character, which add an

and connine ourserves to the sketches of character, which add an additional charm to a most charming volume.

First and foremost we find that Gladstone even as a stripling at College was a man of mark; his indomitable perseverance, his undaunted energy, his power of language and oratorical sweetness, singled him out for future greatness. He was then a High Tory and still Higher Churchman; now he is an advanced Radical, and—well reads the leasure at Hammadon to the delectric of and-well, reads the lessons at Hawarden to the delectation of

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Reminiscences and Opinions of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle. 1813-85." London: Longmans, Green and Co.



the yokels and the frantic and childish delight of "Master Herbert."

Herbert."

Sir Robert Peel is described as a Statesman who carefully prepared his speeches beforehand; so "he got weaker instead of stronger as he wenton, and had to put some fresh tea in, and fil up the teapot once or twice before the final distribution of which he had to give to the world." Sir James Graham was "heavy, not to say tiresome." Sheil had a voice which was "detestable, something between the yell of a peacock and the squeak of a slate-pencil, so that unmixed pleasure could not be enjoyed, and you were obliged to wait for the newspapers until next morning to understand how great he really was." Dr. Newman—the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster—when preaching, always began as if he had determined "to set forth his idea of the truth in the plainest and simplest language—language, as always began as it he had determined "to set forth his idea of the truth in the plainest and simplest language—language, as they say, 'intelligible to the meanest understanding.' But his ardent zeal and fine poetical imagination were not thus to be controlled. . . . In the end they were generally too strong for him, and poured themselves out in a torrent of eloquence all the more impetuous from having been so long repressed.' Of Dr. Puesey it is recorded that he was "a learned grand grand and have the more impetuous from having been so long repressed." Of Dr. Pusey it is recorded that he was "a learned man, no doubt, but dull and tedious as a preacher"—a bitter criticism due in some measure, as Sir Francis Doyle admits, to the fact that the Apostle of the High Church was wont to preach such long sermons that the listening Undergraduates were generally late for dinner! Macaulay, as a speaker, "hurried along too fast." "You may speak," says our author, "with the tongue of angels or archangels if you can, but unless your sentences are allowed to sink gradually into the minds of those whom you address, they lose half their weight and influence." As a writer, of course, the inditer of the "Lays of Ancient Rome" stands unapproached and unapproachable.

approachable.

Sir Francis Doyle's remarks on passing events are characterised by an unwonted calmness of thought and freedom from bias. A High Tory, he can condemn his own party for pusillaminity as freely as he finds fault with his rivals for their cowardice. We commend to the thoughtful reader the observations in regard to the dangers of a free Press—in regard to which the great Napoleon was wont to say, "An empire may be made of adamant, but a free Press will grind it into powder." Then there are some sensible observations relative to war, based upon the assumption that to secure peace a pation must be ready to deford her sight. that to secure peace a nation must be ready to defend her rights, and that it is of no avail for a diplomatist to lay his hand on an empty scabbard or talk when he cannot act. As concerns democracy we are pertinently reminded that though, as enthusiastic Liberals are never tired of proclaiming, the Saviour of mankind was a democrat "his kingdom was not of this world." Home Rule comes in for some crushing satire. "If," says Doyle, "the Irish, as they tell us, are at war with England they can hardly expect England to remain at peace with them, and unless we mean to let society crumble into ruins, law and order must be maintained, even though, in the effort to maintain them, we have to bring to the scaffold men whose motives and characters may separate them from the baseness of a common felon.'

It remains but to add that Sir Francis Doyle, in writing a book of personal reminiscences, has avoided egotism as far as was possible, and when now and again he draws aside the veil which enshrouds his inner self he stands forth a genial, honest, straightforward gentleman of the old school, and withal, as far as the public are concerned, a most pleasant companion and entertaining caterer for general amusement.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

In this number we have two papers regarding woman's "rights." Miss Blackburn accentuates the claim of the fair sex to participation in political life by giving us many instances in which, "in days of eld," women took, to the general advantage, a leading part; and Lady Jersey, in an article thoroughly worthy of her pen, points out, as a rejoinder to Mrs. Lynn Linton, that there was "a deal of human natur" in "our grandmothers," who were decidedly "fast" on occasion, and not less fond of power than their descendants.

The question, however, which Mrs. Linton raised was, whether it was desirable to give the fair sex in England a practical influence on politics. There is no need to dive deep into ancient or modern history in order to find women who, "exalted far above their sphere," have swayed, and well swayed, the destinies of nations. But they were individuals of an exceptional order. They were the exceptions which prove the rule. Nor can the fact, that certain women have successfully governed an empire has fact, that certain women have successfully governed an empire, be fairly adduced as proof that the average of women are fitted to exercise political functions, even of the humblest kind.

"Boccaccio and Chaucer" is the title of a discriminative article by Miss E. M. Clerke. It will, notwithstanding Boccaccio's use of pure language undefield always he are involved.

cio's use of pure language undefiled, always he an impediment to his being read, that he too often refers to matters such as those with which a morbidly prurient journal (characteristically enough) lately disgusted every respectable reader. There are, probably, few schoolgirls who have not read Boccaccio's magnificent des-

cription of the plague at Florence—which far surpasses Defoe's account of the historical London plague—though a good many persons, not unfamiliar with the "stock" Italian works, may never have even heard of Boccaccio as a poet. To such we can only say, as do the street butchers, "Buy, buy, all good." Miss Clerke plainly shows how much Chaucer has (mainly by compression) improved on Boccaccio's narratives. We don't believe that the dear old Italian could have given so briefly and so sweetly: sweetly :-

"Up rose the sun, and up rose Emilie."

It is no more than justice to praise, most warmly, the renderings of Boccaccio's "Theseide" which are given in the critique

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke has well won his spurs, not only by twice beating the Radicals in a very stronghold of Radicalism, but by making his mark in the House as no mean speaker. His article on "The Parnellites in Parliament" is thoroughly to our taste. The writer shows that (as we have repeatedly urged) the stern and impartial enforcement of law—may we not say of the Decalogue?—is really all that is needed to restore peace to Ireland, and will inevitably lead to the collapse of the (so-called National) League, to which alone disturbance and discontent are

We are pleased to see an Essay on "Social Reforms in India" from the pen of a Native gentleman, Mr. Nanda Lal Ghosh. The paper is very suggestive; dealing, to a great extent, with the question of Government interference, or non-interference, not so question of Government interference, or non-interference, not so much with the religion, as with the customs, (infant-marriage, widow-marriage, &c.) supposed—however erroneously—to be affiliated to the religion, of our Native fellow-subjects. Mr. Ghosh's article is written in a truly liberal spirit; and, proceeding from a gentleman so thoroughly conversant with the peculiar susceptibilities of his articles is accorded accorded attention. tibilities of his co-religionists, deserves careful attention.

General McMahon contributes an interesting paper on our late proceedings in Burma, and their effect on the Burmese. Read in the light thrown on these subjects by the late Blue Book, the General's remarks will not fail to attract the notice they

Mr. Fuller, though, as a parson, an interested party, deals in the most disinterested manner with the tithe question. No tolerably well-informed person can hesitate in making up his mind as to the origin, and as to the incidence of the tithe. But the hoi polloi are not well-informed, and it is, we think, to these

that, in a readable shape, the matter should be made clear.

It is not often that we meet with so well-considered a criticism on a musical work as that contributed to this number by Mr. C. V. Stanford, himself a composer of no mean order, on Sir A. Sullivan's Golden Legend. It is no small praise to a composer Sullivan's Golden Legend. It is no small praise to a composer that he should, after a somewhat prolonged excursion into the region of comic opera, be able to raise himself, with undiminished powers, into the higher position justly assigned to him by Mr. Stanford, who wisely admonishes this distinguished musician that he must henceforth aim at "progression in the direction indicated by his latest production."

A notice of Sir l'rancis Doyle's somewhat self-conscious "Reminiscences," and an article—in our judgment far too laudatory—on Paul de St. Victor, give the interest, which invariably attaches to personal details, to a good number of this

variably attaches to personal details, to a good number of this always more than readable Review.

# EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.—"MARGARET OF ANGOU-LEME, QUEEN OF NAVARRE."

LEME, QUEEN OF NAVARRE. \*\*

The sixteenth century was one distinguished by producing, in exceptional numbers, throughout Europe, men and women of rare ability and learning. Whether we turn to state-craft, to literature, to the arts of war, or to those of peace, we find, in nearly every country of our quarter of the globe, great persons of both scxes, who have left on history an indelble and ineffaceable impress, and whose names will not be forgotten so long as history shall continue to be written. Of those of the gentler sex none better deserve, and none better repay, careful and sympathetic study than the subject of this little volume, the sister of the King of France, for many years practically the ruling spirit of the country, and, to quote her contemporary, Marino Cavalli, "the wisest, not only of the women, but of the men, of France."

She lived so much in the fierce light of publicity, that Macaulay's "every schoolboy" is doubtless acquainted with the main facts relating to her history. But there was ample room, and verge enough for a biography at once short, simple, and readable. This is what Miss Robinson has here undertaken to give us, and she has well fulfilled her relf-imposed task.

she has well fulfilled her relf-imposed task.

Margaret's mother, Louisa of Savoy, though outshone by her more celebrated daughter, was no ordinary person. At a time when her son, Francis the First of France, abandoning himself to anything rather than politics, left the helm of the State to his mother and sister, Louisa's decision of purpose was universally known. Cardinal Bibbiena not very reverently said, "Scrivere à Luisa di Savoia è come scrivere alla stessa Trinità." To this

<sup>• &</sup>quot;The National Review." November, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

<sup>\*</sup> Eminent Women Series. Edited by John H. Ingram. "Margaret of Angoulème, Queen of Navarre," by A. Mary F. Robinson. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

mother it was that Margaret owed much of the perseverance of her character, and of the erudition which distinguished her, but it was from her father, Charles of Orleans, that she derived many

was from her father, Charles of Orleans, that she derived many not less valuable qualities, especially a gentleness, which was somewhat wanting in her more imperious mother. "His delicate and benevolent nature qualified the love of learning and capacity for devotion which her mother gave her."

Margaret's marriage to a "shallow mediocrity," Charles Duke of Alençon, "stupid and mean of spirit," provided her with a husband rather than a help meet for her. His disgraceful incompetency it was, as is well-known, which primarily caused the fatal overthrow of the French army at Pavia, and that prolonged imprisonment of Francis I. which was so nearly terminating in imprisonment of Francis I., which was so nearly terminating in

his death.

During the lamentable period of his captivity, Margaret's devotion to a brother whom she adored was shown in the most striking manner. Charles V., her brother's captor, though a capable, ang manner. Charles V., her brother's captor, though a capable, was not a generous, Prince; and Margaret ran no common risk when she undertook a journey into Spain in order to comfort, and to intercede for, his prisoner. She was, in fact, warned (p. 70) that, unless she left Spain by the expiration of the period fixed in Charles's safe-conduct, "the Emperor would consider her his captive." She had, indeed, an interview with Charles (who showed himself hard and unsympathetic), and had to return to France re infectal, Francis being eventually released on the most onerous conditions—which, to be sure (except that of his marriage to the Emperor's sister), he never kept.

conditions—which, to be sure (except that of his marriage to the Emperor's sister), he never kept.

Margaret's name will be known to many ardent Protestants in one capacity—as one of the patrons of the Reformation. From her first correspondence with the somewhat mystical Bishop Briconnet of Meaux, her mind seems to have been eminently receptive of the "New Ideas"; and to her potent patronage, more than to any serious convictions of any kind whatever on the part of the flighty and self-indulgent king, it was that Calvin and many of the best known representatives of his school owed their safety. The whole history of Margaret's connection with the Reformers is well set out in this biography, and can be warmly commended as clear, and exceedbiography, and can be warmly commended as clear, and exceedingly deserving of perusal. Her gentle nature would certainly have revolted from the sour fanaticism of Genevan "reformers," have revolted from the sour fanaticism of Genevan "reformers," and such inhumanities as the slow roasting of Michael Servetus, as it did from the persecutions which, after the peace of Crépy, Francis inflicted on the followers of Waldo, known (abroad as Waldenses, here) as Vaudois. For she was especially averse to cruelty. "Human life, knowledge, tolerance, and freedom were dearer to her than any code or creed" (p. 96). "Her respect for life is stronger than her respect for any moral code" (p. 180). "What I have done," were her dying words, "I have done from compassion, not from conviction" (pp. 80, 227).

For the Béarnois home of her second husband, Henri D'Albret, titular King of Navarra, her court at Nárze was the abode of

For the Béarnois home of her second husband, Henri D'Albret, titular King of Navarre, her court at Nérac was the abode of nearly all that France produced of literary ability. It was an Abbey of Thelema, a place devoted to the Gai Saber. And we encounter Margaret here, not only as a Queen who both reigns and governs, but as the distinguished authoress of the more celebrated than known "Heptameron." To this interesting book—by no means one to lie on the drawing-room table—Miss Robinson devotes two chapters of careful and well-considered criticism. Margaret closed her life, on the whole, disappointed. Shorn of her influence by the loss of her brother, who reciprocated his "Mignonne's" affection, straitened in circumstances by her daughter's extravagances, and profoundly hurt by her marriage to a man whom, though the girl loved him, she herself disliked, Margaret breathed her last on the shortest day of 1549. There is no doubt, though every endeavour has been made to conceal is no doubt, though every endeavour has been made to conceal the fact, that she died a sincere Catholic; her object through

life having rather been to free the Gallican Church from the domination of Rome, than to alter a single article of its creed.

Miss Robinson has evidently performed a labour of love in writing this excellent narrative, which may fairly challenge comparison with the best of its predecessors in this capital Series.

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PRO-MOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. "Heroes of Science." By W. Garnett. "Ursula's Fortune." By Esme Stuart. "Crooked." By Helen Shipton. Illustrated by R. C. Wood-

"The Two Homes," a Tale. By the author of "Amy Grant."
"The Great Prayer of Christendom." By the author of
"Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family."
"The Little Vagabond" and "Checco," a Tale of Perugia. By
Katharine S. Macquoid.
"How Bill Sime hopograd his Fother" Br. A. W. Ullestert 1

"How Bill Sims honoured his Father." By A. W. Illustrated by J. Nash.
Sunday School Reward Cards.
1. Ninety-six Celebrated Cathedrals and Churches, at home and

abroad.

2. Illustrated Scripture Texts. (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1886.) The third story on the list is that of a "muscular Christian,"

Edward Sewell, who being ("unbeknown to himself," as the country Edward Sewell, who being ("unbeknown to himself," as the country people say) the son of the wealthy man of a rural parish (who has risen from the ranks), is an angel—though a somewhat rough one—of mercy to every one whom he can benefit, on two occasions sustaining internal injury in carrying out his benevotent intentions; the injury on the second occasion being such as to terminate his somewhat chequered existence—not, however, before his recognition by his father. As an example of self-denial in a man who, at the beginning of the tale, acts from no higher motive than a desire to do a kind action, and whose innate goodness of heart is finally purified by a reference to higher things, no reader need desire a better than Miss Shipton's "Edward Sewell."

"Two Homes" is a prettily told tale of country life, the families of a benevolent squire's lately deceased bailiff, and of his gamekeeper, forming the dramatis personæ. The bailiff's widow gamekeeper, forming the dramatis persona. The bailiff's widow has an excellent and industrious daughter, Alice (the heroine, if we may so say, of the little rural tale). The gamekeeper has two children, who, commencing with disobedience at home, go from bad to worse; the daughter, a capital "foil" to Alice, eloping to London, where she dies miserably, while the son is arrested in his evil courses by an accident, the illness consequent on which gives him leigure to reflect and ultimately leads him to reform. his evil courses by an accident, the illness consequent on which gives him leisure to reflect, and ultimately leads him to reform. The story, the conclusion of which may be surmised, is one eminently adapted for the perusal of girls, and will be particularly useful to those of the class to whom its personages belong. In these days, when a father is usually mentioned as "the relieving officer," and when the one "commandment with promise" is far more honoured in the breach than in the observance, such a tale as "How Bill Sims honoured his Father" is especially welcome, and few of the many young people who, we

especially welcome, and few of the many young people who, we hope, will read it, will do so without profit.

Of the other works, we can only refer to Miss Macquoid's "Little Vagabond" and "Checco." Both are interesting, and well adapted for children. The Sunday-school cards are excellent. But why is Frankfort Cuthodrell surrounded. But why is Frankfort Cathedral, surmounted as it is with the German Imperial Crown, and the scene of so many important events, not included in the list of the ninety-six Cathedrals and Churches? Surely, too, the reference to the death of Agag by the hands of Samuel should have been to the 23rd, not to the 7th, verse of I. Sam., chap. xv.?

#### MAJOR PLUNKETT'S ARABIC VOCABULARY.

MAJOR PLUNKETT'S ARABIO VOCABULARY.

We have received a communication from Messrs. Richardson and Co., 13, Pall-mall, drawing attention to the circumstance that they are agents for Major Plunkett's "Arabic Vocabulary," reviewed in our issue of the 25th Oct. We have referred to the copy of the work and find that we were strictly accurate in asserting that "there is no indication where the Vocabulary is procurable." We adhere to our opinion, that it is advisable, alike in the interest of the author and of the public, that this defect should be remedied. If, however, Messrs. Richardson are disposed to content themselves with an intimation in our columns that the work can be procured at 13, Pall-mall, we have much pleasure in meeting their wishes. sure in meeting their wishes.

The "Army and Navy Magazine" for November (W. H. Allen and Co.), continues the articles on "The Nation in Arms," "Naval Reform," "Land Transport in the East," and "The Royal Navy," all of which have their own interest for Service readers. Mr. O'Byrne's papers have a special value, and will form when completed a handy and useful work of reference. "Leave of Absence" forms the subject of some graceful verses by Frederick E. Weatherly. "An Episode of the Hundred Days" is well told; and "On Leave" is Furlough's monthly contribution of pleasant and instructive gossip.

The "Century Magazine" for this month fully maintains the The "Century Magazine" for this month fully maintains the high standard of excellence for which it has long been noted. The pictures are not only numerous, but excellent. But what will perhaps prove more attractive to the general reader is the history of Abraham Lincoln, President of the American Republic, by John Nicholay and John Hay, his private secretaries. Judging from the instalment given in this number the account of the ruler of America bids fair to be alike graphic and complete.

We have received for review from Messrs. Macmillan and Co. "Living or Dead," by Hugh Conway; "The Wind of Destiny," by A. S. Hardy; "A Northern Lily," by Joanna Harrison; "Food Grains of India," by A. H. Church (Chapman and Hall); "Its Own Reward," by J. Sale Lloyd (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Defence of Kahun," by C. R. Williams (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Far Interior," by W. M. Kerr (Sampson Low and Co.); "Three Thousand Miles Through Brazil," by J. W. Wells (Sampson Low and Co.); "Life of Sir R. Christison, Bart." (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Every Girl's Annual" (Hatchard); "The Voice of India," Sept. 1886 (London Agents, R. Anderson and Co.); "The Indian Magazine," November (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.).

THE

# CEYLON PURE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the COMPANIES' ACTS, by which the Liability of Shareholders is Limited to the amount of their

Capital £20,000, in 4,000 Shares of £5 each (with power to increase), of which £1 per Share on Application. The remainder only if required, in sums not exceeding £1 per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

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#### PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of supplying the public with pure and genuine Ceylon Tea, and to combine with it also the sale of pure Coffee.

It is an undoubted fact that Ceylon Tea is gradually growing in favour with the public, and it is also notorious that comparatively few people can procure it, and those who do cannot always get it pure and genuine. Even Teas sold as Ceylon are in many instances mixed with China and Indian; but by those who know what Ceylon Tea is, the very common question asked is, "Where can we get it pure?" As a strong evidence of the high estimation in which Ceylon Tea is held, one has only to hear the remarks in its favour by the vast numbers of those who have visited the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and have had a cup of real Ceylon Tea.

One great difficulty why the use of Ceylon Tea has not been more fully developed up to this time has been the smallness of supplies as compared with China and Indian, but as the production increases, which it evidently will dovery rapidly, it renders it all the more necessary that the larger supplies should be prominently placed before the notice of the actual consumer, and thus encourage a more general demand.

courage a more general demand.

By therefore introducing channels on an extended scale for the sale of the pure and undulterated articles, a greater demand, it is confidently expected, will be created, as the advantage to the consumer must soon become increasingly apparent, and the favourable position which Ceylon Teas have already commanded can thereby searcely fail to be still further materially enhanced.

The intention is to open a Central Depot or Warehouse in London, and, as opportunities offer, to establish Branch Depots or Agencies in different parts of London and the provincial towns, and to adopt all the necessary sources and means for publicity.

means for publicity.

The importations of Ceylon Tea have already amounted this year to seven millions of pounds weight, and with the increasing production promise very soon to reach twenty millions. From all these supplies of the various estates ample opportunity will be afforded for the Company to select suitable qualities, according to their requirements, as it is intended to make the entire purchases in the London market from all the importations as brought forward. In adopting this course continued uniformity of each description sold by the Company can thus be insured, instead of depending always and solely on any particular estate, the quality from which may vary season by season.

No other than Caylon Tea will be bought or sold by the Company.

estate, the quanty from which may vary season by season.

No other than Ceylon Tea will be bought or sold by the Company.

It would be premature to form any calculation as to the quantity of Tea likely to pass through the Company's sources of disposal, but estimating the amount at only a quarter of a million of pounds weight, the profit would amply justify the expectation of a very good dividend.

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While the fullest means will be adopted to promote the safe extension of the Company's business, every regard will be paid to avoid unnecessary expense. No promotion money whatever will be paid. Arrangements are already in progress to carry out the intentions of the Company, so that no time will be lost in the furtherance of its operations.

Tea growers and merchants in Ceylon, and others in this country connected with the Ceylon trade, have been invited to take an interest in this Company, and thus assist in promoting its success.

Prospectuses, together with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 13, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

WITHOUT indulging in any extravagant ideas, there seems no reason why the Company's sales should be limited to the moderately-estimated amount of a quarter of a million lbs. annually, and if the profits be calculated, even at a considerable reduction, on the basis of those stated by "Stocks and Shares" of the 10th instant, they would still yield dividends which may be variously estimated from 20 to 30 per cent.

## CEYLON PURE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

13, GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but the paper of the inserted discussion on all Indian tonics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

#### "VALETE AC PLAUDITE."

It has come to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that managers of political shows should, at the close of their season, come before the curtain and make a farewell address to the public in the manner of managers belonging to the theatrical world. Sir Grant Duff, who. during his tenure of office at Madras, has rather held aloof from the vulgar throng, and has been content to find in botany and self-consciousness sufficient reward for all the toils of office, has now taken everybody into his confidence in what the Times correspondent, telegraphing from Calcutta yesterday, describes as "a long and characteristic" Minute, in which the retiring Governor reviews his term-The Minute, however, had reached London before the telegram, and it is the subject of eulogistic comment in the columns of the United Service Gazette of Saturday. But it may be doubted whether our contemporary's estimation of the document will be generally endorsed. The French proverb which declares that it is the first step which is the difficult one did not cause any misgivings to the eminent statesman who stepped out of Parliamentary life in England to India. Sir Grant explains this:-

The first impulse of such a one will often be to try and make the institutions among which he finds himself as like as circumstances will permit to those which he has left behind. From that natural and generous error I was saved by various circumstances among them by having formed for more than five years a portion of the machinery which connects the great paternal Autocracy of India with the crowned Democracy at home. I determined from the very first neither to form nor to adopt any wide schemes but to be content with carefully examining the condischemes, but to be content with carefully examining the condi-tion of the Madras Presidency, with a view to introducing those practical improvements to which I should eventually see my

How much Madras has practically "improved" under Sir Grant Duff is now history at the India Office and in Madras itself, although it may be yet not altogether known to the British public at home. But the Minute, according to our military contemporary, "is in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's happiest vein, and treats with great lucidity, but still with a free and light hand, a crowd of subjects.

And a motley crowd it is. Under one heading-that of the Chief Secretary's Department—there are notices of

twenty-one different subjects, from finance to literature; under that of Revenue there are twenty-three subjects dealt with, from agriculture to the holding of land by Madras civilians. The Military, Public Works, Irrigation and Railway Departments all come under review. The writer thinks that considerable changes must be made before long in the constitution of the Civil Service, and that Native merit should be more encouraged than it has hitherto been, but that the quality of the European officials must be maintained at all costs. He says that competition, while the least bad mathod of recruiting the inferior branches of the public service, is not an ideal method. And the Minute concludes thus:

There are, I believe, some Europeans even in India who would fain inflict upon the people amidst whom they dwell all the institutions which have been found to be "blessings" in the West under circumstances wholly unlike those with which we have to deal in this country. They are very welcome to their opinions; but I do not share them, and I fear that they and their disciples, who, because they knew me to be a Liberal in English politics, jumped to the conclusion that they would find me a "viewy" innovator in India, have had some disappointments. They were well warned, however. . . Other lustra may bring other duties, as they certainly will bring to the helm of affairs in this Presidency many persons who will fulfil those which I have enumerated with an amount of ability to which I can be ability to the ab which I can lay no claim, but I am well assured that they will never bring to the great office which I am soon to vacate anyone who is more attached to India and its inhabitants, or more anxious to promote their best interests according to his lights.

This is all "characteristic," but nobody denied to Mr. Grant Duff on taking up his appointment in India the credit of having "good intentions." He has paved Madras with them, and the "practical" results are manifold. We have already touched upon some of those results-results which can only be referred to with regret and pain. It has been lamentable to find failure in almost every direction in which ability, zeal and honourable instincts in the chief ruler led one to hope for success. Theories as perfect as philosopher or philanthropist could desire have broken down utterly when the attempt was made to put them into practice. But Sir Grant Duff, on laying down office, pens a parting Minute, in which there appears to be no consciousness of any failure that might be laid to his charge; all is pure, unadulterated optimism. His self-satisfaction is that of him

> "Who said were he ordain'd to run His long career of life again He would do all that he had don

Even in the matter of what is now known as the "Madras Scandals" Sir Grant Duff disposes of all comment as being uncalled for or ill-natured :-

No doubt a vast amount of spiteful nonsense has been talked and written about the sins, in the matter of land, of that very honourable body of men, the Madras Civil Service. But I am sure all its members will see that to transgress ever so little the rules about land-holding is a sad mistake, as it enables its enemies to heap upon the service all manner of false accusations.

But the evil that men do lives after them, and, unfortunately, the evil born of these scandals still survives. That the Minute is able and written in the happiest vein may be allowed, but to say, as the contemporary who eulogises it, that "Sir M. E. Grant Duff's successor may well be grateful for such a vade mecum" is to say too much. Mr. Bourke fortunately has studied the world of men more than the world of books, and he goes out to Madras to govern according to that experience, and he will hardly seek for guidance pages written "with a free and light hand," and as if "with milk on rose leaves," such as this "characteristic" Minute shows itself to be.

THE Finance Committee will, it is expected, have their report ready before the Vicercy's arrival at cold-weather headquarters. t is to be written in Calcutta.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 9.)

FIELD, Hon. C. D., M.A., LL.D., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 7

Civil Service, from March 7.

Franklin—The services of Surgeon-Major B. Franklin, joint medical officer in charge of Simla, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Nov. 4.

Pope, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent, 1st class, Madras Survey, is appointed assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Survey of India Department, from the 1st inst.

Jones—The services of Captain R. G. Jones, M.S.C., 1st Madras Lancers, and staff officer and adjutant, Mysore Silladar Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Com mander-in-Chief, Madras, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The following reversions and postings will take place consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., Resident of the

the return from furiough of Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad:—
Ross, Colonel E., C.S.I., officiating resident of the 1st class, and officiating resident at Hyderabad, reverts to his substantive appointment of resident of the 2nd class, and resident in the Persian Gulf.

MILES, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating resident in the Persian Gulf, reverts to his substantive grade of religious agent of the 1st class, and is rested as religious.

grade of political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent at Muscat.

agent at Muscat.

Mockler, Lieut. Colonel E., officiating political agent at Muscat, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as assistant political agent at Basra.

Temple, Captain H. H., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating political agent of the 3rd class.

Robertson, Mr. P. J. C., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and assistant political agent at Basra, reverts to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as first assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf.

Melvill, Lieutenant P. J., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., reverts to political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

Newmarch, Lieut. L. S., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub protem., reverts to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to political assistant of the 3rd class, sub protem.

PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub protem., reverts to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.

MENEZES—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Francisco Celestino de Menezes as acting Consul for Portugal in British India, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. M. doCanto.

BAIRD—SCULLY—Major A. W. Scully, R.E., officiating mint master, Calcutta, having been appointed to officiate as mint master, Bombay, and Surgeon-Major J. Scully having been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of mint master, Bombay, Major Baird made over and Surgeon-Major Scully received charge of the Calcutta Mint on Oct. 1

Calcutta Mint on Oct. 1.

Moss, Mr. T., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, retired from the service from Sept. 20.

LAMBERT, Colonel P., R.E., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is transferred as examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab

Punjab.

Thurburn, Captain J. W., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Punjab, is permanently transferred to that province.

Hutchinson, Mr. F. R., is, on return from furlough, re-appointed Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Central India.

McGregor, Mr. W., superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 22.

Rushton, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental examination in Hindustani on July 5.

Martin, Colonel C., C.B., commandant Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, availed himself of the thirty days' privilege leave on Sept. 21.

Pank, Surgeon P. D., civil surgeon, Bikaneer, availed himself on Sept. 17 of the privilege leave granted him, dated the 1st idem.

#### MILITARY.

Evans, Colonel H. M., deputy-assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut-Colonel N. R. Stewart, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Sept. 6. CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of K.G., K.P., G.C.S.L, G.C.M.G., C.B., to the divisional staff of the Army, vice Lieut.-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., who has

Army, vice Lieut.-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., who has resigned that appointment, dated Sept. 27.

McLeon, Colonel H., R.A., superintendent gun carriage factory, Madras, to be inspector-general of orduance, Madras, vice Major-General S. H. E. Chamier, C.B., R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Sept. 28.

Turner, Lieut A. L. M., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, to

TURNER, Lieut. A. L. M., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, to be commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, seconded.

MASSY, Captain W. J., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, to be commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, from Sept. 19, vice Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Manual Research Commissary of State for India:

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. A., South Yorkshire Regiment, squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, Jan. 7, 1885.

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., Derybyshire Regiment, wing officer 19th Bengal Infantry, March 21, 1885.

ELIOT, Lieut. F. H., Norfolk Regiment, wing officer 25th Bengal Infantry, Aug. 3, 1885.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

proval:— WALTER, Major C. J., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Oct. 2

KING-HARMAN, Major M. J., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenat-colonel. from Oct. 2.

RIND, Captain and Brevet-Major A. T. S. A., Bengal S.C., to be major, from Oct. 2

SAWYER, Captain H. A., Bengal S.C., to be major, from Oct. 2.
MARTIN, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel W. R., Bengal Army, to be colonel,

from Oct. 2.

TYTLER, Major and Colonel R. F. C. A., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, Oct. 2.

WOODRUFFE, Colonel C. L., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 19, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with

the necessary subsidiary leave:—
STANTON, Colonel F. S., R.E., Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P.W.D. (p.a.), for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are

the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Brownlow, Major C. O., Bengal S.C., wing commander 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.

Heart, Captain H. H. R., Bengal S.C., squadron commander (11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

Reid, Surgeon-Major R., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough m.c.) for six months.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:— India.

HOTHAM, Captain W. C. (m.c.), for six months. Balbi, Mr. J., engineer (m.c.), for six months. MILLER, Mr. A. J., engineer (m.c.), for six months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments

EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon G. Jameson, proceeding on leave.

HEWAT, Captain A. H., E Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meerut for duty with L

Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

CHEYNE—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. C. Cheyne, 24th Punjab Infantry, as junior officer in the Punjab Bat-

talion of the Burmah police
The following officers having passed the examination laid down in section 5, paragraph 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the

army:—
Wood, Captain E. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps

WOOD, Captain E. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps.
GARTSIDE-TIPPING, Captain R. F., Bengal Staff Corps.
DAWSON, Captain H. L., Bengal Staff Corps.
WORLLEDGE, Captain J. F., Bengal Staff Corps.
GORDON, Captain S. D., Bengal Staff Corps.
RAMSAY, Captain J. G., Bengal Staff Corps.
BELL, Captain A. W. C., Bombay Staff Corps.
ALLEN, Lieut. R. E., R. E., is transferred from the Biluchistan command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh command.
HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R. E., is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.
RAWLINS, Major H. de C., is permitted to exchange to the 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots:—
Lieut. A. G. Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieut. G. P. Douglas, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. H. Mercer, 3rd Dragroon Guards; Captain A. Sprot, 6th Dragoon Guards; Captain F. J. Carandini, 8th Hussars; Major M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers; Lieut. G. F. Milner, 17th Lancers; Captain C. E. Baumann, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment; Captain H. Wiley, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieut. J. Pim, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieut. F. M. Peacock, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry; Captain H. A. Vowell, 2nd

Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain J. G. L. Burnett, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment; Captain H. S. Lye, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Lieut. E. E. Husey, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; Captain C. S. Cumberland, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. W. J. Ferguson-Davie, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Lieut. R. I. Forbes, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. H. M. S. O'Brien, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; Captain F. S. Marsham, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut. A. H. Coward, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Lieut. W. F. R. Henry, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain W. Seton, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Lieut. W. E. Lascelles, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Oct. 4.)

GOUGH, Brigadier-General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., is transferred from the command of the Sialkote Brigade to that of the Peshawur district, dated Sept. 1.

NORMAN, Brigadier-General F. B., C.B., is posted to the Sialkote Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—
HAMILTON, Captain and Brevet Major I. S. M., aide-de-camp, to officiate as interpreter, vice Major N. F. F. Chamberlain, proceeded on field service to Burma, dated Aug. 23.
BLYTH, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. R. Hall, there being no fully qualified officer available, dated Aug. 27.
The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard:—WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., Royal Artillery, higher standard in Hindustani. IMPEY, Lieut. L., Derbyshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, higher standard in Hindustani. standard in Hindustani.

Oriemand in Hindustani.
Oriemand, Colonel M. A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed in the Barrack Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Meerut.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the follow-

ng transfer:-

ing transfer:—
WARD, Paymaster and Hon. Major C., from the 2nd Battalion North
Staffordshire Regiment, to be paymaster of the 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment.

TURNER—The services of Major S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers, are

temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Ferrier.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major C. D. Ferrier, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment into which he has recently

been promoted. LOYD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. R. De-la-P. Lloyd, Suffolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently LLOYD-

been promoted.

BULKELEY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant G. A. Bulkeley, Leicestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

been posted.

ENNYS, Lieutenant W. A. B., 26th Punjab Infantry, aide-de-camp to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to rejoin his regiment. DENNYS,

The undermentioned officer, specially examined on Sept. 11, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—

The Lower Standard in Hindustani:—
Freyen, Surgeon S. F., M.D., Medical Staff.
The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—
Delme-Radcliffe, Lieut. C., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.
With the sanction of Government, the following orders are con-

firmed : MACNAGHTEN—Rohilkund District Order, dated Sept. 1, appointing Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., commandant 13th Bengal Lancers, to command the district temporarily, vice Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough, transferred to the command of the Peshawur dis-

YOUNG—Eastern Frontier District Order, dated Aug. 27, appointing Lieut. C. F. G. Young, 6th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general of the district, vice Captain Ternan, proceeding to Burma, and pending the arrival of Major Dyce.

#### FURLOUGHS.

HAMILTON—The six months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. Colonel H. B. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards, dated March 12, is extended to Nov. 1.

MARTIN—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major E. C. Martin, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is extended to Dec. 21

to Dec. 31.

CAMPBLL—The furlough in India on medical certificate granted to Captain J. C. Campbell, R.E., dated Aug. 19, is extended to Oct 31. inclusive

Wood, Captain C. E. W., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Jolliffe, Captain W., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for six

months, on urgent private affairs.

Cooks-Collis, Captain M. C., Corps of Guides, from Aug. 13, to enable him to rejoin from sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

TAYLOR—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. R. H. B. Taylor, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, dated Feb. 18, is extended to March 4, 1887.

RALLI-The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to

Lieut. A. S. Ralli, 12th Lancers, dated July 30, is extended to April

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the

The undermentioned omcers are granted leave to England what the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MICKHAM, Major E. H., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, for four months, on private affairs.

DOUGLAS-WILLAN, Major H. P., 1st Dragoon Guards, for thirteen months, on urgent private affairs.

HORNBY, Lieut. Colonel J. F., 12th Lancers, on private affairs, pending

retirement from the service

retirement from the service.

VAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel A. H., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

CHERRY, Major H. A., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

GOODWYN, Major J. E., East Lancashire Regiment, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

COLERIDGE, Lieut. H. F., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

DUNN, Captain (Adjutant) R. H. W., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

WALFORD, Lieut. J. A. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Oct. 7.)

WATSON, Lieut. G. H, officiating cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, on return from the privilege leave of absence is transferred to Jullundur, vice Captain C. J. Robarts, officiating cantonment magistrate, who reverts to military duty. Lieut. Watson assumed charge of his

reverts to military duty. Lieut. Watson assumed charge of his duties at Jullunder on Sept. 20.

ELTON, Rev. E. D., B.A., is appointed to the chaplaincy of Quetta from such date as he may assume charge of his duties at that

station.

DAY, Rev. J., resident missionary of Peshawar, officiated for the Rev.

Mr. Gillmore during his absence on leave.

WATSON, Lieut. G. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the

Jullundur Cantonment.

Deakin, Surgeon-Major C. W. S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Bannu on Sept. 4, relieving Surgeon-Major J. T. B. Bookev.

QUINNELL, Honorary Surgeon Major R. J., M.D., resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Gujranwala on Sept. 1, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, dated Sept. 13, relieving Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made from the dates specified:—

With effect from Aug. 12, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. M. Bishop, assistant district superintendent of

leave of Mr. J. M. Dishop, essential the leave of Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating 1st class, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure on leave on medical certificate of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, district superintendent of police:—

Bean, Mr. J. D. C. W., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th

mg 1st class, 1st grade, omclated as district superintendent, 1st grade.

MAYNE, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class 2nd grade, officiated in 1st class, 1st grade.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. D. K. Homan, officiating district superintendent of police:—

CLOSE, Mr. A. H. G., officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st

MAYNE, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating 1st class, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. A. J. Hammond, district superintendent of police:—

BROOME, Mr. L. N., district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the

3rd grade.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

MAYNE, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class,

2nd grade, officiating in 1st class, 1st grade.

Hunter, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, on return from the leave to Europe, on medical certificate, is posted to the Hissar

GRAHAM-HATCHELL, Mr. F., officiating district superintendent of police Hissar, is, on relief by Mr. D. H. Hunter, transferred to the Karnal

Presson, Mr. S., officiating under-secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is confirmed in that appointment from Aug. 17, vice Mr. J. E. Catton, deceased.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 9.)

HUDSON—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been pleased to permit Mr. W. H. Hudson, district and sessions judge of Farukhabad, to avail himself of the Dasehra vacation from Oct. 4.

MELLO, Mr. C. H. De, head master, Hume's High School, Etawah, on

return from privilege leave, has been appointed to officiate as in-

spector of schools, Agra division, during the absence on furlough of

spector of schools, Agra division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. Lloyd.

Davis, Mr. J. S. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, on being relieved by Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, to be temporarily junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Hewett on deputation.

Sweeny—The services of Surgeon T. H. Sweeny, civil surgeon of Mirzapur, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Anderson, Surgeon-Major A., in charge of the station hospital, Muttra, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of that station during the absence of Surgeon C. R. Tyrrell.

Cruckshank, Mr. A. W., under-secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be settlement officer, 2nd grade, from the date on which he gives over charge of his office as under-secretary, and to be posted to the charge of the Gorakhpur Settlement.

Aikman, Mr. R. S., junior magistrate, 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, has been posted to officiate as district and sessions judge, and to be posted to the Mainpuri judgeship.

Muir, Mr. J. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Mainpuri, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st

revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. R. S. Aikman, and to be posted to Mainpuri.

The undermentioned officers are transferred for two months from Dec. 1 to the Gorakhpur district to join the survey party in that district :

PIKE, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate, Cawnpore.
TRETHEWY, Mr. A. W., assistant magistrate, Aligarh.
The undermentioned officers are transferred for two months, from Dec. 1, to the Basti district, to join the Survey party in that dis-

MESTON, Mr. J. S., assistant magistrate, Saharanpur.

MESTON, Mr. J. S., assistant magnetate, Sanatanper.

STILL, Mr. C., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad.

GRIFFIN, Mr. H. D., assistant magistrate, Muttra.

HEWETT—The services of Mr. J. P. Hewett, junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from

Sept. 24. FURLOUGHS. CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, has been

granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from Nov. 10.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., officiating joint magistrate, Basti, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from Oct. 22.

LLOYD, Mr. R. A., inspector of schools, Agra Division, has been granted

furlough to Europe for eight months, from Nov. 19.
ETTY, Rev. A. H., chaplain of Benares, has been granted furlough for one year, in extension of that granted him, dated Oct. 28, 1885

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, Oct. 2.)

O'Donoghue, Mr. C. J., district superintendent of police, on his return from furlough was posted to the charge of the police of the Shwegvin district

MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., officiating district superintendent of police, was transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the police of the Kyaukpyu district, from May 27.

pyu district, from May 27.

BUTLER, Mr. R., of the Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to officiate as veterinary instructor, Burma, from July 22.

McDonald, Mr. H., who was appointed to be a myook, 4th grade, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment from June 8.

Rose, Rev. A. T., of the American Baptist Mission, is licensed to solemnize marriages in Lower Burma.

GRAY, Mr. J., officiating head master of the Government High School,

Moulmein, received charge of the school from Mr. G. R. Gordon, head master of the Middle Department, on the 8th inst.

SNADDEN—MILLER—Mr. W. G. Snadden, assistant superintendent of police, and Mr. A. A. St. C. Miller, assistant superintendent of police, respectively made over and received charge of the police of the Sittang sub-division, Shwegyin district, on Aug. 16.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

#### (Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 9.)

BIDIE, Deputy Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I.E., Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgeon-General Furnell, vacated.

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., is appointed to the medical charge of the sub-district of Saidapet, from date of assuming charge from Surgeon J. A. Burton.

STONDART Mr. I. H. existent approach in the sub-district of Saidapet, from date of assuming charge from Surgeon Mr. I. H. existent approach in the sub-district of Saidapet approach in the sub-dist

STODDART, Mr. J. H., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, during the employment of Mr. S. D. Simpson, on other



BRANDON, Rev. R. J., LL.D., to be chaplain of Coonoor for the usual

Brandon, Rev. R. J., LL.D., to be chaplain of Coonoor for the usual period of two years, in succession to the Rev. D. W. Kidd.
KIDD, Rev. D. W., to be a joint chaplain of St. Matthias', Vepery.
CLARK, Captain P., to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Bangalore, in the place of Captain Young.
GAMBLE, Mr. J. S., joint conservator, to act as senior conservator of forests during Colonel C. Walker's absence on special duty in connection with the Forest School conference at Dehra Dun.
CHERRY, Mr. J. W., deputy conservator of forests, to act as junior conservator, vice Mr. Gamble.
KEARNS, Mr. A. S., assistant inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is posted to the Pallamcottah Distillery from the expiry of the sick leave granted him.
WEST, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. C. S., to be sub-engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

#### MILITARY.

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern district, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Major H. R. Hope, appointed commandant, 1st Madras Lancers, continuing to officiate as deputy adjutant-general, dated Sept. 7.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding Bangalore divi-

STRACHAN, Major J. H., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to

be aide-de-camp, dated Sept. 1.

THOMAS, Colonel E. H., Staff Corps, 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, m.c., for one year.

WYNOH, Colonel H. St. M., Staff Corps, will be hereafter entered on the returns of the army as H. St. Maur-Wynch.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

BITE. Deputy Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I.E., to be surgeon-general, cated Oct. 9.

PORTER, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, dated May 19.

19.

HUNT, Surgeon-Major S. B., to be brigade-surgeon, dated Aug. 26.
O'HARA, Surgeon W., to be surgeon-major, dated Sept. 30.

HUME, Surgeon T., M.B., to be surgeon-major, dated Sept. 30.

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of the H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—
JONES, Captain R. G., Staff Corps.

ETTY, Rev. C. J., acting joint chaplain, Vepery, has been granted furiough for one year from Nov. 13.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Oct. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following post-

Ross, Surgeon J., on arrival from England, to do duty, station hos-dital, Secunderabad.

dital, Secunderabad.

CAMPBELL—GEDDES—CRICK—Surgeon - Major W. J. Campbell and Surgeons R. J. Geddes, M.B., and S. A. Crick, M.B., on field service, Upper Burma, to do duty, Field Hospital, Mandalay.

DAY—MARSH—DIXON—Surgeons W. B. Day, M.B., doing duty, Station Hospital, Madras; T. A. P. Marsh, doing duty, Station Hospital, Tounghoo; and A. L. H. Dixon, general duty, Burma division, to report themselves to the Deputy Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Burma division, Rangoon, for duty with the General Hospital, Rangoon. Rangoon.

RANGOON.

REPATRICK—TATE—Surgeons R. Kirkpatrick, M.B., and A. E. Tate, on arrival with the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to report themselves to the Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, for duty with outposts. KIRKPATRICK-

Officer, Burma Field Force, for duty with outposts.

The following orders are confirmed:—
COOK—By the General Officer commanding Burma division appointing
Lieut H. R. Cook, No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern division,
acting adjutant, Royal Artillery, Burma division.
GRAHAM—The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Burma division,
notifying that Major (Colonel) T. Graham, No. 9 Battery, 1st
Brigade, Northern division, having arrived at Thayetmyo on Sept.
16, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, Burma division, from
that date. that date.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

#### (Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 14.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following ap-

pointments:—
FARRAN, Hon. C. F., on being relieved of his temporary appointment of judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, to act as advocate-general during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Latham.

STABLING, Mr. M. H., B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate-

general during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Farran.

Warden, Mr. F. H., is appointed, on Mr. E. V. Mackay's return to duty, to act as district superintendent of police in the Broach district during the absence of Mr. McIver.

GAYE, Surgeon-Major A. O., secretary to the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, is appointed to be a special magistrate.

FORDYCE, Captain A. L. D., assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, is appointed to act as political agent, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, from the date of receiving charge of the agency.

LEGEYT—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on return to duty of Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, political superintendent, Palanpur, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon should rejoin his appointment as joint administrator of Sangli, and to make the following appointments: appointments:

FERRIS, Captain W. B., to act as second assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., to be substantive pro tem. third assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

KENNED?, Captain W. P., to be substantive pro tem. fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

CATES, Lieut. G. E. Hyde, to act as fifth assistant political resident at

Aden

SNELL, Captain F. W., to be substantive pro tem. second in command Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the political superintendent.

ALMON-FITEGERALD—Lieut. M. B. Salmon and Mr. P. S. V. Fitz-Gerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant political agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, on the 2nd inst.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Oct. 8.)

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. D., officiating wing officer 4th Regiment

Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

James, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Sept. 27.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H, officiating wing officer 9th Regiment Bombay

Infantry, to be wing officer.

Newport, Lieut.-Colonel C. P., second in command (officiating commandant) 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, from Oct. 5, vice Colonel Chambers, who vacates the appointment on attaining colonel's allowance.

Pemberton, Lieut.-Colonel C. O., wing commander, second in command 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be second in command 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Newport appointed commandant.

commandant

MORSE, Major W. G., wing commander (officiating second in command)

Morse, Major W. G., wing commander (officiating second in command)
24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be second in command, sub pro
tem., vice Lieut.-Colonel Pemberton, seconded.

Pearson, Captain A. R., wing officer (deputy assistant adjutant and
quartermaster-general) 3rd Brigade Burma Field Force, to be wing
commander, sub pro tem., 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice
Major Morse, appointed second in command.

Macdonald, Lieut C. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster
8th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry, on duty.

The undermentioned medical officer of the Indian Medical Service
has been ordered on field service to Burma:—

Street, Surgeon A. W. F., 2nd Bombay Lancers.

FIELDING—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Fielding, I Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., has been posted to G. Battery, 4th Brigale, R.A., and will proceed to England with it on the 16th inst.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GRAY, Captain and Adjutant H. C. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for six months (m.c.). Quick, Surgeon W. H., to Poona and Mahableshwar, from Sept. 14 to

Dec. 21 (m.c.).

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. De C., R.A., 2nd subaltern, No. 2 (Native)

Mountain Battery, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year (m.c.),
with the necessary subsidiary leave.

#### (October 11.)

RATT, Lieut. H. G., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay S.C. from March 28, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's aproval :-

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. M., to be colonel, with the colonel's allowance, from Oct 5.

James, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, is ap-

JAMES, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C. from Sept. 27.

The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination at the Grant Medical College, are promoted to the grade of sub-assistant apothecary from Sept. 20:—

P. N. De Souza, A. De Cunha, D. Pereira, A. E. Almeida, D. Francis, J. M. Kenna, G. R. Chamarett, A. Beale, N. Martin, M. Nunes, and S. Semoens.

CARTRIDGE SUPPLY TO VOLUNTEERS .--A Calcutta paper says: -"Some surprise has been expressed at the late order of Government limiting the number of cartridges to be supplied at half price to Volunteers for practice. It appears, however, that the restriction was due to some of the Volunteers having lately abused the indulgence granted them, for it is stated that one corps, numbering only 50 men, drew 15,300 rounds, while another, about 600 strong, drew two and a half lakhs of cartridges."

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### OCTOBER 28.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. E. L. Durand, S.C., Col. G. J. Pasley, S.C., Capt. B. Channer. Bombay Estab.—Maj. F. W. Joseph, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-T. L. Reid, D. G. Macleod, T. R. G. Cadiz.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. E. Couper, S.C., forty-five days; Capt. E. C. Wace, R.A., six months; Col. R. M. Smith, R.E., six months; Surg.-Maj. W. R. Hooper, six months; Capt. F. P. L. White, S.C., six

Bengal Estab.—A. E. A. Casey (Cov.), six months' s.c.; J. Pratt (Cov.), three months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—B. H. Young, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—G. St. P. L. Gibson, three months' s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. Elderton, S.C., Maj. A. Gaselee, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, S.C. Bombay Estab.—Maj. M. W. Stevens, Inf.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Williams (Cov.), B. L. Gupta (Cov.). F. C. Berry, C.I.E. (Cov.), J. Posford (Cov.), J. J. Livesay (Cov.), R. H. Greaves (Cov.), R. Ewing, S. Smith, H. E. Wildeblood.

Madras Estab.—J. E. E. A. Boyd.

Eombay Estab.—H. P. Jacob.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

hip.		Ceave Q'nstown.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1886.					1886.
Grocodile						4 Nov.
Jumna	l <u> </u>			4 Nov.	6 Nov.	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	_	. 3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec.
•		Plymo'th				1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec.	18 Dec.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
		Q'stown.	1887.	1		
Crocodile	21 Dec.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
	1887.			1		
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.		18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	23 Feb.		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship,	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1886.				1886.
Euphrates			-	2 Nov.	11 Nov
Serapis		10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov
Crocodile	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.
Jumna	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.				1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME. BIRTHS.

Barrow—Oct. 23, at The Cottage, Aigburth, near Liverpool, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal (D.C.O.)

Lancers, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Oct. 20, the wife of Colonel Sir John Campbell, Bart. C.B., Royal Artillery, of a son.

Mac Swiney—Oct. 25, at 61, Victoria-road, Aldershot, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. V. Mac Swiney, M.D., Madras Staff, of a son.

SMALLEY—Oct. 22, at 74, Talbot-road, W., the wife of Colonel H. Smalley, R.E., of a daughter.

St. John—Oct. 20, at 3, York-terrace, New Brompton, Kent, the wife of C. W. R. St. John, Lieut. R.E., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

HARRITAGES.

ALLEYNE—Howard—Oct. 26, at the Oratory, Brompton, Cecil Howard Alleyne, of Fort Meade, Florida, U.S.A., eldest son of the late Captain M'Geachy Alleyne, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Amy Violet, daughter of Mrs. Howard, of 98, Elm Park-gardens, S.W. Brind—Lund—Oct. 23, at St. Michael's Church, Stoke, Devonport, Edward Agincourt Brind, Major 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers (late 88th Regiment), third son of General Sir James Brind, G.C.B., Royal Attillery, of Highfield, St. Leonards, to Florence, third daughter of the late Henry Lund, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and 9, Victoria-souare. Clifton.

Victoria-square, Clifton.

BURNAND—GROOME—Oct. 21, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square,
Lieut.-Colonel N. Burnand (late Coldstream Guards) to Harriet
Jane Groome, second daughter of the late Charles Groome, of

Jane Groome, second daughter of the late Charles Groome, of Worthing.

HARRIS—LUND—Oct. 16, at the parish church, St. Budeaux, near Devonport, Claudius Shirley Harris, Esq., Scots Greys, only son of the late Captain C. R. W. Frith Harris, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Edith, second daughter of the late Henry Lund, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn and 9, Victoria-square, Clifton.

PERRY—FLYNN—Oct. 26, at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Woolwich, Allan Perry, Surgeon Medical Staff, to Agnes Lucinda, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Flynn, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordennes.

Ordnance.

#### DEATHS.

BARROW—Oct. 7, at 37, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, General C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

HARMAN—Oct. 23, at Hythe, of typhoid fever, Laurence William, only son of Colonel King Harman, M.P., aged 22.

LAUGHTON—Oct. 23, at Roseneath, Herne Bay, Richard Laughton, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 82.

MAUDE—Oct. 23, at 46, Onslow-square, S.W., Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in his 88th year.

OGILVIE—Oct. 4, at Marseilles, on his way to England, from the effects of sunstroke, James Loch Ogilvie, Bengal Police, eldest son of the late Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, B.C.S., aged 32.

TWEEDIE—Oct. 24, at The Hayes, Northiam, Sussex, Frances, daughter of the late Captain Tweedie, R.A., of Rawlinson, Kent.

WOGAN-BROWNE—Oct. 22, at 1, Russell-place, Dublin, of diphtheria, Beatrice Judith, the infant daughter of Captain Wogan-Browne, 3rd Hussars. Hussars.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—Sept. 23, at Agra, the wife of C. A. Andrews, M.A., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

BARRY—Oct. 5, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. T. F. Barry, 1st Madras Lancers, of a son.

JERVIS—Oct. 7, at Hensada, Burma, the wife of Surgeon H. P. Jervis, 7th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

PEARSON—Oct. 9, at the Cama Hospital, the wife of W. Pearson, Assessment Department, Municipality, of a son.

STAINES—Oct. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. J. Staines, D.A.C., Transport Department. of a son. Transport Department, of a son.
WOLFE-MURRAY—Oct. 7, at Madras, the wife of O. Wolfe-Murray C.S.

of a daughter.
Wilson—Oct. 6, at Broach, the wife of A. H. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

CRAW-SHAW-Oct. 2, at Benares, W. Craw, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, to Alice, daughter of A. H. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

of Salt Revenue.

NICHOLLS—TREGEAR—Oct. 4, at Benares, G. J. Nicholls LL.B., barristor-at-law, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late J., Nicholls, of Trekenning, St. Columb, Cornwall, to Caroline Josephine, daughter of Richard and Caroline Tregear, of Ghazipur.

NELSON—WILLIAMS—Oct. 7, at Naini Tal, E. F. Nelson, Royal Artillery, to Lilian Agnes, daughter of Colonel M. Williams, late of the 100th Regiment (Royal Canadians), Fyzabad.

SEEWART—WARMAN—Oct. 6, at Calcutta, C. A. Stewart, to Florence Jane, daughter of the late J. H. Warman, Commander, B.I.S.N. Co.'s service.

#### DEATHS.

ADOLPHUS - Oct. 3, at Dalhousie, O. M. Adolphus, Schoolmaster, Royal Artillery, Lahore Division.

BUISSON—Oct. 3, at Roorkee, G. Hamilton, only son of Captain and Mrs. H. Du Buisson, Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 7 months.

BUCKLEY—Oct. 4, at Cuttack, Rev. J. Buckley, D.D., Orissa Baptist

BUCKLEY—Oct. 4, at Cuttack, Rev. J. Buckley, D.D., Clarke, Mission, aged 63.

Clarke—Oct. 7, at Meerut, J. Clarke, Deputy Magistrate, aged 54.

O'CONNELL—Oct. 2, at Kalka, Winnie, daughter of Surgeon-Major M. D. O'Connell, Medical Staff.

RAYNEAU—Oct. 7, at Fatchpur, E. Rayneau, of the P.W.D., aged 30.

STILL—Oct. 6, at Fyzabad, C. Still, Bengal Civil Service, aged 21.

STEWART—Oct. 3, at Murree, Colonel A. MacLeod Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps. Retired List. Staff Corps, Retired List.



#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 26, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay; Cascepedia (s), Bombay.—27, Pekin (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 25, Paramatta (s), London; California (s), Clyde.
—27, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 25, Capella (s), Liverpool.—28, Chusan (s),

MADRAS.—Oct. 26, Chusan (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 25, Kuramania (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; City of Carthage (s), Calcutta.—27, Clan Murray (s), Kurrachee; Nubia (s), Calcutta.—28, Dacca (s), Calcutta; Kaisar-i-Hind

(s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 27, Manora (s), London; Hispania (s), London.

—28, Duke of Buckingham (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, Nov. 4; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Nov. 11; from Brindisi, Nov. 15.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, Nov. 4; s.s. Assam, from Venice, Nov. 11; from Brindisi, Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Banks, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Young, Colonel C. Larking, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. Ogle, Miss Holloway, Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. W. Hose, Mr. Smith, Miss Ada Phillips, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Stuart, Mr. S. E. Gwyer, Mr. T. Turner, Capt. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Evans, Mr. E. G. Gahagan, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Benson, Mr. Stirling. From Venice: Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover and Mr. Glover, jun., Mr. A. H. L. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Stoney, Mr. R. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. J. Mackillican, Mr. F. C. Berry. From Brindisi: Mr. J. E. Catton, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. 3. K. Heinrichs, Major T. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. H. Mein, Colonel T. Shepperd, the Earl of Fife, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Annie Sharpe, Miss E. Dewhurst, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. Richards, Capt. A. Howlett, Mr. Haig, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Robyns, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. A. Butler, Major J. F. Brough, Mr. Oakshott, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Mr. R. A. Willis, Major T. T. Carter, Mr. A. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Muir, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. Carroll, Mr. H. Bell. From Gibrallar: Mr. T. H. Holloway. From Port Said: Mr. Maxser, Mr. Winthrop.
For Madras: Mrs. Lee Warner, infant and child and Miss Lee Warner, Mr. Lushington, Mr. G. Wingfield, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Mr. H. D. D. Harding, Mrs. Eyre Powell, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Kitchen. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cleman and infant, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. and Mrs. Carey and family, Messrs. F. and R. Goodall, Miss Livemore, Mr. and Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. F. and Mrs. Sills and family, Miss Delay, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Livesay and infant, Mr. Mandy and party, Miss Chancellor, Mr. Elworthy, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Sweetman, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. And Mrs. Sills and family, Miss Delay, Mr. J. S. G. Pemberto

and Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Hardman, Mr. E. N. Thorne.

S.s. Malwa, from London, Nov. 11; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Nov. 18; from Brindisi, Nov. 22.

From Bombay: Mrs. G. H. D. Wilson, son and infant, Miss Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. G. B. Winter, Mr. H. V. Drake Brockman, Mrs. Herbert Vernon, two Misses Gibson, Miss Fisher, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Dane and infant, Mrs. Langham and infant, Mrs. Little and family, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. E. Tennant, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Stanley Bird, Mr. C. Merony, Mr. L. Satoris, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Merony, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Miss Ida Langworthy, Miss Newbery, Mr. and two Misses David, Miss Lippincott and two ladies, Mr. W. Wright. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. T. R. Byng, Mr. J. G. Horsfall, Miss Johnson, Miss E. C. Johnson, Mr. Wheeler, Colonel Powlett, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. G. E. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Kupe, Sir C. A. Turner, Mr. Stokes, Mr. R. Irvine, Mr. Terry, Mr. W. Frere, Mr. James Luke. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Gaselee, Mr. and Mrs. Muir and family, Mr. J. F. N. Graham, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Brunner, Mr. Brunner, jun., Miss Hughes.

For Port Said: Miss Money, Miss Money Kyrle, Mrs. and Miss Grinnell, Sir Philip Grey and Lady Egerton, Miss Grey Egerton, Colonel Grey Egerton, General and Mrs. Turner, Mr. H. W. Birks, Mr. C. Catling, Mr. C. T. Clitton, Mr. H. L. Lee, Mr. G. A. Poulet.

For Malta: Mr. G. E. and Miss Robinson, Mr. Dawson, Miss Andrew, Mrs. Dormellan, Mrs. Joyce.

S.s. Bokhara, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Nov. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gahan, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Revand Mrs. Cane and infant, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. T. Macaulin, Rev.—Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Thompson, Miss Beatty, Colonel F. James, Mrs. C. A. Stewart and three daughters, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Colonel Grant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Miss Coulthwaite, Mr. E. A. Moloney, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Lound. From Venice: Mr. Rodocanachi, Mr. D. M. Lumsden, Colonel J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jackson and family. From Brindis: Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Colonel M. M. Bowie, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. H. Robinson, Mr. W. Porteus, Mr. Gibb, Mr. N. G. Norton, Mr. H. T. Darrah, Mr. B. Framjee, Major E. A. and Mrs. Brind, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Ross. From Port Said: Mr. Simonet.

For Port Said: Mrs. Morice and family.

#### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Loodiana, to sail Nov. 3.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and two children, Miss. Neale, Mrs. Wilkinson and two children, Miss Gibbons, Miss Cummings, Mrs. Halsey and child, Miss Christie, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. Dixon, Miss Louisa Lavering, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. H. Wood, Mr. J. P. Hawkins.

For Bombay: Mrs. Medworth and family, Lady and Miss Hudson, Miss Bertie Clay, Com.-General and Mrs. Moore.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, to sail Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Govan, Mr. Maclagan-Dr. Bissell, Miss Graves, Mr. Harris Mr. Carmichael, Mr. F. E. Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Harris and two infants, Mr. Slater and party, Colonel Swinton-Browne, Mr. Henderson.

Suez to Bombay: Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Scott and infant.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mrs. Grindel, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. W. Saunders, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Keyworth, Miss Caldwell, Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Symes.

For Madras : Mr. J. D. Bacon.

For Calcutta: Miss Merson, Mrs. Mason and two children, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Robinson, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart, Mr. W. Mills, Mr. G. C. Alston, Mr. Power, Mr. E. Samuel, Miss B. Pearson.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Lady Hampson and friend, Rev. J. A. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. H. Rowntree, Mrs. Davidson, two children and ayah, Mr. H.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Masters, Miss E. Haig, Mrs. Harper and Miss-Harper, Mr. T. M. Twigg. For Calcutta: Miss Annie Mathews.

Per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Pandora, Trieste for Bombay, Nov. 5. For Bombay: Rev. W. and Mrs. Baillic, Miss G. Ward, Mr. J. Down, Mr. J. Oakeshott, Capt. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Hughes, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. J. Janni and family.

Per s.s. Tenasserim, due at Liverpool, Nov. 9.

From Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Henderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Martyr, three children and servant, Mr. J. R. Hannay, Mrs. Otto's two children.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Rohilla, Capt. W. Barratt, Oct. 11.

From London: Mr. Cocksedge, Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F-Pennock, Mr. A. C. Pennock, Mrs. Pennock and infant, Mr. J. Mathews, Mr. J. Newall, Major F. S. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, two children and infant, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cadell, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mrs. William Hyde, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Miss Sellon, Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mrs. and Miss Caldecott and child, Mr. Jerdon, Capt. and Mrs. Wade Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn and two infants, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss and Master Wilson, Mr. J. W. Hall, Mrs. Somerville Grieve, Mrs. Murray and two infants, Mrs. Crimmins, Miss D. Saunders, Mr. T. Morgan, Capt. J. Hansen, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Richmond, Mr. J. T. Coles.

From Venice: Mrs. Farran and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simmonds, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Mr. Squires, Mr. C. Hasenbalg, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. Cordery, Mr. K. G. Kadgil, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and infant. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Rohilla, Capt. W. Barratt, Oct. 11.

From Brindisi: Major R. Elliot Lockhart, Rev. E. Sell, Colonel and Mrs. Jarrett and infant, Colonel C. M. Browne, Colonel W. R. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Major J. A. Fittle, Mr. H. Hastings, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Hallett, Colonel Calder cott, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. French, Archbishop Goethals, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mr. C. Sheridan, Mr. R. O. Wales, Major Darwin, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. Brandon, Mr. Rooper, Surgeon-Major Johnson, Mr. Leslie Saunders, Mr. W. Corman, Mr. S. A. Bedwar, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Mansel, Mr. Justice Tyrrell, Mr. H. Read, Mr. Faulding, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. W. Tucker, Mr. Monks.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. Symons, Oct. 26.

From Calcutta: Capt. Channer, Lieut. Walfon, Mrs. Settle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Tait.

From Madras: Lady Grant Duff and three children, Capt. Bagot, Mr. Macleane, Mrs. Stuart, Colonel McInroy, Mrs. and Miss McInroy, Major Logan, Mrs. Hope, Mr. Hayhurst, Mrs. Booth.

From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Skrine and infant, Mrs. Saunders.

From Bombay: Mr. A. P. Morgan, Mr. Chatterton.

From Port Said: Mr. Lydall and son, Mr. Weil.

From Malta: Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Egan, Mr. Coy, Mr. O. Egan, Lieut. Madan, R.N.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, left Bombay, Oct. 15.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, left Bombay, Oct. 15. For London: Mr. Morris, Mr. Otto Gfroer, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. W. H. P. Sherman.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Barbour and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Learmouth and three children, Mrs. Peile, Mr. J. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Master Duncan, Mr. E. B. Beardmore, Mr. C. Capelle, Mr. Kavasjee Merwanjee Sett, Colonel H. R. Stewart.

For Brindisi: Capt. Barron, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Hon. H. E. Sullivan.

Sullivan. For Aden: Mr. Grant.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Stead, from London, Oct. 28. Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-t-Hind, Capt. Stead, from London, Oct. 28. For Bombay: Mrs. Macfarlane, two Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Earl and Countess of Annesley and maid, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Frost and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Miss Southey, Mr. T. C. Vertannes, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Rev. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. R. M. Fergusson, Mrs. Greenway, Mr. Shelmerdine, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Elsworthy, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. De Buisson, Mrs. Burton, Mr. F. Whymper, Mr. Read, Rev. W. F. Insell, Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. Isenberg, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Bunten, Colonel Reeve, Mr. Callendar, Mr. D. Moran, Miss Hobbs, Mr. R. E. Shorter. R. E. Shorter

R. E. Shorter.
For Port Said: Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Ida Gordon, Mrs. E. Maclean, Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. Judd, Mr. Mortimer Harris, Mrs. Hailes Wilkie, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. C. H. Morice, Mrs. A. Roberts, two Misses Hodgson, Miss Whippham, Mr. G. Walsh, Mrs. Penn and Miss Walsh, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Kingsford, Lieut. D. L. Hartley, Regimental-Sergeant Fallino, Sergeant Mitchinson.
For Malta: Mrs. C. Watson, Miss Bird, Mr. Starken, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Finnerty, Mr. Echalaz, Colonel A. G. Wauchope, Mrs. Griffin, Lieut. E. E. Rolt, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Kilner, Mr. H. Wyndham.

H. Wyndham

For Colombo: Mr. G. J. Jameson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, sailed from London, Oct. 28.

For Madras: Dr. J. Murdoch, Miss Deshow, Mrs. Frank Browne, Mrs. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jensen and child, Mr. Donald W. G. Cowie, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Woolley, Mrs. Hodding and child, Mrs. Dene, Miss Money, Mr. L. D. College, Mr. H. C. Owen, Mr. A. Trollope.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. James Neilson, Mrs. Walter Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss J. Chalmers, Mrs. Bate and child, Miss Bate, Rev. H. Anderson, Mr. F. W. Price, Miss Hilda Harris, two Misses Hart, Mr. W. B. Brown, Mr. W. J. Monckton, Mr. H. Nisbet, Mr. D. B. Aitken, Mr. T. W. Richardson, Mrs. H. Lewis Bird, Miss Wells, Miss Deverall, Mr. T. H. Laurie.

For Colombo: Mr. Edward Webb, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Lamont and two children, Miss Compton, Miss Toone, Miss Cotton, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. A. E. Wackrill, Mr. G. Master, Lieut. S. S. S. Clarke, Mr. and Miss

For Malta: Miss Page.
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Oswald.

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on Oct. 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant and child, Mr.

H. W. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Dobbs.

For London: Mr. J. S. Lushington, Miss Dickson, Miss Grant, Miss Slattery, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrichs, Mr. Lee, Mr. Dickson, Mr. J. L. Levy, Capt. Lynch-Stanton.

For Venice: Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Vaughan, Mr. Spiro, Mrs. Spiro.

For Suez: Colonel J. Upperton.

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, sailing on Nov. 5.

For London: Mr. J. R. Deane and child, Mrs. C. W. E. Henstowe and two children

For Brindisi: Lord Ulick Browne, Major and Mrs. Broadbent and two children.

CLASSES for instruction in Transport have been commenced at Mandalay.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, have been appointed members of the Committee on the Mobilisation of the Army.

CAPTAIN R. H. W. DUNN and Lieutenant J. H. Walford, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on the urgent recommendation of a Medical Board, have been allowed to proceed from Burma to England in anticipation of the leave that will be granted them by the Commander in Chief. Major Dale, 1st Madras Pioneers, has also been invalided home.

THE following Transport Officers have been posted as Brigade-The following transport Omers nave seen posted as Drigate-Transport Officers in Upper Burma:—1st Brigade, Captain H. R. Saunders, West Riding Regiment; 2nd Brigade, Major J. L. Cummins, Hyderabad Contingent; 4th Brigade, Lieutenant F. H. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers; 5th Brigade, Lieutenant G. P. Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry; 6th Brigade, Lieutenant A. M. Caulfall 5th Eveiliers A. M. Caulfield, 5th Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND COLONEL W. H. McCAUSLAND has been transferred from the Unemployed List to the Indian Establishment as Colonel on the Staff, and appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Meerut Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND COLONEL B. H. POTTINGER, ROYA Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Bombay District; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Lockhart to the command of the Royal Artillery, Aden District; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Budgen to the command of the Royal Artillery Northern Division Artillery, Northern Division.

THE class "A" Royal Artillery Command, British Burma. Division, has been transferred to Upper Burma

All men now serving with the Burma Field Force, who, under the regulations (G.O.C.C. dated 26th August 1286), will be entitled to proceed home in troopships leaving Bombay on the 26th November, 1886, and 1st January, 12th! February, 19th. March, and 2nd April, 1887, will be sent back to India in time to embark in these ships. All officers entitled to passage for themselves and their families under the regulations should apply to the General Officer Commanding the Division or District in which they are serving, who will arrange with the General Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation direct for allotment of the accommodation authorised by the Regulations.

Ir is reported that Major R. T. Frere, Royal Engineers, will not return to India, he having been pronounced medically unfit to serve in this country.

COLONEL H. R. B. WORSLEY, C.B., has assumed command of the Allahabad Division from Colonel E. C. Farrington, 1st Battalion. South Yorkshire Regiment, who proceeded to Burma with hisregiment on the 5th inst.

THE services of Captain Sir Robert A. W. Colleton, Bart., Adjutant, Nagpur Volunteer Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on the Musketry Staff.

COLONEL J. HILLS, C.B., R.E., assumed command of the Royal Engineers, Burma Field Force, at Mandalay, on the 23rd September-

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S. Anderson, has been transferred from the command of the 3rd Brigade to the 4th Brigade, vice-Brigadier-General W. E. A. Lockhart, C.B., transferred from the command of the 4th Brigade to the command of the 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force. The Brigade-Majors P. D. Jeffrys, Major, Connaught Rangers, and C. S. Shepherd, Captain, Royal Lancaster Regiment, accompany the Generals on transfer.

LIEUTENANT C. DELME-RADCLIFFE, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been appointed to officiate in the Transport Department, and posted to Lucknow.

Major W. V. Ellis, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Division, resigns that appointment in view of taking up the command of the 25th Punjab Infantry during Colonel A. J. C. Birch's absence on furlough.

An Army Circular has been issued notifying the immediate formation of a second battalion to the 5th Goorkha Regiment. To form the nucleus of the second battalion, volunteers will be called from the 5th Goorkha Regiment and from the three Assam. Regiments. These volunteers will be subject to the same conditions as newly-enlisted recruits in respect of their liability to transfer-to the linked battalion.

It having been frequently represented that much inconvenience is caused by troops taking with them to Bombay a large amount of baggage in excess of regulations, and of unauthorised dimensions, the Commander-in-Chief in India desires that General Officers will call the special attention of officers proceeding in command of troops to the regulations or the subject. command of troops to the regulations on the subject.

CAPTAIN G. H. B. COATES, Wing Officer 25th Punjab Infantry, is to receive a bonus of Rupees 4,000, in addition to the half staff of Wing Officer, for compiling "Army Regulations, India, Volume II."

### Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

#### A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-The recent lamentable riots in Etawah and Delhi prove the necessity of having a strong Government in India. In the United Kingdom riots near Charing Cross or in Belfast quickly subside, but rioting in India may cause incredible mischief.

Anarchy for a few weeks may imperil thousands of European lives, and cause incalculable loss of property.

In former days the Chief Magistrate of a District was a man

of authority, wielding the power of the British Government. When he was a good officer he took care to be on the best terms with the Military, and in times of trouble he considered himself as Aide-de-Camp or Assistant to the Colonel or General com-

manding.

The Natives of India, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, look upon the Chief Magistrate with the greatest reverence, and Native public opinion deprecates any want of respect to him. My eldest brother has ridden on a pony into riotous crowds, unprotected save by his position as a Magistrate, though the riots at Mooborikpon

often ended in arson and murder.

In the present day what can the Chief Magistrate do? Government has year after year deprived him of authority and power. Kindly read the Allahabad Pioneer Mail of the 6th of October, page 436, regarding the serious riot at Etawah. The mob jeered at and scoffed Mr. Hoey; and the Police, both foot and horse, refused to obey his orders. What a position for a Chief Magistrate in a town where the inhabitants looked anxiously to him for protection! The railway station master saved him from ridicule and diagrace.

I am glad to see that you are republishing the Pioneer Mail's caustic satires on English weak misgovernment called Be-bund-obust nuggur. In page 439 of the paper of the 6th inst. we have a picture of the anarchy which prevails. All the Departments, Commissariat, Transport, Telegraph, Post Office, and Police, con-sider themselves quite independent of the Chief Magistrate, and study the art of escaping work and responsibility while drawing good salaries.—Your obedient servant,

October 27th.

#### OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ABRAHAM JOSIAS CLOETE.—We have to announce the death of General Sir Abraham Josias Cloë.é, K.C.B., K.H., which occurred at his house in London on Tuesday last. deceased officer was in his 93rd year, having been born in the year 1794. The date of his first commission was 15th June, 1809. He was first employed in active service in the Mahratta War, 1817-19. He served in 1846 in the Kaffir War as Deputy-War, 1817-19. He served in 1846 in the Kaffir War as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and for his services was mentioned in despatches and made C.B. In the Kaffir War, 1851-53, he was chief of the staff during the operations in the Basuto country, and commanded a division at the battle of Berea, and for his conduct he was again mentioned in despatches and gained the medal, and was promoted to K.C.B. He was also a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1871 he had risen to the full rank of general, and in 1877 he was placed on the list of retired officers. For some years General Cloëté had been colonel of the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment, which post he occupied till his death. he occupied till his death.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. BANNATYNE.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Millar Bannatyne, formerly of the 8th (the King's) Regiment of Foot, died at Bournemouth on the 20th of October, at the age of 57 years. He served with the 8th Regiment at the siege and assault of Delhi in 1857, including the repulse of sorties on the 9th, 14th, and 18th July, and six days' fighting in the city, being twice wounded. He commanded the regiment at the capture of the Burn Castion on the night of the 19th September, and the infantry of the column which occupied the Jumna Musjid on the 20th September. He also served as brigade major to Greathead's moveable column, including the action of Bolundshur, affair of Allyghur, and battle of Agra, and was present as brigade-major of the 3rd Brigade of the Army under Lord Clyde in the action of Dilkoosha and relief of Lucknow, the affair of the 2nd and action of the 6th December at Cawnpore, and action of Khudagunj, receiving the brevet of major and the medal with two clasps tor his services.

THE LATE REV. DR. BUCKLEY.—The Englishman hears from Cuttack of the death of the Rev. J. Buckley, D.D., of the Bactist Mission, which took place at his residence there on the 4th ult.

LIEUT. HENRY ERNEST DAVIS, of the 1st Battalion the Border Regiment, died on the 20th ult., of typhoid fever, at Sialkot, India, in the 21st year of his age. He was the youngest son of

the late Lieut.-Colonel W. Davis, B.S.C., and entered the Service in August last year.

LIEUT. JOSEPH MOYLE O'HALLORAN SHERER, of the 1st Battalion the Suffolk Regiment, died on the 19th ult. at Jhansi, Central India, aged twenty-two years. He was the only son of Major-General J. Sherer, and entered the Service in May last year, and was lately appointed Officiating Wing Officer of the 40th Regiment N.I.

### Miscellaneous.

The Pioneer, in discussing the probabilities of Sir Lepel Griffin being appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, mentions a fact which is not generally known. It appears that last year Sir Lepel was elected by Lord Salisbury as Special Envoy to Pekin, to discuss certain international questions connected with the Burma frontier; but just then the Government went out and the proposal fell through.

THE cold-weather tour of the Public Works Minister will be an extensive one this year. Leaving Simla on the 27th instant, Sir Theodore Hope will travel direct to Poona and inspect the Western Deccan Railway on November 1. Thence he will journey to Hyderabad in order to visit the Nizam's State Railway journey to Hyderabad in order to visit the Nizam's State Railway extension; and from November 7 to 15 he will inspect the Bellary-Kistna, the South Deccan, and the Cuddapah-Nellore Railways. On the 17th Sir Theodore Hope will embark at Madras for Rangoon, whence he will go strait to Mandalay, inspect the Irrawaddy Valley Railway as far as Kyoukse, and then return to Rangoor, thereafter visiting Tounghoo and examining the forty miles of the proposed extension of the Sittang Valley Railway northwards to Yemethen. Calcutta will be eventually reached on December 14 December 14.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Afghan Boundary Commission A CORRESPONDENT with the Afghan Boundary Commission writes:—We apparently had a narrow escape from being sent to Badakshan to demarcate the Afghan Russian Frontier in that region. The Russians tried all they could to persuade our Government to agree to it; but, luckily for us, they turned a deaf ear to the request until such time as the Khwaja Salar dispute is arranged. The Russian Commissioner apparently thinks that it will be necessary to send General Russian officers at an early date to Badakshan to survey and explore; but they will, I fancy have to obtain the Ameer's permission first, which may not be quite as easy a thing as they imagine. This boundary will, of course, have to be decided sooner or later: but it would have been rather more than a joke for us, as we could not well have commenced work before next spring, and should have had to amuse ourselves as best we could during the long dreary winter days.

DISCUSSING recent appointments to the Viceroy's Council, the Statesman says:—"Although the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison will bring a strong and just man into the Council, the Bengal Civilian has the idiosyncracies of his service more or less stamped upon him, and we should have been glad to see a really strong man from the other Presidencies instead. Mr. Peile is exceptionally able. He has made, and will leave, a distinct and enduring mark upon the Western Presidency. We doubt if any part of India has undergone so extraordinary and radical a change as the great Kattiawar Province under the impelling and guiding hand of Mr. Peile. He is one of those men whose influence, while never obtrusive, strikes deep into the character of those about him, and exercises a formative power upon men's thoughts and views of things. We shall welcome Sir Charles Aitchison, but views of things. We shall welco wish he had not been a Bengalee.'

The Viceroy has written to the Acting Governor of Pondicherry, expressing a wish to visit the capital of the Franco-Indian Colonies, on the occasion of his tour in Southern India, and Monsieur Celoron de Blainville has replied, extending to His Excellency a very cordial invitation to accept the hospitality of the city. Lord Dufferin is expected to reach Pondicherry about the first week in December. The newly-appointed Governor of the French Indian Colonies is due, according to present arrangements, by the November French mail steamer, and with him Monsieur Bayol, the veteran merchant of Pondicherry, and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Monsieur A. Gallois-Montbrun, the Mayor of the City and President of the Municipality, returns by the December steamer.

The Civil Service Committee of Inquiry.—Will the com-THE Viceroy has written to the Acting Governor of Pondi-

Municipality, returns by the December steamer.

The Civil Service Committee of Inquiry.—Will the committee be composed of Government officials only, as in the case of the Finance Committee of Inquiry? We do not see much reason to congratulate the Native community on this resolution of the Government of India. We have all along disapproved of the idea of keeping the question of appointing Natives to responsible posts at the mercy or whim of the Government of India officials. We shall never get the right to covenanted appointments without a competitive examination, which must be held in England. The only revision should be as regards the limit of age. We think only revision should be as regards the limit of age. We think examinations should be held for uncovenanted appointments also. Any other system would be unsafe as far as the Natives are concerned.—Bombay Samachar.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 343 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Holta (Kangra)103 72 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 46 to 47
<del></del>	Oriental Govt. Security           50         114           Oriental Loun Assoc           20         23           Prince of Valos' Fire Insurance         1,000         1,700	Indian Terai 500 100 to — Jellalpore (Cachar) — — to —
BOMBAY.—October 5. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Treacher and Co all 1,100 Thacker and Co all 173	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cent Rs. 97% to —	LAND COMPANIES. Colaba Co 121 700	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 103 47 to — Kunchungore (Cachar) 100 13 to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 106 to —	Frero	Do. contributory 200 80 to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to — Paris Municipal Loan — to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Torai — to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 193 to — Lakatora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 923 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond — to —	CALCUTTA.—October 1.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32 Longriew (Darjiling) 100 60 to — Loobah 100 118 to 12)
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 101s to — Coorla Spinning Bonds to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 13 to 97 14	Lower Assam £71 . 23 to —
BANKS.	41 of 1870 (1895) 100 0 to 42 of 1978-79 (1895) 102 14 to 103 0 43 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102 14 to 103 0	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to  Min (Darjiling) 100 to  Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to  Do. contributory 90 8 to  Moran (Assam) 90 60 to
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs.	41 of 1879 (Coupon) 10	Monacherra (Cachar) 100
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 720 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 850	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES	Do. contributory 90 50 to
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 625 EXCHANGE BANKS. AUTH Bank all 6 pr.ct 130	6 of 1865 (1885) Rs. Paid off — 6 of 1866 (1886) D — 102 0 to — 6 of 1867 (1887) 102 0 to — 6 of 1867 (1889) 103 0 to —	Mungledye (Assam) to   Muttuck (Assam) 200 to   Do contributory 125
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 130 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation —	6 of 1870 (1889)	Do. contributory 125  New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —  New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
National Bank of India £12 17 pr.ct 115	5 of 1884-5 (1905) 100 8 to 41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to	New Mutual (Cachar) 80 120 to — Nutwanpere (Cachar) — . — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.  Akbar 1,400 125 1,000	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 30 to — Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to —
Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. ct 450 Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr. ct 1,040	Agra £10 125 to —	Puttureah (Sylhet)
Apollo 1,100 175 230 Bellary 400 nil 490	Allahabad 100 183 to 180 Alliance of Simla 100 145 to	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 diset.
Bombly Cotton all 0 165 Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	Bank of Bengal 500 855 to 8573	Singell (Darillag) 100 80 to 83
Co., Limited 660 Colaba 125 0 660 Dhollera Ginning 1,880 16 140		Soom (Darjiling) 100
East India all 130 1,389 Fort 1,000 150 1,850	Mussoorie 100 105 to —   National of India £121 110 to —   Rohilkund Kumaon 100 101 to —	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 23 to —   Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62   Toesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 110 to 112
French 8,500 45 p.s 620 Harvey & Sabapathy — —	Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291 Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to —
Khangaum	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Morussii Co 250 50 220 Manmar M all 0 220 New Berar — —	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	LONDON.—November 1.
New Indian 400 0 125 Prince of Wales 125 30 475	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.  Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Sassoon 1,000 25 500 Sind & Puniaub Cotton 750 90 1,225	Barnagore Jute 210 50 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,450 to —	Price.  3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 86 to 864
Sind 500 70 640	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 0d. 4 to — D. D. Grerred B. Shares £l 42 to —	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 99½ to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 99½ to 100½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to -	4 India Enfaced Paper 69½ to 70 44 Do. do. 1885 to —
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 395	Bonded Warehouse 445 285 to 290 Bowrenh Cotton Mills 100 43 to —	41 Caylon 1882 and 1893 106 to 108
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 685 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500	Budgo-Budge Jute Mills 80 42 to 45 Burrakur Coal 100 145 to 150	4 Do. 1886-8 108 to 105 44 Mauritius 1881 104 to 106 6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116
Anglo-Indian 500 18} 109 Bollary S. & W. Co.	Calcutta Hydraulio 100 100 to — Calcutta Steam Co 85 95 to 96 Carew and Co. (Jimited). Sugar 100 102 to 103	4 Do 102 to 104
Ld. (Bellary) — — — Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 1 Bombay United 100 20 925	Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to -	RAILWAY DEBENTURES. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Central India 500 35 725 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 680	Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 28 to 30 Equitable Coal 250 125 to —	Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 East Indian, Irredcem. 4 p.c. 100 118 to 120
D. Spinning all — 20 Dhun Mills — — —	Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 8 to — Goosery Cotton Milis 200 190 to —	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107
Empress Co all 25 705 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 645 Golam Baba 400 20 200	Great Eastern Hotel 100 91 to 92	South Indian, 41 per cent 100 116 to 118
Golam Baba 400 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 150 Hindustan 1,000 40 910	Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 5
Hingunghat Mill — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 880	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to —	B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 23½ to 24½
Imperial Cotton 500 20 455 Indian Manufacturing	Murree Brewery 100 130 to -	Do. Ann. B £1 per ann.(less i) — 241 to 241
James Greaves 400 60: Jaffer Ali 500 40 200 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,127	Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 89 to -	Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 146 to 148
Khandeish 1,000 80 97( Khatao Mackungee 1,000 20 93	Ramkistopore Press 100 55 to 56	Do. do. 41 do. 100 121 to 123 Do. do. 41 do. 100 115 to 117
Leopold 100 5 150 Madras United 1,000 160 2,700	Riverside Press 90 63 to 64	Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 41 to 5
Mahaluxmee 1,000 — 65 Manockjee Petit all — 1,22 Mazagon 250 9 18	Strand Bank Press 100 59 to 60	Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 23 to 284
Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,500		S Do. do 5 — to —
National 1,000 40 500 New Great Eastern 1,000 20 92	Adulpore Teral (Darfilling) 100 Price.	Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 to 102 Do. Do. Do. 35 — to — to West of India Port., Ld 20 191 to 201
Oriental 625 15 570 Parell 400 5	2 Amluckie 100 70 to -	TELEGRAPHS.
People of India — 61 13. Prince of Wales 500 30 8: Sassoon 1,000 40 1,50	Assam £20 540 to -	Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 141 to 145
Sholapore Mills 1,000 35 1,26 Soonderdas 1,000 50 68	Bengal (Cachar) 100 82 to -	Do 5 p.c. do 1899 all 105 to 108
Southern India 500 20 40 Southern Mahratta — —	Bishnauth (Assam)	Do. Exten., Austra, & China all 107 to 113 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109
Victoria Mills       1,000       35       47         Western India       1,000       50       78	Central Cachar 200 115 to -	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 103 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 101 to 104
BAILWAY COMPANIES. G. I. P. Railway Con-	Central Terai (Darfiling) 100	
solidated Stock 218-3-0 5 pr.ct. 1,80 Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do, 35	)   Concheels (Cacher) 100 29 to -	- Chartered of India A and C all 22 to 23
Do. do 65-7-3 do. 9 Do. do 1-18-1 do. 2	Dehing (Assam) 100 127 to - Dehing (Assam) 90 24 to 2	Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 181 to 191 Delhi and London all 12 to 14
B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15-5 do. 36 New £18 Shares —	Dehra Doon 100 50 to Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 80 to Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 85 to	BANK BILLS.
MISCELLANEOUS. Paid-up. Cash Rat	Durrung (Assam) 100 34 to - S. Eastern Cachar 100 30 to 3	Calcutta)
Bombay Saw Mills 1,000 21 Bombay Ice Co. (A.) 600 11	East Indian, Assam, and Cachar 100 30 to 3	2 Madras ls. 6 1-16d ls. 6d ls. 5 15-16d.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship 10	2 Good Hope Tea Co 100 150 to -	_   mauridus. 2000. ••• 1000. ••• 1700.
Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 4 Karachee Landing and Shipping 300 21	O GOWGETTA (VESSITI:) *** *** TOO THE OTHER	4 per cent. 4½ per cent. 9 Indian Government Papers75½ 75½



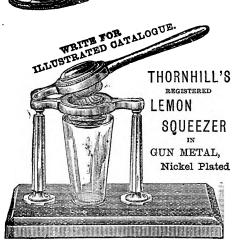
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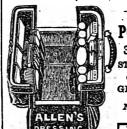
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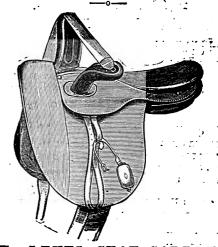
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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

3

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 22nd October; from Allahabad and and Madras to the 2)th October; and from Calcutta to the 19th October

THE VICEROY has accepted the degree of Doctor of Oriental Languages, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught that of Doctor of Literature, the highest degree on the Arts side, in the Punjab University.

THE date of the Hon. R. Bourke's arrival in Madras is now definitely stated to be December the 5th. Sir M. E. Grant Duff will start the same day for England.

THE list of K.C.I.E.'s to be created on the 1st of January next, if then, will be a short one, and its composition will mainly depend on the Viceroy's recommendations. It is possible that a further list may appear on the Queen's Birthday, or the anniversary of Her Majesty's Jubilee, but nothing is yet decided.

It is feared that the state of Sir Charles Bernard's health will compel him to take leave very shortly.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD, in response to a communication from the Finance Committee, has recommended the reduction by 10 per cent. of the salaries of all Government servants drawing over Rs. 1.000, and 20 per cent. in the case of salaries over Rs. 2,000 per month.

Burna has been exempted for another year from the operation of the Income Tax Act.

ALL the regiments ordered to Burma have arrived.

Tammu, the important outpost on the Manipur-Burma frontier, where there was some desperate fighting in the summer, is to be garrisoned by the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry from Dibrugarh. The 4th Bengal Infantry, who have suffered much from sickness, will, therefore, return to India.

THE Official Report from Upper Burma for the week ending the 10th instant states that on the 8th the number of people relieved at Mandalay by the free distribution of rice was 592, and the number daily employed on relief works 5,815. A few dacoities have occurred in the Mandalay district, but the Kyaukse, Ava, and Pagan Districts generally are quiet. A new post has been established between Ava and Kyaukse, and another is being established in Sagain. The Eastern Myingyan District is quiet. In the Western Myingyan District the troops have encountered the dacoits, inflicting severe loss, and capturing a few muskets and jingals. The disarmaments of these two districts is progressing. Crop prospects are good, but in Pagan rain is still wanted. Dacoits continue active in the western part of the Menbo District, north of Minhla.

M. HARMAND, the French Consul-General, was at Simla recently, pushing the claims of his compatriots for losses suffered at Mandalay during the late war. The number of claims is 398, and the amount sought as compensation about 644 lakhs of rupees. In such cases as these the claim more often represents the sum which the sufferer asks than the sum which he is at all entitled to receive. The Government of India have referred the matter to the Secretary of State to lay down the general principles upon which the claims shall be dealt with.

MADRAS is to lose for a time the services of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, who, seeing apparently that he will not be

allowed to officiate as Governor of the Southern Presidency, went home by last week's mail steamer. He has some important business to transact at the India Office. Mr. C. G. Master acts as Senior Member of the Madr. s Council during Mr. Sullivan's absence; and Mr. E. F. Webster will take Mr. Ma-ter's place as Junior Member provisionally, Mr. H. E. Stokes becoming Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Bara Chamba Sing has been worsted in his attempt to raise a revolt against the Maharajah of Manipur. He was defeated at Manipur on the 11th inst. by State troops, aided by the frontier police.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred in Mhairwarra at a Brahmin village near Neemuch a few weeks ago. The villagers were dissatisfied with the revenue arrangements recently made by the Tonk Durbar, and, as a protest, two women suffered themselves to be burnt to death under dreadful circumstances, their hands being cut off before death at their own request in order that they might be sent to the authorities as proofs of the occurrence.

Two Hindoos were recently executed at Bangalore for the murder of a young man in the Bangalore Fort last July. One of the condemned men, an educated man of respectable family, made a profession of Christianity on the scaffold.

THE Central Rifle Meeting at Poona has been brought to a close, when the prizes were distributed by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

THE members of the Finance Committee have arrived in Calcutta from Madras.

The project for an Agricultural School in the Punjab has fallen through, owing to the unwillingness of the District Boards to help it with the requisite funds.

#### THE LATE SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Referring to the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson, the Mail says that shortly after arrival at Mandalay the Chief is stated to have been indisposed from the effects of a touch of the sun while proceeding up the river. No one, however, expected serious results from fever which ensued soon afterwards, and his Excellency became so unwell that he was medically advised last Friday to proceed to Thayetmyo. No improvement ensuing there, it was decided to move the Chief to Rangoon, thence to sea. At eight in the evening on Monday after leaving Thayetmyo, the Adjutant-General wired to the Madras Government that the Chief was weaker and his state was most critical, and if the fever continued the worst was feared. Sir Herbert Macpherson expired at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday. The Mail says that the Chief will be especially missed, as he was a soldier of varied practical experience, from whom the future good of the service might have confidently been expected. During his short tenure of office the Chief won golden opinions of all with whom he came in contact by the sociability of his temperament and the cheerfulness of manner. With the local Government the Chief's relations were of a most cordial nature. He was a firm advocate of the presidential system and thoroughly identified himself with the best interest of the troops under his command. All classes in India will sympathise with his Excellency's family in their melancholy bereavement. Lady and Miss Macpherson and niece arrived at Government House, Guindy, from Mysore last Tuesd y on a visit to the Governor. Captain Macpherson, Aide de-Camp, was with his father throughout his illness and accompanied his body to Rangoon, where the funeral took place to-day. Minute guns were fired at Madras to-day, the flagstaff was half masted, and a special supplement to the Gazette orders was issued for wearing mourning to the officers of the Madras army for a fortnight. The Chief was attended by Surgeon Major Sibthorpe throughout.

The command of the Burma force devolves on General White; and General Rowlands, in virtue of seniority, succeeds temporarily to the provisional command of the Madras army. Instructions as to the future disposal of the headquarters staff at Burma has not yet arrived at S.mla.

At the Council meeting to-day H.E. the President made the following remarks:—"Before the Council proceeds on its ordinary business I desire to take this opportunity of expressing, in the name of the Government of India, the deep sorrow and concern with which I have heard of the death of one of our most distin-

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guished Generals, S.r Herbert Macpherson. Until yesterday morning I had received no intimation even of his being unwell. On first reaching Mandalay I noted in one of the letters from the Commander-in-Chief that he had suffered from a slight touch of the sun, but he spoke lightly of the matter. From subsequent correspondence there was no appearance of its having produced any inconvenient effects. During the short time that he has remained in command in Burma he devoted himself unremittingly to the arduous duties which he had undertaken. He travelled about the c untry in various directions, and eventually went to Bhamo. I presume that on his return he must have contracted the fatal fever from which he died. It was on his way out to sea, whither he was being taken in the hope of the sca air proving beneficial, that he expired. In Sir Herbert Macpherson both India and England has lost a most talented and trustworthy officer, as well as a gal!ant and noble soldier. He has died in the discharge of duty, and I have taken upon myself to communicate to his family in my name and that of my colleagues our deep sympathy and regret. I have received a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen in which she also expresses her deep sorrow at the calamity which has thus suddenly overtaken herself and

THE FUNERAL.

RANGOON, OCT. 21.

RANGOON, OCT. 21.

Sir Herbert Macpherson was buried this morning in the Cantonment Cemetery at Rangoon with great ceremony. The troops in the garrison paraded in review order under the command of Colonel Nepean, the 5th Madras Infantry lining the road from the Railway Station to the Cemetery.

The chief mourners were Captain Macpherson, Seaforth Highlanders, son of Sir Herbert, Captain Beatson, Military Secretary, and Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe. The pall-bearers were Deputy Surgeon-General Donelly, Colonel Upcher and Lieutenant-Colonel Bromhead, South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgess, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, 1st Beloochees, and Brigade-Surgeon Monsell. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Rangoon. A large number of non-officials attended the funeral. the funeral.

### Hotes of the Meck.

It is very positively stated in quarters likely to be wellinformed that Sir C. Arbuthnot will shortly be transferred from the Bombay command to that of Madras, at the same time relieving Sir Frederick Roberts in Burma, when his Excellency makes up his mind to return to his own headquarters. If this transfer be carried out, it is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be appointed to the command of the Bombay army with the rank of lieutenant-general.

LATEST telegrams from India state that Lord Clanboye, whose serious illness caused considerable alarm to his family, lms now been pronounced out of danger, and that Lady Dufferin, who had gone to attend at her son's sick-bed, was about to rejoin her husband and accompany him on tour.

THE VICEBOY has expressed his intention of presenting the students of the Punjab Chicfs' College with a gold medal for competition. That Lord Dufferin would, upon the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the institution which is to ornament Lahore, speak ably and eloquently about the advantages of cultivating the intellect was only to be expected. Let it be hoped that the Native chiefs and nobles who were present understood the value of the recommendation, and will bring up their sons and heirs to value "wisdom above rubies," and to "smile at the claims of long descent," compared with the claims that their Alma Mater will have upon them.

But His Excellency must rather have astonished some of his hearers amongst the mixed multitude present at the tamasha by other advice he gave :-

He strongly recommended his audience to undertake a thorough search in the Punjab for Arabic and Persian manu-scripts, like that carried on by the Bengal Asiatic Society for Sanscrit manuscripts. He would also venture to recommend a detailed survey of the numerous vernacular dialects of the Punj b, the collection of their literature, and the recording of their legends and folk-lore. In their hands might perhaps lie the key to one of the most interesting problem that had ever occupied the attention of the philologist or historian. And even though the primeval secret of all might elude search there could be no doubt that a careful study of the dialects, folk-lore, and traditions de-

posited in the knot of mountains where the Hindoo Koosh mingles its streams with those of the Himalayas by the various races and tribes which had passed from north to south, whether Aryan, Mongolian, Greek, Syrian, Turk, or Pathan, would furnish a mine of material for ethnological and sociological study which was yet hardly worked, and which could not fail to produce important

THE above will create a greater stir amongst the Europeans in the country of the Five rivers than amongst the learned Pundits, for whom, perhaps, the hint was chiefly intended. The capital of the Purjab will become as famous for its literary research by military men and civilians as it one time was for its piety as represented in both Services. In those days going to church with conspicuous regularity meant going up higher in the scale of promotion, and now literature will become the handmaiden of religion-a position which she has held before now in the East.

But what about that "primeval secret" to which Lord Dufferin refers, and which, although it may elude the search for it, he yet appears to think lies somewhere beyond the Hindoo Koosh? Has his Excellency become the head of the Theosophists, and is he about to recognise Mr. A. P. Sinnett as his prophet? Let us go into the "occult world" again, and this time with unsandelled feet, and not as scoffers!

A Gazette of India Extraordinary was issued on the 1st inst., stating that the Governor-General in Council desired to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services of the officers and men of the Afghan Frontier Commission. Sir W. Ridgeway and the political officers had shown judgment, skill, and tenacity in their endeavours to secure the primary objects of the Commission, and the results obtained in the other departments were highly satisfactory, while the military escort had upheld the credit of Her Majesty's army. The Viceroy heartily congratalated the members of the Commission on contemplating their trying duty, and welcomed them back.

AT the present ruinous rate of exchange, lieutenants who are studying in Russia on full Indian pay and half staff allowance receive no more than the minimum furlough pay; consequently, the deduction of the sum advanced for preliminary expenses leaves them scarcely anything to live on, to say nothing of the cest of tuition. The Secretary of State for India has, therefore, ruled that in all cases the advance of pay made to officers on their proceeding to Russia for a course of study under clause 26 of India Army Circulars, 1886, shall in future be recoverable by ton monthly instalments instead of five.

ANOTHER young and promising life has been lost at polo playing. Lieutenant G. K. Daly, of the Central India Horse, son of the gallant and popular Sir H. Daly, has succumbed to the injuries he received at the Bombay Polo Tournament on the 14th ult. In our Obituary notice will be found a record of his services, and we feel sure that there will be many sympathisers in England as in India with his father and tamily at the sad loss they have sus-

THE news of the death of Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., will be received in Anglo-Indian circles, especially at Bombay, with great regret. He was only in his sixty-second year, and although his had been a busy life there was every promise of further usefulness in the "eventide" at home. In India Mr. Gibbs hold several high appointments, having been Assistant Commissioner in Scinde under Sir Bartle Frere, senior Judge of the High Court, member of the Government, and Chanceller of the University of Bombay, and more recently senior member of the Supreme Government of Iudia under the last three Viceroys.

THE REV. NARCISO A. FIALHO, VICAR-GENERAL OF HYDERABAD, and a much respected and talented clergymen of the Postuguese jurisdiction, has been nominated canon of the Partriarchal See of Goa, by the Lisbon Government.



#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA. Nov. 7.

The Viceroy's visit to Lahore and the speeches made there have been the principal events of the past week. The party arrived on Monday evening. On Tue-day visits were received from the Native chiefs, and these visits were returned. On Wedfrom the Native chiefs, and these visits were returned. On Wednesday afternoon Lind Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College, in presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Lieutenant-Governor the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Nawab of Bhawulpore, and several Rajahs. Sir C. Aitchison commenced the proceedings by explaining the objects of the college, and stating that it owed its inception primarily to the liberality of the Chiefs of the Punjab. He expressed regret at the absence, through illness, of the principal subscriber, the Maharajah of Puttials.

The Viceroy, having laid the foundation stone, delivered a speech, in which he alluded to the great sympathy which he felt for institutions connected with the education of the young nobility and gentry of India. He congratulated the Lieutenant-Governor

and gentry of India. He congratulated the Lieutenant-Governor on being able to illustrate the close of his useful and honourable career as ruler of the province by the foundation of such an institution, and suggested that it should be called the Aitchison

College.

On the same evening, replying to an address from the municipality, the Vicercy touched on various topics. He referred to the steady progress of Lady Dufferin's efforts to improve the condition of the women of India, and expressed cordial appreciation of Sir Aitchison's work during his tenure of office as Lieutenant-

On Thurslay the Convocation of the Pubjab University conferred the degrees of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Lord Dufferin, and Doctor of Literature on the Duke of Connaught. On this occasion the Viceroy spoke at considerable length. After expressing his thanks and saying that if not a very advanced he expressing his thanks and saying that if not a very advanced he was a very earnest and devoted student of at least one branch of the special literature which Oriental learning cultivated, he went on to speak regarding the ends and objects of the Punjab University. He hailed with pleasure the existence of a home of education, endowed with such distinctive characteristics. It was fitting that while in other parts of India Western sciences and literature were assigned deserved pre-eminence, here in the Punjab they should be reminded that treasures of wi-dom and high morality, the pleasant fields of a wealthy postical literature and morality, the pleasant fields of a wealthy poetical literature, and deep mines of philological, antiquarian, and historical lore existed in regions altogether apart from Western observation and ex-

On Thursday afternoon occurred the most interesting event of On Thursday afternoon occurred the most interesting event of all—namely, the reception of the Afghan Frontier Commission, and the investiture of Sir W. Ridgeway with the Star of India. After the ceremony the Viceroy addressed the company. He said that, great as was his pleasure in conferring on Sir W. Ridgeway the honour so justly awarded him, he felt that his satisfaction would not be complete unless he took that opportunity of welcoming back those other officers who had so ably seconded him in carrying out his difficult and arduous duties. Few tasks were more uncreateful or more exposed to result in mortification were more ungrateful, or more exposed to result in mortification, than the delimiting of a frontier in the interests of an ally Disputable points always arose which it was almost impossible to settle without exciting some discontent. He was happy to think, however, that, thanks to the good sense and intelligence of the Ameer, they had already been able to settle more than one controverted matter in a pacific manner; and he thought that the moderation and conciliatory spirit shown by His Highness regarding the demarcation of the western portion of the frontier ought to facilitate an arrangement of the only matter remaining in dispute in a manner consensate with his interests and with in dispute in a manner consonant with his interests and with right. But, however this might be, he desired to inform Sir W. Ridgeway and his associates that their countrymen and the whole of the Indian community were heartily glad to see them back. Their proceedings had been watched with the deepest interest Their proceedings had been watched with the deepest interest and sympathy. They had been exposed to privations and perils, but from first to last their conduct had been deserving of the highest praise, and they had exhibited exemplary fortitude and patience. Nor was it inappropriate to remember that, apart from their diplomatic object, they were able to show, thanks to the energy and industry of Sir W. Ridgeway's scientific colleagues, most interesting and valuable geographical and scientific results. Last, but not least, he desired to congratulate them on the auspicious circumstances in which they had passed through Cabul, and the rapidity of their march to the British frontier. That an English mission so constituted should be received as honoured guests by the Ameer, and with a most hearty welcome along the guests by the Ameer, and with a most hearty welcome along the entire route, was itself a remarkable and significant circumstance, which could not fail to have the most beneficial effect on their future relations with Afghanistan. He hoped that, however disagreeable and irksome might have been the period spent in

Afghanistan, it would hereafter suggest only pleasant reminiscences; for he was happy to think that the one thing necessary to all servants of the Queen in order to make a retrospect agreeable was the consciousness that they had nobly and fithfully done their duty. The Viceroy and the Duke of Connught then inspected the escort, and the Viceroy then addressed to them a few words of warm congratulation and thanks.

The Indian Government has published a very able despatch, replying to the arguments in the recent Treasury Mi tute on the exchange. After discussing and answering these arguments at

great length, thedespatch says :-

"What the Government considers essential in the interests of "What the Government considers essential in the interests of the finances of India is the establishment of stability in the relative value of gold and silver, and the removal of the danger hanging over the silver market from the existence of large quantities of overvalued silver money in the currencies of France, the United States, and other countries. For the attainment of these ends, it proposes generally the utilisation of silver as currency to a great extent, as well as an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and for making both gold and silver coin a legal tender at a fixed ratio by a group of nations possessed of a metallic currency sufficient to maintain that ratio permanently. The ratio should not be lower than the average market ratio of one to 15½.

15k.
"So much importance does the Indian Government attach to the stability of relative value that it would not object to any ratio within these limits, and would be willing to undertake either to maintain the present silver standard, or to coin both silver and gold for all comers at a fixed ratio."

It is announced that the Public Service Commission will consist It is announced that the Public Service Commission will consist of the following persons (the Viceroy reserving power to make additional nominations if desirable):—President, Sir C. Aitchison; Members, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Romesh Chunder Mitter, Judge of the Bengal High Court, Messrs. Quinton, of the North-West Provinces, Peacock, of Bengal, Stokes, of Madras, and Stewart, of Bombay, representing the Civil Service, Messrs. Ryland, for the uncovenanted service, Hudson, for the non-official Europeans, and White, for the Eurasians, the Rajah of Bhinga, Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Kazi Shahbudin Ramaswamy Moodeliar, and Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Milkar, for various classes of the Native community.

#### BURMA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

General Sir Frederick Roberts left Culcutta on Thursday morning

for Rangoon. The Viceroy, replying to an address of the Labore Municipality, said that he accepted their congratulations on the annexation of Burma. The difficulties now being met with there were the inevitable results of their endeavours to restore order among a people who for centuries had been a prey to anarchy. He had no doubt that within a reasonable time tranquillity would be restored.

RANGOON, NOV 6.

At a council of war held to day it was resolved to give commissioners and officers in Burma more power to despatch troops to points where their services may be needed. It was also decided to organise four mounted columns to scour the country between the Kyendwen and Moo rivers for the purposes of hunting down the rebel leaders and destroying their haunts.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

At the beginning of list week news was received that the Andaris and Tookhis, the two sections of the great Ghilzai tribe, had risen in revolt against the Ameer, under the sons of the late Woollah Muski Alam, that the well-known freebooter Sidoo and some Hazaras had joined the rebels, and that fears were entertained that the revolt might spread to the whole of the Ghilzai tribe. A later report from Candahar stated that the rebels had attacked a Durani regiment marching to Cabul, near Mukkur, and annihilated it, and that precautions were being taken at Candahar to prevent the disturbances from extending. Candahar to prevent the disturbances from extending. No clear or full news has been received, but the latest report from Cabul is that the rising has been completely suppressed. This statement must be received with caution.

A CALCUTTA paper hears from Ulwar that severe scarcity, if A CALGUTTA paper hears from Ulwar that severe scarcity, not famine, is apprehended in that part of Rajpootana. There has been no rain for more than a month, and the people are in great distress. Neither rice nor sugarcane is grown, but wheat, gram, and barley are the staple crops of the rabbi season, and little of either can be sown unless there is rain, the chances of which are now remote, as the cold weather has set in. It is stated that wheat has already gone up to sixteen seers for the rupee, and that if it gets dearer the poorer classes will starve.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S WORK IN MADRAS.

(Madras Times.)

The Finance Committee came, inquired, and have now gone, betaking themselves to pastures new—to the relief, no doubt. of many who were kept in a state of no small excitement during their stay here. The Committee, as represented at Madras, was composed of Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, who is no stranger to Madras, Mr. Westland, Mr. W. H. Bliss, Colonel Filgate, and the Hon. Rao Sahib Mahadeo Govinda Ranade. Arriving at Madras on the 22nd ult., they began their inquiries the same morning in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George; Mr. J. H. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. J. H. Stokes, Revenue Secretary to Government, being appointed, as local members, to furnish the Committee with any information they members, to furnish the Committee with any information they might require. In accordance with orders issued by Government, the heads of the various departments attended, and were in turn minutely examined as to the working of the departments r spectively under their charge, and as to what scope there was for reduction of expenditure therein; the military being, we understand, the only department which could not be fully gone into, owing to the Commander-in-Chief being engaged in Burma. The result of the Committee's deliberations will, of course, be anxiously awaited by not a few; but as the Committee appear to be altogether a very reticent body, and not at all disposed to divulge their opinions, we sympathise with those who will have to remain in a state of suspense till the result is known. Meanwhile, we would, if we could, most gladly throw light on the subject; but we regret that our most strenuous efforts to penetrate the recesses of the Committee's secrets have not been more successful than the acquisition of the few scraps of information which we proceed to place before our readers. First, Surgeon-Major Thompson will be specially interested to learn that the Committee have come down on the Auxiliary Medical School at Committee have come down on the Auxiliary Medical School at Royapuram—an institution which has done most efficient service, and which owes its success chiefly to the able manner in which it has been conducted by that officer. The Committee, being of opinion that, under present circumstances, the Madras Medical College is able to carry on the work of medical education in this Presidency without extraneous aid, have recommended the abolition of the Royapuram institution. What the local Government have had to say on the subject, or whether they have said anything at all, we are not in a position to state; but, if our memories serves us we are not in a position to state; but, it our memories serves us aright, it is not so very long ago that they admitted the good work this school was doing, and voted for its retention. Then, the Committee, we hear, have brought one of their most formidable shearing instruments to bear on the Presidency Magistrates, who, if the Committee are to "gang their ain gait," are doemed; but, luckily for them, the local Government has, we hear, interpretable the research of their servers of their servers. vened between the shearers and their victims in this matter. The Bench of the Presidency Magistrates' Court, as now constituted, consists of four individuals—a Chief on Rs. 1,200, and three other Magistrates on Rs. 1,000, Rs. 800, and Rs. 800 respectively. This entablishment the Committee consider to be a very certain or acquired to the committee consider to be a considered to the committee considers the commit spectively. This establishment the Committee consider to be a very costly one, considering that the majority of cases that come up for trial are of a very trifling description; and we are scarcely prepared to say that, in this respect, they are altogether wrong—we must, in fact, admit that they are more that half right. Acting on the conviction at which they have arrived in this matter they have, we understand, recommended that only the head should be left, and the three others, what is vulgarly called, "knocked into a cocked hat," or, in plain terms, as our readers may be getting impatient, that the Chief Magistrate should be retained, as at present, on a salary of Rs. 1,200, and that he should have two deputies on an average salary of Rs. 300 each. This is certainly coming down rather heavily, but there is still a glimmer of consolation and a ray of hope left in the fact that the Madras Government hold out for a second magistrate on a salary of Rs. 800. Who will win in the end—the Committee or a salary of Rs. 800. Who will win in the end—the Committee or the Government? Of course, time alone will tell. Meanwhile, we recommend those concerned to abstain as much as possible from thinking about the subject. The Madras Small Cause Court has, we understand, escaped the shearing process entirely, as the Committee were convinced, from the statistics furnished them, that the four Judges had ample work to keep them all fully em-ployed, and that, as the receipts more than covered the expendi-ture, they were not disposed to lessen the facilities at present afforded to suitors by recommending any reductions; the number of clerks and other members of the subordinate establishments they also found, compared very favourably with the other Presidencies. With regard to the High Court, we understand a conference was held with Sir Arthur Collins and, unfortunately, up to the present, that is all the information we are in a position to afford. It is rumoured, however—and, we have reason to believe, with a certain amount of truth—that the Committee are in favour of having in lieu of the present staff of Civilian Trans in favour of having, in lieu of the present staff of Civilian Translators, none but Munshis, with one supervising head over them; shey, however, fear that some difficulty may be experienced in

obtaining the services of a person whose lingual attainments shall be such as to admit of his supervising work carried on in so many different languages. The amalgamation of the duties of Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner under one officer has also been recommended; and, although the present incumbents of these appointments raised various objections to this, the Committee stuck to their convictions, and doggedly refused to be moved. The amalgamation of the duties of the Commissioner of Police and the President of the Municipality has also been proposed. The proposal, however, seems to be anything but a happy one, and we have no doubt the local Government will be able to adduce some very cogent reasons why it should not be carried out. The Coronership of Madras—with, of course, the establishment pertaining to that office—may in time to come be looked upon as a thing of the past. The Madras Government are, we hear, quite willing to dispense with the Coroner, and let his duties be carried on by the Police, as is done in the Mofussil, and already in some areas of Madras Town. We also understand that, as the Committee have expressed an opinion in favour of a larger infusion of the Native element into the Revenue Survey, the Government have avowed their readiness to fill every alternative vacancy in the Assistant Superintendent grades with a Native, whose emoluments will be two-thirds of the present salary. We further learn that the Committee fail to see the necessity, for every Collector, Head Assistant, &c., being provided with a special medical subordinate, as when on tour they can obtain medical aid, if required, at the numerous dispensaries which are now located in different places. The Surgeon-General has, we hear, acquiesced in this view. These are some of the recommended the doing away with the Governor's Band and Body Guard, and the curtailment of the Governor's Band and Body Guard, and the curtailment of the Governor's Band and Body Guard, and the curtailment of the Governor's Band and Body Guard, a

## A RAILWAY TO MANDALAY. (Pioneer.)

The Government of India see how necessary is a railway to-Mandalay, and their views may perhaps prove acceptable to-Viscount Cross, backed as they will be by very telling arguments. The surveys and reconnaissances that have been made have showathat the natural difficulties to be overcome are not great: there is one fairly large river just south of Mandalay to be bridged and some heavy embankment work on the low-lying tracts; but there are no ranges of hills of any height to be crossed. The watershed between the tributaries of the Irrawaddy and the Salween is near-Yemethen, and this is only some 500 or 600 feet higher than Nyingyan, so that the cuttings and gradients would not in any case be severe. The line has been fully surveyed northwards from Tounghoo for 60 miles, and southwards from Mandalay for 40 miles to the banks of the Panlaung River at Kyouské. Of the remaining 140 miles a careful reconnaissance has been made from Nyingyan to Yemethen and from the Panlaung River to Waundwin. The short intervening section has also been passed over by railway officers who report favourably upon the line of the country. Practically the alignment of the railway has been made, and if the Secretary of State can be won over, work could be begun next November. With a splendid waterway like the Irrawaddy available for the carriage of plant and material to Mandalay the line could be commenced at its northern point simultaneously with the extension from the present terminus at Tounghoo; and as the total distance to be covered is only 240 miles, two full working seasons should suffice for the completion of the railway. The political effect upon the people of Upper Burma and the Shans on the eastern flank of the line would be very great; it would be an outward and visible sign of the permanence of British rule in Theebaw's dominions, and would materially strengthen our hold upon the country by enabling troops and police to be moved rapibly from point to point at all seasons of the year. For those Burmans who now, in their inabil

spite of Lord Kimberley's cautious financial policy, we are convinced that it would be the truest economy to at once sanction such an outlay of money as is required for the Tounghoo-Mandalay line.

#### MANDALAY.

(Correspondent Madras Mail.) Mandalay is settling down very rapidly, and the principal streets are full of bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers running up much more substantial houses than have yet been seen in this bamboobuilt town. The flood which occurred through the bursting of the big bund is still the principal topic of conversation. Whose the big bund is still the principal topic of conversation. Whose fault was it? How many people were drowned? and so on. It is a curious fact, that all the correspondents have written of the big bund as a river bund. Now, I have the authority of the Myo-woon (Town Magistrate) of Mandalay for giving out that the original purpose of the bund was as a work of desence against the Kalars, the foreigners. The said Woon gets very engry when it is suggested that the bund was made to keep out the river. "Why," he says, "did we make the bund all along the east side of the town if we only wanted to keep out the river? The king heard that the Kalars were coming, and he ordered the bund to be built as a defence all round the town, and that is why there are so built as a defence all round the town, and that is why there are so many indentions in it. These were intended for flanking fire. many indentions in it. These were intended for flanking fire. If the bund had only been meant to keep out the river, it would have been made along the river bank alone, and straight." And, certainly, the Woon should be a good authority, for it was made under his superintendence. He asserts that 60,000 people were engaged on it for eight months. Still, the bund did serve as a defence against the floods, and the breaching of it was a great misfortune. At first it was thought that it was the work of dacoits, but this idea has been quite given up. The flood was almost the highest on record. In connection with this fact, the Woon tells us that there have only been three such floods, and the extraus that there have only been three such floods, and the extra-ordinary part of it is, that they have always occurred when the country was attacked by Kalars. The first, the highest of all, was during the first Burmese War. The second, which did not rise so high as this last, happened when relations with the British were very strained; the flood rose and rose, but matters were settled, and from that moment the waters subsided. The Woon is unable to inform me what political crisis is likely to bring on a

The breach is located at what is undoubtedly a weak and likely place, and was probably helped on by the unseen action of white ants. It is very doubtful whether a stricter supervision could have saved it. The Engineers have an enormous quantity of work to do, and apparently fow trusty subordinates; but careful inspections were frequent, and it is believed all was done that could have been done in this way. As to the number of people drowned, the accounts range between the dozen or so of the official reports, and the hundreds of the newspaper correspondents. believe the former to be nearest the mark. Correspondents of undoubted veracity saw many more bodies, but where they those of drowned people? There must be many deaths daily among a population of 50,000, in what is undoubtedly an unhealthy city; and what did the inhabitants of the partially submerged houses do with the bodies of those who died of fever, dysentery, and other diseases? Not being able to bury them in the usual burial-grounds, which were under water, and unable to keep them beyond a certain time in their houses, there is proof that many of them launched forth their deceased relatives to take their chance on the bosom of the flood, and these were seen, and counted as among those drowned. The Burman is an amphibious creature, and any day one can see young men and maiden, old men and children disporting themselves in the muddy waters of the creeks and rivers, and it is very unlikely that a slowly rising flood would get the better of them, except under exceptional circumstances. To judge by the behaviour of the people, the flood seemed quite a little holiday to them, and the groups collected together, with all their goods and chattels on the bund, the morning after the rise, joked and laughed as if it was a most ordinary and amusing episode. Boats and rafts were made out of all sorts of odd things, and paddling about the Natives seemed to enjoy themselves vastly. The pigs did not like it though. Tuese useful scavengers must have been swept away in large numbers, and many of the survivors are now in a state of starvation. The dogs, too, have had a bad time of it. They seemed to prefer to stick to their houses, and drag on a precarious existence on the roof. I actually saw some good-hearted Burmans going round and feeding these derelicts. But still their life is hardly a happy one, and many a tragedy occurs. A few days ago, a pig and two dogs were seen on a roof

occurs. A few days ago, a pig and two dogs were seen on a roof together, glaring hungrily at each other, but apparently keeping up an armed neutrality. Some hours after the observer on his return, saw the same two dogs, now full and bloated, licking a few bones. The roof showed signs of a struggle. There was no pig. The amusements of the place are few. There are several lawn tennis courts, which are thronged nightly, but the only other regular amusement is polo, which takes place twice a week. The ground can hardly be called a good one, and the Burman pony is slow, but the players manage to enjoy themselves, and, after all, that is the great consideration. The Gymkhana blossomed out into a meeting on Saturday, under the auspices of the energetic

young Race Secretary. The latter managed to pull off a hurdlerace pretty easily, on a pony belonging to an officer of the Goorkhas, the length of whose legs did not permit of his riding a "lep" the length of whose legs did not permit of his riding a "lep' race himself without much danger of his feet catching in the hurdles. The flat races were won by the Brigade Transport Officer, and the last joined sub. of a line regiment, both riding their own tats. A race open to soldiers produced a large field and many falls, the winner himself performing a neat somersault after passing the post. On the few occasions when the Gymkhana Committee does manage to get up a meeting it is a pity that more people cannot find time to attend. It is hardly encouraging to the Committee, who must be at their wits' end in their endeavours to promittee, who must be at their wits' end in their endeavours to promote sport. Cricket is talked of, but this moist climate is very trying, and seems to take all the backbone out of one. Many gallant officers find that the only thing they are equal to of an evening is the genule art of fishing, and a row of veterans may be observed daily along the most dibbling and sniggling, and apparently catching very little. The most is, however, full of fish, some running as large as 20lbs. or so, and good plucked ones too, when they do so far forget themselves as to get caught. The shooting season (distinct from dacoit hunting) is commencing, and we heard of four couple of snipe being shot by a sporting gunner a day or two ago. The country around is just made for snipe and duck, and we expect to hear of some very big bags this year. The Commander-in-Chief is expected in a day or two. Then, it is said, the fun is to begin. Nous verrons.

#### SEDITIOUS DOCTRINE.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

We called attention the other day to the seditious doctrine, taught by the *Indian Mirror*, that Indian troops act "unjustly and unpatriotically" in helping to put down anarchy in Burma. According to this sapient authority, it would be acting a nobler part if they allowed the dacoits to harry inoffensive villagers, to despoil them of their small savings, to violate the younger women, and to set the old ones on fire. The sepoys should thus allow lawlessness to reign supreme in this unhappy country, not because the Indian Government had no right to interfere in Burmese affairs, for it is admitted that it was necessary to put some restraint on Theebaw's vagaries, but because the interference went further than the Indian Native Press approved of. It is the annexation which was the unpardonable sin; and it is that which justifies the dacoits in their cruelty to their own countrymen, and which should make the sepoy unfaithful to his salt, and disobedient to his superior's orders.

The whole argument is the most wonderful instance of wrong premises and false reasoning we have ever met with. It practically makes the Native Press the arbiter of the country's destinies, and the final Court of Appeal on every vexed question; for it reasons that if the constituted authorities do not carry out the behests of the Press, the servants of the State are justified in refusing to obey orders. It puts mercenary soldiers, who have enlisted in an army for the sake of pay, on the same footing as volunteers. The latter, of course, do not volunteer in a cause they disapprove of; but the former are enlisted and paid to fight wherever and whenever required. Of course there are some limits to the violence that can be done even to a professional soldier's conscience, in the matter of the cause in which he is called on to fight; but to some extent he does and must put his conscience in the hands of the rulers of the State, when he embraces arms as a career. The most absurd and false piece of reasoning in the whole, however, is that, supposing the sepoy shares the *Indian Mirror's* objections to the annexation of Upper Burma, he should, now that it has become British territory, do his level best to make the people as

become British territory, do his level best to make the people as miserable as possible by refusing to protect them from the dacoits. They are stricken with grief, according to this theory, at the loss of their king. Therefore it is unjust and unpatriotic of the sepoys to deprive them also of such lively imitations of Theebaw's atrocities, as the dacoits are still prepared to give them.

So much for the Indian Mirror's ideas of justice and patriotism. The same paper, in a violent tirade on the wickedness of the whole proceedings in Burma, recently abused Lord Dufferin for "setting up as a most feeble imitation of Lord Dalhousic," and accused him of being a statesman of "narrow vision, barren imagination, and weak judgment," because he fell so readily in with the project of annexation. This is certainly not flaltering to our present Viceroy; but it is flattering to the mercantile community of Rangoon to suppose that it was the hint of an azitation for separation from India, contained in one of the letters agitation for separation from India, contained in one of the letters of the Chamber of Commerce, which brought the Viceroy and Lord Solisbury's Government to their knees, and made them give in unreservedly on the question of annexation. The passage on this point is worth quoting in full :-

"But our British merchants, both in England and in Burma were determined that they should be secured a free and unrestricted reign of the whole country with its stores of untold wealth, which were to be bartered away for the worthless cloths of Manchester, and the trumpery hardware of Birmingham and Sheffield. So great was the urgency of the mercantile interest for the adoption of extreme measures with Upper Burma, that it was intimated to the Government of India, in the most distinct

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terms, that if it did not identify itself with the views of the mercantile body, an attempt would be made to sever Lower Burma from India, to whose Treasury that Province was contributing a large surplus revenue, and to press for its constitution into a Crown colony. The menace was not without its effect."

We wish we could share the Indian Mirror's opinion as to the efficacy of a threat to agitate for separation. If Lords Salisbury and Dufferin were impelled by this to go the whole length the Rangoon mechants wished in dealing with Upper Burma, when otherwise they would have adopted a middle course, more acceptable to the Native Press; perhaps in time the same threat will gain for us the right to retain our own surplus revenue. In Bombay they are apparently suffering from the same injustice as ourselves in that respect; and a Bombay paper recently observed that it was time the Indian Government devised a better plan for meeting their deficits than the present very crude expedient of appropriating another's balance.

#### THE JUBILEE MUSEUM.

(Pioneer.)

Out here we naturally feel that such a scheme claims more earnest treatment than can be embodied in reflections on the Queen's virtues as a domestic example, and the beautiful sentiment involved in drawing closer the ties which unite the mothercountry with India and the Colonies. It need hardly be pre-mised that we do not want to run down the scheme. Something permanent in the way of an Imperial Institute might be a very grand addition to the public buildings of London, and it is even conceivable that it might be rendered very serviceable to India as a commercial exchange, and perhaps as a focus from which true ideas concerning Indian administration might radiate over Great Britain. But to begin with, two ideas are involved in the rudimentary proposal as it stands; and these, though far from being incompatible, are at least separate and distinct ideas. The one is to make the new Institute a fitting manifestation of national enthusiasm for Queen Victoria personally; the second to accomplish certain practical and political purposes relating to India and the Colonies. In devotion to either of these ideas, whichever may be upper ost in their minds, different promoters of the Institute may direct their efforts in very different directions. There is a tendency in this utilitarian age, considering the memorial idea first, to suppress all mero sontimental expenditure in connection with monuments to individual greatness. In former ages of the world-in ages which have bequeathed us some of the most valued tressures of art or architecture that we possess—expenditure on such a purpose was turned, as a matter of course, into the channels of splendid sacrifice. The Taj would probably have been less than it is "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever" if it had been des gned as a charitable institution. Paris would have gone without the magnificently useless arch that crowns the Avenue of the Channel Three of the Three of the Channel of the Chan without the magnificently useless arch that crowns the Avenue of the Champs Elysées if the French people had endcavoured to combine the glorification of Napoleon's victories with the es abitshment, for instance, of an artillery school. Even Charing C oss would have most likely been robbed of its principal adornment it Nelson's memory had been perpetuated by the erection, instead of his column, of a sailor's home at Wapping. The element of sacrifice is an essential feature of a monument that shall worthily embody a sentiment; and directly a building subserves a useful end, people begin to forget the hero or heroine in serves a useful end, people begin to forget the hero or heroine in whose honour it may have been raised.

It would be grievous, however, if we miss the achievement of a monument worthy of the Queen, by aiming at making it serviceable to her subjects, and fail to render it serviceable because it has also to be a monument. Clearly a building that has to be, as the Prince says, "at once a museum, an exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects," has got to be an edifice on a tolerably large scale. There are buildings about the world which show that great proportions can be combined with architectural beauty, but so far, it seems generally recognised, nothing of that kind has been put up at South Kensington—and such works cost millions! Private subscriptions are hardly likely to build up such colossal figures. A cheap building big enough to include permanent show-rooms for the products and manufactures of the whole Empire, not to speak of accomplishing the vague but expansive purpose of accommodating discussion on Colonial and Indian subjects, will be apt to disappoint the æsthetic and monumental purpose of the Jubilee Institute. But, on the other hand, if the architects are allowed the upper hand and bidden to design a structure to come within so much money, and yet do no discredit to the Jubilee Colonial and Indian interests, will be only too likely to find themselves so little advanced that they might just as well have been left out of consideration from the beginning. Colonial interests—as the experience of the closing exhibition has taught us—like plenty of rom and a free hand, and are liable even then to come to grief in connection with the sale of liquors. Indian interests have learned that they cannot be safely handed over to the care of the author ties in London, whose lealing belief connected with the administrative organisation out here is that it constitutes the earliesce of a telephone and need not be provided, at this end, with a spe king plate. The learned that they suggested so ne

notion as to what part the Colonies would want to play in an Imperial Institute, but has scarcely served the purpose even of a rehearsal of the arrangements which would be required to make the Indian section of such an establishment truly responsive to the requirements of this country.

No doubt the Indian officials who have been at work in connection with the Exhibition have been forming conceptions, all this while, of the way in which something might be done by a permanent institution in London to promote the interests they have been endeavouring to represent. But to constitute this a Jubilee monument to the extent that even the first stone of the future building might be laid within the period it is designed to celebrate—the scheme just launched will evidently have to be matured with a rapidity that does not promise well for the digestion of ideas on the subject out here, and their presentation at home with sufficient urgency to secure their fair consideration at the hands of the Institute Commissioners. Certainly there is no particular or special clause on the subject that will leap to Indian lips. We have not been going on in this country for any considerable time under a burning sense of requiring something permanent at South Ken ington. The most urgent wants of India could hardly be made the subject of an Exhibition in London, nor be helped in any way by representation in the show-case of a Museum. Unless British economists come to their senses, indeed, the existing currency of India might perhaps serve no better purpose than to be put away in the vaults of such an institution, while the members of the Secretary of State's Council can generally be relied upon in emergencies to make an exhibition of themselves, though disinclined generally to call in spectators from the outside world. However, if there is to be an Imperial Institute constructed at a vast expense, and in the midst of the emotions due to a record available of the conductive construction are constructed as exceeding and with one clarated as econdary. to a very glorious occasion—and with so elevated a secondary purpose as that of drawing closer the bonds of which we hear so much—it does seem desirable that the undertaking should be carried out more systematically as regards India than the huggermugger makeshift which constitutes the Indian section of the great South Kensington bazaar, the success of which in connection with illuminated fountains and the Band of the 1st Life Guards has inspired the Prince of Wales with the proposal we now have the honour to consider.

### THE SAME. (Bombay Gazette.)

The Prince of Wales's letter to the Lord Mayor, suggesting the establishment of a Colonial and Indian Institute in London as a means of commemorating the Queen's Jubilee, has been received with approval—albeit of a discriminating kind—and the time cannot be far distant when it will be necessary to determine what part India shall take in the enterprise. The purpose of the institution is to illustrate permanently and in the centre of the Empire its arts, manufactures and commerce—to perpetuate, in a word, the service which is being done to India and the Colonies by the Exhibition at South Kensington. The imagination of the average Englishman, indeed, has never been so fully impressed with the Imperial idea as it has been by the great show at South Kensington. But it is not necessary that the tamasha-like character of a Kensington exhibition should be retained in order to ensure the continuance of any interest thus exhibited. It can, indeed, be better maintained in the quieter conditions which would naturally prevail in a permanent institution in which it would be easy enough for the Government of India to ensure the adequate representation of every product of the soil of India possessing any possible com-This is one way of enlarging the courses of Indian trade, and Sir Edward Buck asserts that in more than one instance has a good product previously unknown to the commercial world, but as plentiful, choap, and easily procurable in India as it is possible for any product to be, been successfully introduced in manufactures of which the field is very large. It is well that the department of Agriculture in India is in charge of an official who is so sanguine as to the advantages that are to be got from thus advertising the world of the wares that India has to offer to it. For it is that Department, as we understand it, which will be mainly responsible for seeing that the representation of Indian products in the proposed Institution is adequate, that it is kept well abreast of the processes of production in India, and that no new thing that comes within the range of our productive capacities is omitted from the collections. The effort that was made last year for giving India a worthy repressutation at South Kensington was special, and we can scarcely expect that it could be repeated year by year even if it were required. But in all parts of India there are officials who may be trusted to keep touch with any new thing in Indiau arts, or industries, or natural products. Such service as they may be called upon to undertake would properly be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and one important part of it might safely be left to Dr. Watt, whose exertions for the due presentation of the economic products of India at the Exhibition constituted a service to the Empire which it would be wrong to undervalue. The Colonial and Indian Institute will need to be organized in the Colonies and India as much as in London—it is, in eed, in the fear let London influence on its management should too greatly predominate that the chief danger to the project lies—and from what we have seen of the organising power of the department presided over by Sir Edward Buck there is no ground for misgiving as to the way in which the Indian part of the undertaking, at all events, will be accomplished.

#### BENGAL

COLONEL WILKINSON goes to Calcutta as Commissioner of Police.

Drowning Case at Stlhet.—A Calcutta paper has received some further parciculars of the death by drowning of Mr. William Prentice, a South Sylhet teaplanter. It appears that, on the 29th ult., Mr. Prentice and Mr. W. D. Stewart, another planter, started in a frail and leaky craft to pay a visit to a friend at the Kapnaphar Tea Estate. The jheel was crossed without mishap, but on entering the Jhurie River, and when but a few yards from the bank, the boat filled, and its occupants were thrown into the water. The deceased, who could not swim, sank immediately, and despite the efforts of his companion to save him he was not seen again alive. It was not until late on the following day that his body was recovered, and on the 1st inst. it was interred in the Lungla burial ground in the presence of a number of his fellow planters, with whom the deceased had been a great favourite. The sad event has, it is said, cast quite a gloom ever the whole district.

Hindus and Mahomedans.—Nawab Abdul Latif, whose recent action in securing the suppression of a Bengali drama called The Religious Hero Mohamed is deserving of all praise, sends us a letter, in the course of which he says:—"Babu Guru Dass Chatterji, in whose shop the book was on sale, has forwarded to me 1,729 copies of the book (all that he had in his stock), and given me permission to destroy the same. He has, moreover taken steps to recall all such copies that had already been sold, the number of which he assures me is small; and he has promised to place them in my hands as soon as he gets them back. I will take an early opportunity of destroying the copies of the book in the presence of some of the leaders of Mohamedan society. The publication of this most offensive play and an attempt to have it acted in the theatre have created a great sensation among the Mahomedan residents of the town; and it is highly desirable, in the interests of common good will and peace, that the leading members of the Hindu community should come forward and suppress the circulation of this book, and also of similar other books, one of which, having been put on the stage by the members of the Brahmo Somaj at Dacca, about a month ago, was about to create a serious disturbance between the Hindu and Mahomedan in habitants of that city."

#### MADRAS.

M. M. VENGATTARAYA RETTIAR, the Mayor of Bahour, a commune or taluq of Pondicherry, has, according to the Madras Mail, been sentenced by the Tribunal of First Instance of Pondicherry to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 francs, for having appropriated certain public property to his own use.

PRIVATES INGOLDSBY and Nash, of the Rifle Brigade, who are charged with the murder of a Native in Bellary last month, are to be sent to Madras to be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.

The Madras Brahmin.—In Madras it appears that it is not only the Mahomedans who are to a great extent excluded from employment in Government offices by the Hindoos, but the lower castes of Hindoos themselves are also excluded by the Brahmins. The extent to which this is the case is shown by the fact that, though the Brahmins according to the last census only amounted to 3.94 per cent. of the total number of Hindus in the Presidency, they filled 75 per cent. of the appointments in the Uncovenanted Service. It is stated that, whenever a Brahmin is at the head of an office, no one except one of his own caste has any chance of obtaining employment.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—The Bangalore correspondent of the Times of India, telegraphing on the 15th, gives a brief detail of a curious incident which occurred there recently at an execution. He says:—"A striking and touching incident occurred this morning at the execution of two Natives for the murder of a young man in the Bangalore Fort last July. One of the condemned men, Govindrajulu Moodliar, a highly respectable and educated Hindu, while being tied on the gallows, for some time called on his gods, Govinda and Narraina. Then, suddenly bursting out in English, he exclaimed:—'God give me salvation; God sent his beloved Son into the world to die for our sins. Forgive me for my sins. My God, I am suffering for my former sins.' The bolt was then drawn. This man had been educated in the Wesleyan High School, but had never made the slightest profession of Christianity. Both men protested their innocence to the last, but the evidence against them was very conclusive."

#### BOMBAY.

It is intended by the leading members of the Native community of Bombay to invite Mr. Ilbert to an evening party on the eve of his departure for England next month. COLONEL LATOUCHE, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, delivered judgment on the 14th inst. in the assault case in which Captain Hughes was charged with whipping two Parsees. He was fined Rs. 15 in one case and Rs. 10 in the other.

THE Bombay Gazette says:—"Without waiting for the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the subject, the Government" (of Bombay we presume) "have issued a circular to the various departments notifying that in future travelling allowances will be reduced to half the present scale."

A HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.—The Decan Times says:—"A few days since, in the City of Hyderabad, a barber was shaving an Arab when he accidentally drew blood with his razor. The Arab at once closed his fist, and struck the barber a violent blow. Another Arab scated near remonstrated, saying, 'Why do you strike an unarmed man?' On this the first Arab drew his 'jumbia' (curved dag er) and stabbed the man who remonstrated in the stomach, causing the entrails to procrude. The wounded man, though mortally wounded, thrust the entrails back, and, drawing his own dagger, rushed at his adversary and stabbed him fatally before he himself expired."

HYDERABAD.—A Native of Hyderabad, Deccan, writes to a Calcutta paper as follows:—"I am sorry to say that the affairs of this State have gone from bad to worse since Sir Salar Jung's death. Within the short period of three years much of the thirty years' work of the great Minister has been undone. No doubt large folios of printed reports are published and circulated, but alas! all the valuable reforms which they describe exist only on paper. No wonder, therefore, that the administration of this State has fallen into thorough disrepute. The only hope for the State is that the Viceroy will appoint a capable Englishman to take control of affairs. And I believe that the Nizan would be anything but sorry to see an able Englishman as his chief adviser."

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE Civil and Military Gazette is authoris d by his Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir to contradict the statement that the Maharajah is dissatisfied with the services of Dewan Gobin Sahar as Prime Minister, and that it is in contemplation to nominate a successor.

THE demolition of the Neill archway was commenced by orders of the Lucknow Municipality. It was stopped by the orders of the Viceroy, pending a reference to the Lieutenant-Governor. We are prepared to learn that the outrage was determined on without Sir Alfred Ljall's knowledgo.

THE property of the Cawnpore Cotton Ginning Mills (a company whose affins have been recently liquidated by order of the Court) was sold by auction on the 11th inst. It was bought for Rs. 50 005 by Chotay Lal Gya Pershad, a banker of Cawnpore. It is anticipated that the shareholders of the original company will get a very small return of their capital, if, indeed, anything at all.

Delhi.—The Delhi correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette writes on the 12th:— There was a Hindu political meeting last night. The object is unknown; but probably for the suppression of Mahomedans. But it has transpired that they wish to sue Government for three lakhs damages suffered during the riots. When they asked the Deputy Commissioner to protect them after sconing the Mahomedan procussion, he is said to have told them that, as they had taken the law into their own hands, they might defend themselves—hinc illæ lachrymæ. Scores of telegrams were sent to Government, complaining of the Deputy Commissioner's partiality. These are said to have been returned to him revealing the dispatchers. A kitmutgar was burnt death by Hindu sweetmeat makers ladling hot syrup over him. The chief Hindus go about, but the police guard at Nilka Katra continues. The most conspicuous officer in all this has been Inspector Hyde, who deserves the thanks of Government. All is now quiet. The calm way in which the Mahomedans opened their shops after the Mohurrum is remarkable, as if they had quite done with the affair. The Hussars and Borderers are still here."

#### NATIVE PRESS.

The Muslim Herald, of Madras, writes in the following sensible strain:—"An illustrious example of the vauling ambition of the rising generation of India is found in the vituperative tone of a section of the Native Press which is determined to make a dead set at the British administrative policy in India. Like the fifty on the coachwell these self-styled Native champions of Indian politics appear to say—'See what a dust we make! 'little thinking that their cry is calculated to do more harm than good to those on whose behalf they claim to speak. Like the wild beasts who mock the meat they feed on, these champions mock the nation who licked them into shape and steadiness. But cui bono? Far from securing to the people the privileges which they are now deprived of, and inducing the rulers to look to the important wants of the ruled, it is calculated to create in the minds of the half educated masses, who take the N stive Press for Gospel truth, a feeling anything but friendly towards the ruling

nation. The Native Press is yet very young, and has not cut its wisdom teeth. Perhaps the Native Press is yet at the very foot of the mountain, and has not really commenced the ascent; but it is none the less certain that, if its vituperative tendencies are it is none the less certain that, if its vituperative tendencies are tolerated, it may grow too obstinate to bend, and the transition will most assuredly prove from the frying pun into the fire. It is time, therefore, that something should be done to discountenance its present tone." Side by side with the above should be read the following effusion from a "Simla correspondent" which Mr. Malabari published some days ago in the Indian Speciator:—"There are still men in Bengal, who but want leaders to embarrass an army in India. The ryots of Backergunge and Jessore, the Gor Govalas of Nuddea, the Raj Bansians of Burdwan can even wield their clubs and spears to the fullest extent required for guerilla warfare. And supposing, for argument's required for guerilla warfare. And supposing, for argument's sake, that the Bengalis are physically incapable of doing any harm to Government, are they not admitted to possess an intelligence not surpassed by any other race in India? Can they not, like the weak-bodied but strong-minded Brahmins of oll, make themselves the counsellors of the fighting races, and combine a themselves the counsellors of the fighting races, and combine a force, which, by its very number, may prove rather serious?

### Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE'S OFFER TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CEYLON TIMES."

Sir,—As we have not previously trespassed on your space in connection with the question raised by various policy-holders in this Company, regarding the currency in which the principal amounts assured under their policies fall to be paid, we trust you will be able to find room for this letter in your next issue. would first mention that, until the question was raised by the issue of the last bonus certificates, in which the principal amounts assured were mentioned as rupees instead of sterling, as in previous cases, neither the Directors at home or here were aware that policy-holders were unconscious of the effect that the proclamation of 1872 had on their policies; and so far as we were concerned this was confirmed by the fact that since that date when policies, the premiums under which had been paid in rupees, have fallen in, the amounts thereof have also been paid in rupees, and accepted without question by the executors of the assured. We must, therefore, take this opportunity of disclaiming, on behalf of the Company, any intention of taking advantage of policy-holders in the matter, or of being actuated by any of the ungenerous motives which we were sorry to see attributed to the Company in some of the letters, &c., published in your paper, and which we trust those concerned may now see to have been unnecessary and un-

We have kept the Head Office fully informed of all that has passed here since the question arose, and we have pleasure in announcing that we are now in receipt of a telegram, replying to a letter we sent home on 10th ultimo, authorising our taking the action which we therein suggested as being a fair solution of the difficulty, viz., that those holding policies dated before 1872 and made out in sterling, but who have always paid their premiums in rupees at par of exchange, and thus, in terms of the proclamation, are only entitled to payment of the amount insured in rupees at par of exchange, can have them endorsed as payable in sterling on agreeing to pay all future premiums in sterling. Should they elect, however, to continue paying in rupees at par of exchange it would be understood that they admit the Company to be only liable to pay rupees at par of exchange on the falling in of the policies. The Company do not intend to ask for exchange on back premiums, so that those electing to have their policies recognised as sterling will practically have been saying exchange over since the fall in the value. tically have been saving exchange ever since the fall in the value of the rupec, and we cannot but think that this concession will commend itself to all reasonable minds as fair and equitable.

There might possibly be individual policies—policies which require different treatment—and we shall be most happy to refer any exceptional cases to the Head Office, and have no doubt what-ever but that the Directors at home will deal with them in the same liberal spirit as they now offer to do with the bulk of the policies effected. We shall probably be in possession of fuller particulars and instructions when written advices come to hand, when policy-holders will be duly communicated with.

In conclusion, we may say that we were much surprised to see from a paragraph in the papers a few days since, that the Committee representing the policy-holders (appointed at the public meeting of the 7th September last) had forwarded a letter to our Head Office without having had the courtesy to send same through us, or even to advise us of their having done so, and to favour us with a copy. We understand this letter, containing the minutes of the meeting of the 7th September and other papers. of the meeting of the 7th September and other papers, was not sent until the mail of 24th September, so that it cannot have yet

reached the Directors, or influenced the decision they have arrived at in the matter, but we are none the less surprised that the Committee should have thought proper to thus ignore the Company's local representatives.—We are, &c.,

(Signed) p. p. Alstons, Scott & Co.
Stanley Bois,—Agents.
[It will be seen that we have noticed the Standard Company's explanation in another column.—ED. A.I.M.]

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CRUISE OF THE "BLACK PRINCE."\*

Books of daring and venture are always welcome. They appeal to the instincts which in bygone times made Englishmen the fore-most race in the world, and though the opportunities for the display of dash and courage are less numerous than heretofore, there is no reason to suppose that the will is wanting because the

way is not always clear.

The "Cruise of the Black Prince" carries the reader back to the close of the eighteenth century, when war having been declared against the "Mounseers"—as the sailors dubbed the French—the vessel in question was fitted out as a privateer with letters of marque from the Admiralty. As she hailed from letters of marque from the Admiralty. As she hailed from Liverpool, her captain and one or two others had to come to London en route to the "powers that be," and a chapter proclaims how they were attacked by highwaymen as they journeyed along to the metropolis, for they nearly killed the leader, the well-known Captain Starlight; how they lost a horse in the encounter and seized his; and, lastly, how they were in consequence clapped into gaol as robbers and thieves. However, they managed to explain matters, and eventually getting their papers from "my lords," wended their steps homewards to the Mersey. They had, however, barely started when the redoubtable Captain Starlight again honoured them with a visit—this time not to plunder, but to offer honoured them with a visit—this time not to plunder, but to offer his services as a seaman. So the highwayman became a privateer. In due course, all being ready, the Black Prince started on her errand of slave-dealing, buccaneering, and fighting in general—anybody and anywhere, it mattered not, so long as there was a prize to be taken. Yet, withal, the vessel was but 500 tons burthen, a mere cockle-shell in these days of huge steamers and leviathan traders. Her guns, too, were not as now measured by tons, but by pounds. Still there were stout hearts and skilled hands on board, and the reader will find no lack of stirring scenes, hotly-contested battles, and hard-earned victories. How, too, the mouth of avarice waters to think that in a short cruise of four months no less than three frigates fell a prey to the Privateer, besides other vessels, so that Captain Robert Hawkins, who com-manded the ship, became independent by this single venture. O tempora mutantur! But what is passing strange is that in the days when knocks were numerous and honours scarce the reader parts company with this redoubtable worthy in his capacity of "Sir Robert Hawkins," Knight, Governor of Carolina, while Captain Starlight develops into Sir Roper Trever, Baronet. How this happened is the reader's privilege to discover. Commander Cameron, himself as bold and intrepid a son of Neptune as ever paced a deck, has done his work well. There is a rough-andready dash about all the scenes in every way characteristic of the age when privateering was fashionable, and of the deeds of violence which lent attraction to that path to fame and affluence. As, too, there are seizures of wives, and marriages without end, the tale may be perused with interest by that class of readers who think more of Venus than Mars, and less of courage before the enemy than of deeds of daring in the arena of love.

#### "HEROES OF SCIENCE" AND "URSULA'S FORTUNE."+

It is not very clear from the preface to what class of readers Dr. Garnett addresses himself in "Heroes of Science.' He claims, in the first place, the merit of "bringing within the reach of every boy and girl material which would otherwise be available only to those who had extensive libraries at their command, and much time at their disposal." Taking this sentence literally, his claim time at their disposal." Taking this sentence literally, his claim is, of course, well founded; but practically it may be doubted whether many "boys and girls" would take an interest in, or in the least degree understand, such abstruse subjects as the "corpuscular and the undulatory theory of light," "the laws of electrolysis," "the creeping of electricity on glass," and numerous other such topics which are discussed in the pages of the volume We are, therefore, cempted to conclude that, as further stated in the preface, he has written this careful and concise compilation for the benefit of students at schools and colleges, where the principles of physical science are taught. From this standpoint the volume is completely successful; it gives sufficient details as to the life of the various great "physicists" to afford interest to a reader, and sketches in outline the great discoveries

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Cruise of the Black Prince," Privateer. By Commander V. Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B. Chatto and Windus.

† "Heroes of Science" (Physicists), by William Garnet, M.A., D.C.L. "Ursula's Fortune," by Esme Stuart. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)



which have immortalised their names, and left an imperishable renown upon the pages of time. Himself a scientific specialist, Dr. Garnet is well qualified to speak with authority, and explain

with accuracy.

The names selected are well chosen. There is Boyle, known as the founder of the Royal Society; Benjamin Franklin, who discovered that lightning was electricity; Cavendish, the greatest "quantitive" philosopher this country ever produced; Benjamin Thompson (Count Romford), the founder of the Royal Institution, who devoted his energies chiefly to domestic discoveries; Dr. Young, the most profound philosopher since the days of Isaac Newton; Michael Faraday, who first turned to account the "electric light;" and, lastly, James Clerk Maxwell, who pursued his investigations in almost every branch of natural science, and avecalled in all of them. Of course other representations, have

his investigations in almost every branch of natural science, and excelled in all of them. Of course other names could have been added with ease and no less advantage; but Dr. Garnet could not include in a small work all the names necessary to exhaust the ilis; of "heroes of science;" and we are well assured that his selection is judicious; while his treatment of his subject leaves little to be desired: It is concise, pithy, and withal accurate.

"Ursula's Fortune" is a tale designed to teach the lessons of contentment and effacement of self—lessons which are the groundwork of all true happiness. There is an absence of sensactionalism in this volume, but, nevertheless, the plot is interesting and the characters attractive. Ursula herself is a noble specimen of Eve's daughters, and her "fortune" was not in her face, but ther good deeds and noble actions. We have read this little work with great pleasure; and there are, we fancy, many others who with great pleasure; and there are, we fancy, many others who will do the same.

#### EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL.\*

"Every Girl's Magazine' is not altogether a suitable designation for the very charming volume which bears that name. We should have preferred some such title as the "Young Ludies' Magazine," because the style of the work is more adapted for young women than girls. It consists chiefly of tales, and less of pictures than is suitable for younger readers, though we gladly avow that the prints are extremely good of their sort, and that puzzles, &c., are calculated to please the junior members of the family no less than the "big girls." Apart from this criticism we have nothing but praise to award. The stories are interesting and instructive, the letter-press is clear, and the "get up" of the volume will stand compare with any rivals. volume will stand compare with any rivals.

#### "SUNDAY" READING FOR THE YOUNG.

"SUNDAY" READING FOR THE YOUNG.†

By a strange fatality, Sunday—the one day in the week which should be the brightest, the happiest of the seven—passes heavily and hangs on hand. Especially is this the case as regards the younger members of the human family. Why is this? The reasons are manifold—partly religious, partly secular. Without entering upon a deep and learned disquisition upon this topic, it may fearlessly be asserted as beyond the pale of controversy that one chief cause of weariness on the day of Rest is the want of a suitable work to read. We are no Puritans; we do not seek to hamper children in the enjoyment of happy hours and artless pastimes; but we do consider that the mind in its earlier years should be trained to have a reverence for the Sabbath, and what more suitable plan than that the reading should be selected in accordance with the sacred day? This is the key note of "Sunday," the new volume of which now lies before us. Premising that it is designed more for young children than for those somewhat the new volume of which now lies before us. Fremising that it is designed more for young children than for those somewhat advanced in the paths of youth, it leaves nothing to be desired. The pictures are good, the tone of the stories is healthy, the moral inculcated is sound; and lastly, but by no means leastly, there is plenty to interest as well as to instruct. With such a volume it is no fault of the day, no fault of the work, but rather the misfortune of the reader, if Sunday be not as it was meant to be, the happingst the sweetest day of the week brightest, the happiest, the sweetest day of the week.

## A COMPENDIUM OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND COMPANION TO THE MEDICINE CHEST.

Perhaps few tendencies are productive of more injury to the human constitution than an inordinate love of "self doctoring," and yet, forsooth, no vice is more general, less repressed, or less repressible. In these circumstances a work which must more or less pander to the weakness of the flesh seems to stand selfcondemned; and, indeed, were this the only aspect in which the matter ought to be regarded, the duty of a reviewer would be clear and unmistakable. No condemnation could be too severe no dispraise more well merited. But on reflection it will be seen that there is another side of the question. In the first place, people will doctor themselves, whether it be wise or whether it be foolish; the sun of old women's nostrums will never set, and

such being the case, it is obviously desirable that the injury done to the constitution should be reduced to a minimum. to the constitution should be reduced to a infimum. Again, as pointed out in the preface, there are often occasions, especially in country districts, where medical assistance cannot be speedily procured, and obviously at such times a handy work of reference may be more serviceable, even to the extent of saving life. Lastly, there is the care of travellers, who needs must be their own doctor. We gladly, therefore, welcome Sivory's "Compendium of Domestic Medicine," which is so simple and plain in its directions, so completely devoid of technical and high sounding phraseology, that the most unsophisticated reader may compre-

hend its instructions and digest its teachings.

In addition to the more purely medicinal information contained in this little work, there is, further, a variety of hints calculated to be of service in the ordinary routine of everyday life. Perhaps, however, if we say that the volume is the result of a lifelong experience of one of the first pharmaceutical chemists of the day, and that it has reached its tenth edition, we need add no higher praise.

The "Illustrated Naval and Military Gazette" (W. H. Allen and Co.) for November contains a fair number of interesting articles and some excellent drawings. There is a memoir (with portrait) of the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, and another of Admiral Tegetthoff—a brief but amusing account of Lord Palmerston's little sulphur war of 1840 against King Bombs, told by an actor in Admiral Winnington-Ingram. A description of the Italian navy (with thirteen illustrations) is a careful compilation by Mr. C. J. L'Estrange, who, like his father, Colonel L'Estrange, has done some excellent work for this magazine. Major Walford, R.A., concludes in this number his account of the Parliamentary Generals of the Civil War, and "J. C. D." discourses pleasantly of St. Helena and Hong Kong as he saw them at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The editor continues his "National Record of the Victoria Cross," and contributes two articles appropriate to the ordnance scandals matter—one regarding "The Question of Steel Guns for Great Britain," and the other on "Sir William Armstrong as Engineer for Rifle Ordnance,"—dealing with both matters in his own original and incisive style. matters in his own original and incisive style.

"Colburn's United Service Magazine" (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), now in its fifty-eighth year, has some very readable papers in its November number. Military men will be interested in Colonel Knolly's paper on the mobilisation of the 1st Arm y Corps, and naval men in Mr. Garel's answer to the question, "Are we are dy?" One of the most instructive papers in the contractive ready?" ready?" One of the most instructive papers in the number is that on "Swimming as a Military and Naval Exercise," by Guy C. Rothery, which contains some capital hints and suggestions, which might be taken advantage of by the authorities of both services.

Books for Review.—"The World of Thought" (Simpkin Maishall and Co.); "Sunshine and Stream" (Dean and Sm.); "The Little Ones' Own Prize" (Dean and Son); "Memoir of Captain Dalton, H.E.I.C.S., Defender of Trinchinopoly, 1752-53," by Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

A LETTER from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah reports that the Mecca pilgrimage has terminated without any outbreak of cholera or other contagious disease, and that the public health is satisfac-

ONE of the methods which has been adopted in the Punjab for the reclamation of the criminal tribes is to induce them to enlist in the police. This is on the principle of setting a thief to catch

The opening trial dinner of the British Dinner Company, Limited, which offers to the hungry public of humble means a substantial dinner, consisting of either soup or fish, a plate of meat, two vegetables, and bread, for sixpence, was a decided success. The capacious hall at 73a, Oxford street, was well filled on Friday evening last by members of the Press and others interested in the movement. In the absence of the Hon and Rev. Canon Lee, who was to have presided, but who at the last moment was prevented from attending, the chair was taken by Mr. Applegarth, C.E., and an excellent chairman he made. The repast was excellent as regards quality—quantity, cooking, and cleanliness in all arrangements—and if as assured such a dinner is always to be had for sixpence, the retired Indian, military or civilian, whose rupee threatens to approach that figure, will find economy and satisfaction in patronising the place. Short speeches made by the chairman and some of the directors explained the working of the scheme, about which there is no cant of philanthropy, but an endeavour to carry out a practical idea of giving a good cheap dinner to the public and making reasonable dividends for the shareholders. The company promises to be a success in both making the same of the company promises to be a success in both ways.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Every Girl's Annual." Edited by Alicia A. Leith. Hatchards: Piccadilly.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;'Sunday' Reading for the Young." Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co. 1887.

<sup>‡ &</sup>quot;A Compendium of Domestic Medicine and Companion to the Medicine Chest." By John Savory. H. K. Lewis. 1886.

# CEYLON PURE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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This Company is formed for the purpose of supplying the public with pure and genuine Ceylon Tea, and to combine with it also the sale of pure Coffee.

It is an undoubted fact that Ceylon Tea is gradually growing in favour with the public, and it is also notorious that comparatively few people can procure it, and those who do cannot always get it pure and genuine. Even Teas sold as Ceylon are in many instances mixed with Chica and Indian; but by those who know what Ceylon Tea is, the very common question asked is, "Where can we get it pure?" As a strong evidence of the high estimation in which Ceylon Tea is held one has only to hear the remarks in its favour by the vast numbers of those who have visited the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and have had a cup of real Ceylon Tea.

One great difficulty why the use of Ceylon Tea has not been more fully developed up to this time has been the smallness of supplies as compared with China and Indian, but as the production increases, which it evidently will dovery rapidly, it rouders it all the more necessary that the larger supplies should be prominently placed before the notice of the actual consumer, and thus encourage a more general demand.

courage a more general domand.

By therefore introducing channels on an extended sc.le for the sale of the pure and undulterated srticles, a greater demand, it is confidently expected, will be created, as the advantage to the consumer must soon become increasingly apparent, and the favourable position which Ceylon Teas have already communded an thereby scarcely fail to be still further materially enhanced.

The intention is to open a Central Depot or Warehouse in London, and, as opportunities offer, to establish Branch Depots or Agencies in different parts of Loudon and the provincial towns, and to adopt all the necessary sources and means for publicity.

The importations of Ceylon Tea have already amounted this year to seven millions of pounds weight, and with the increasing production promise very soon to reach twenty millions. From all these supplies of the various estates ample opportunity will be afforded for the Company to select suitable qualities, according to their requirements as it is intended to make the entire purchases in the London market from all the importations as brought forward. In adopting this course continued uniformity of each description sold by the Company can thus be insured, instead of depending always and solely on any particular estate, the quality from which may vary season by season.

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No other than Ceylon Tea will be bought or sold by the Company.

It would be premature to form any calculation as to the quantity of Tea likely to pass through the Company's sources of disposal, but estimating the amount at on'y a quarter of a million of pounds weight, the profit would amply justify the expectation of a very good dividend.

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While the fullest means will be adopted to promote the safe extension of the Coupany's lun-iness, every regard will be paid to avoid unnecessary expense. No primotion money whatever will be paid. Arrangements are already in progress to early out the intentit ns of the Company, so that no time will be lost in the furtherance of its operations.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

#### THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA.

THE Administrative Report of the Presidency division of Bengal for the past year has just been issued, and in it occur the following remarks on the Native Press of Calcutta:—

Of late years there has been a considerable increase in the number of newspapers published at Calcutta. These newspapers circulate in the provinces, and the number of readers is increasing with the advance of education. The tone of the Press, as reflected in the Native newspapers, has been generally antagonistic to the legislative and administrative action of the Government. The expedition to Burma and the annexation have been the subjects of specially hostile animadversions. The rancorous antipathy to the European community, which has been a marked feature for some years past, has not abated. It seems to be the deliberate aim of the writers to excite and keep alive feelings of hostility to Europeans. Every crime with which a European is charged is accepted as true, and as typical of the conduct of Europeans generally; and if an inquiry proves it false the newspapers continue to assert its truth, and declare the decision to be only the result of the gross partiality of the Courts, impugning alike the provincial tribunals and the High Court.

We have more than once touched upon this unpleasant topic, but not with any view towards recommending that harsh or repressive measures should be taken by the Government against Native editors or proprietors. Whether the false and seditious writing complained of be a necessary result from the introduction of English ideas of liberty into India, or whether it has had its origin in the flabby and foolish system of English education which we have offered to the youth of Bengal, it matters little The evil has been done, and by ourselves. We have raised against us not quite a monster of the Frankenstein type, but a very disagreeable object nevertheless. But it did not come into existence yesterday, and it seems a little after date for official attention to be called to its evil doings now. The "rancorous antipathy" to the European community in general, and to the British Government in India in particular, has been from the beginning the marked characteristic of the Native newspapers in Bengal. But much of this hostility is like the English education of the Bengali Bakú himself-greatly vencer. He does not mean to use daggers, although he is fond of writing them. And so long as the papers which indulged in this kind of tall writing were few in number, and contemptible in circulation, it was perhaps wise on the part of the Government not to give them undue importance and influence by noticing their sedicious and aggressive effusions. An official translator was then employed, who collated the various paragraphs, and these were sent to the English papers in India and embodied as the "Spirit of the Native Press." But for some unexplained reason the authorities put a stop to this arrangement, and the vernacular chullitions were kept as secrets in official archives, the English Press seldom taking the trcuble to have them translated for their Things have changed considerably now, own purpose. for education has been spreading over India without unfortunately spreading with it a better feeling or better manners. Amongst Native journalists English rule and English character come in for the same kind of abuse as that originated in Bengal when full freedom was given to the Press, and liberty was mistaken for license by our Native friends. In giving expression to discontent, and calling all acts of the British Government into question, the Native writers have of late obtained assistance from quarters from which at one time they

never expected it. But now there are Englishmen in England who do what little there is in-their power to make English rule in India difficult and distasteful. Without experience of the country itself, and without any intelligent, honest sympathy with its peoples, they are ever ready to encourage them to agitate imaginary grievances, and to represent themselves as slaves writhing under the tyranny of an oppressor. Careless of truth and devoid of patriotism these charlatans of the hour are trading upon the innocence or credulity of ignorance, or joining hands with the really disloyal and seditions. Against them the Government of India is powerless, and it would suit no good purpose to help them into notoriety here. The solution of the difficulty is with time, which in the end makes all things even. The English official in India, whether of high or lowly rank, must be content to labour and to wait. Contentment and gratitude are not plants in Native soil, which grow up like the prophet's gourd in a single night. Aware of his responsibilities, and anxious to fulfil them with all the anxiety of an English gentleman, with whom the word "duty" is the watchword of honour, it may be disappointing and heartbreaking to see evil so often returned for good, to find calumny and misrepresentation where confidence and kindly feeling were looked for. But he must accept his fate, being content to sow good seed, though others are to reap the harvest. The good, like the truth, however, is great, and will prevail; and however discouraging to-day is the tone of the Native Press the hope need not be lost that the gentle and enlightened rule which England is endeavouring to afford to India will ere long be recognised by the millions of that Empire as wise and beneficent, and win the gratitude of generations to

#### INDIAN POLICY-HOLDERS.

With reference to the agitation which has been taking place in Ceylon regarding the action of the Standard Life Assurance Company in the matter of paying Bonuses or Policies in sterling when premia have been paid in rupees we have received a statement from the head office of that Company in Edinburgh to the following effect:—

"With reference to the recent discussion as to payment and collection of Promiums under certain of this Company's Indian Policies, the Board of Directors have resolved that in the case of Rupee Policies opened in India prior to 1876, the option of the place of payment on the claim falling due, and of the currency in which payment is to be made, shall be allowed to the assured on the understanding that the Premiums shall be paid in future according to the currency selected, the option to be made before payment of the Premium next falling due. In the event of no option being declared the Policy will remain a Rupee Policy, the Premiums being payable in the same currency. Bonuses in all cases will follow the currency of the sum assured. In the event of Sterling payment being selected no demand will be made for difference of exchange on back payments, the Company waiving all such claims.

"In all Policies issued since 1876 the place of payment is definitely determined, and no question can arise in connection with them.

"The Policies at present being issued are in Sterling with Sterling Premiums, or in Rupees with Rupee Premiums, according as the Policy-holder may elect at the date of effecting the assurance."

We think that the Company has acted wisely and in its own interests in thus meeting their clients, whose temper—especially those in the "spicey" atmosphere of Ceylon—will, no doubt, now be calmed down, and the ugly charges made in "hot haste" be withdrawn and forgotten.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL

(Gazette of India, Oct. 16.)

DAUKES, Mr. F. C., C.S., under-secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is deputed to perform the duties of secretary to the Public Service Commission to be appointed, dated Oct. 4.

Oct. 4.

Hewett, Mr. J. P., C.S., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S.

Eales—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. J. Eales as consular agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the central and southern divisions of the Madras Presidency, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

MacIvor, Captain I., political agent of the 3rd class, sub protem., and first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Baluchistan, officiated as a resident of the 2nd class and as Governor-General's agent in Baluchistan from April 22 to May 12.

Consequent on the retirement of Captain T. Hope, B.S.C., the fol-

Consequent on the retirement of Captain T. Hope, B.S.C., the following promotion and appointment are made in the Political Department from July 6:—
RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2rd class, but to continue as a political assistant of the lat class sub ros town.

political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue as a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

Evans-Gordon, Lieut. W., to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to continue as a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

Owen, Surgeon C. W., C.I.E., in medical charge of the Afghan Boundary Commission, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date, subsequent to the return of the Commission to India, as he may apply himself of it.

such date, subsequent to the return of the Commission to India, as he may avail himself of it.

MACCARTIE—The services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, he made over charge of his duties as a probationer in the office of the Assay Master, Bombay Mint, on Sept. 14.

WHITE—BAIRD—Colonel J. H. White, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay, having been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, and Major A. W. Baird, R.E., having been appointed to officiate for him, Colonel White made over and Major Baird received charge of the Bombay Mint on Oct. 6. of the Bombay Mint on Oct. 6.

The following temporary appointment on the personal staff of Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., commanding the troops in Upper Burma, is made from date of joining:—

JACKSON, Lieut. S. C. E., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. C. G. K. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who rejoins his regiment.

DYCE, Major G. H. C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 21st Bengal Infantry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Colonel H. M. Evans, appointed assistant adjutant-general, dated Sept. 6.

Sept. 6.

Lemesurier, Colonel C. B., R.A., to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Brigadier-General C. J. East, appointed to the command of a brigade of the Burma Field Force, dated Sept. 27.

The following appointment is made in the Burma Force:—
Hornsby, Major A. W. H., Madras S.C., deputy assistant quarter-master-general, Madras Army, to be deputy assistant adjutant and quarter-master-general, vice Captain G. Henry, R.E., who returns to the Madras Presidency.

MCOUREY Brigadier, General J. W. C.B. S.C. aide-de-camp to the

McQUEEN, Brigadier General J. W., C.B., S.C., aide-de-camp to the Queen, commandant Hyderabad Contingent, to be commandant Punjab Frontier Force, vice Brigadier-General Sir C. M. Mac-Gregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., who vacates that appointment, dated

Archer, Lieut. C., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 6, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
COLLINS, Conductor P., Public Works Department, is transferred to

the pension establishment, from Oct. 10.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal army, subject to

Her Majesty's approval:—
EVANS, Lieut.-Colonel L. E., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, from Evans, Li Oct. 15.

CHESNAYE, Surgeon-Major G. C., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., retired, dated Aug. 18.

FAIRWEATHER, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 19, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Dunn, Hon. Major F. W., Army Education Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

approval,

LAMBERT, Mr. H., superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., attached to State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from July 4.

of Government from July 4.

Sampson, Mr. A. B., B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, from Nov. 14.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical England, are posted as follows:—

To Madras—Mr. H. A. Moss and Mr. J. S. Wilson.

To Bombay—Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. G. C. Beresford, and Mr. A. W. Shenard.

Shepard.

To Bengal—Mr. G. L. Searight and Mr. J. C. Hewitt. To North-West Provinces and Oudh—Mr. J. Adam and Mr. D. W. Aikman.

ukman. To Punjab—Mr. F. Grant and Mr. F. W. Carne. To Central Provinces—Mr. P. W. Gilliland. To Burma—Mr. A. H. Broün. To State Railways—Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, and Mr. J. C. Lyle.

The services of the undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways:

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, and Mr. J. C. Lyle.

MURDOCH, Captain J. B., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub protein, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting

engineer, Bombay.

Maistre, Mr. G. H. Le, deputy examiner, attached to the office of
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, Punjab, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-West

Railway.

Curry, Mr. W. E., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Trevor, Colonel W. S., V.C., R.E., resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on Oct. 16, on return from privilege leave.

Brecher, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bilaspur-Etawah to the Sind-Sagar State Railway

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Bolan Railway

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway:—
WHITE, Captain W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro

tem.
WEIGHTMAN, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade.
PERCEVAL, Mr. R. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade.
FERGUSON, Mr. H. T., deputy locomotive superintendent, Class I., 3rd grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the N.W. Railway, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India six months extraordinary leave without pay.

Power, Sub-Conductor T., commissariat department (m.c.), for one

year.
UPPERTON, Colonel J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.
BIRGE, Colonel A. J. C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 25th Bengal
Infantry (p.a.), for one year.
BRUCE, Lieut.-Colonel T. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Punjab Infantry,
Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.
BROWNE, Captain G. U., Bengal Staff Corps, 12th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.),
for one year.

for one year.

REID, Lieut. C. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.

ROWBAND, Colonel H., Infantry (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

VANRENEN, Major J. P. D., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

in extension. Churchill, Major G. F., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for two months, in

GIBBS, Captain M. I., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for fourteen days, in LLOYD, Captain R. O., Royal Engineers (p.a.), for one year, in exten-

CARR, Hon. Captain P., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for six

months, in extension.

ESLIE, Lieut. T. D., probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Infantry,
Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m.c.), for fifty-

eight days, in extension.

Winne, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave, without pay, for twelve months, in extension of the leave granted to him in Bombay Government Notification of March 24.

March 24.

RENDELL, Mr. T. H., surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, in extension of that leave granted to him by the Surveyor-General.

GARDINER, Captain R., R.E., Class II. of the State Railway, Superior

Revenue Establishment, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, granted leave for one month from Oct. 7, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties on the Eastern Bengal State

Railway.

Monies, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on m.c., for six months, in continuation of that granted hin, dated Aug. 26. The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine have een granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for

India: WARDEN, Captain F. (m.c.), for six months. ASHBURNER, Mr. B., 3rd grade officer (m.c.), for six months.

#### MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 6.)

PRATT, Surgeon J. J., to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, vice Surgeon J. G. Hancock, proceeded on sick

leave.
CHALMERS, Captain E. W., squad commander 7th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, sub pro tem., vice Hay, seconded on appointment as assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated July 24.
Renny, Captain A. Mac W., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, sub pro tem., vice Chalmers, dated July 24.
EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieut. I., squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Nixon, promoted to captain, dated Sept. 10.
HICKMAN, Lieut. D. W., wing officer and quartermaster 1st Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, dated March 20.
COMMINS, Lieut. H., wing officer, to be quartermaster, dated March 20.

Commins, Li March 20.

March 20.
CHATTERTON, Lieut. J. B., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 14.
TRECEAR, Lieut. Colonel V. W., 2nd in command 29th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant 9th Bengal Infantry, vice Toke, removed, dated Sept. 15.
DOYLE, Surgeon B., to the officiating medical charge of the 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major J. T. B. Bookey, ordered on field service.

field service.

Leslie, Captain Sir C. H., Bart., wing officer 21st Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Dyce, seconded for service on the staff.

FAITHFULL, Captain W. C., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Leslie, who will remain seconded while employed as adjutant, Administrative Battalion, East Indian Volunteer Rifle

adjutant, Administrative Battalion, East Indian volunces and Corps.

Montagu, Lieut. A. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Faithfull.

HILLIARD, Lieut. H. N., supernumerary on the establishment, 25th Punjah Infantry, to be wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice MacLeod, promoted to wing commander.

Boileau, Lieut. C. I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation. vice Williams, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Department.

MacDonald, Surgeon T. R., M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major W. M. Courtney, ordered on field service.

Watson, Lieut. E. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Burkley, resigned.

FAYRER, Lieut. J. O. S., wing officer 5th Goorkhas, to be adjutant, dated Feb. 11.

STEWART, Colonel J. H. M. S., Royal (Madras) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Sept. 7.

#### (October 12.)

Kennedy, Lieut. H., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 14.

Sept. 14.
YOUNG, Lieut. F. P., East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 19.
MACONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., wing officer 7th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, dated Aug. 6.
WOODS, Lieut. A. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry, is transferred to the 3rd Sikh Infantry, vice Gordon, on furlough, dated Aug. 2.
ELLES, Lieut. C. M., supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th

turlough, dated Aug. 2.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th
Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Mein, seconded for appointment on the staff, dated May 9.

Delamain, Lieut. W. S., wing officer 23rd Bombay Infantry, to be officing wing officer, vice Eales, dated Aug. 22.

Campbell, Major L. R. H. D., wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Allahabad division, from Sept. 13.

division, from Sept. 13.

CAPPER—On transfer to the Military Works Department, Lieut. J. E. Capper, R. E., is posted to the Rawalpindi command.

GOLDNEY—Presidency District Order confirmed, dated Aug. 30, appointing Captain T. H. Goldney, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general of the district, vice Major Dyce, proceeded to Shillong, from Aug. 31.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 13.)

CROWDY—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain L. J. Crowdy of his commission in the Behar Light Horse

GOMESS, Mr. A. D'B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Howran on being relieved of his present special duty under the Board of Revenue.

Board of Revenue.

Wilson—The services of Mr. R. H. Wilson, magistrate and collector, Midnapore, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating secretary to Government in the Financial Department up to the 15th prox.

Bolton, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Cuttack during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. M. Currie.

Owen, Surgeon W., officiating civil surgeon, Pubna, on leave, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Midnapore, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon A. Tomes.

CLARKE, Surgeon J., second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be, sub pro tem., 1st resident surgeon in that institution during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon R.

D. Murray.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Oct. 14.)

NISDET, Lieut.-Colonel R. P., C.I.E., deputy commissioner Rawul Pindi, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Rawul Pindi, temporarily, vice Mr. C. E. Gladstone.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 16.)

OGILVIE, Mr. J. L., district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, from Sept. 11.

Ross Scorr, Mr., of the Bengal Civil Service, on return from furlough, has been appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Allahabad district, from the date of taking

charge.

Selis, Mr. A., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Meerut judgeship.

Wyer, Mr. T. R., has been posted officiating district and sessions judge, Meerut, on being relieved by Mr. A. Selis, to the same district as in interpretable.

judge, Meerus, on being reneved by Mr. A. Sens, to the same district as joint magistrate.

Steel, Mr. C. D., assistant magistrate, on return from furlough has been posted to the Budaun district.

Porter, Mr. L. A. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Banda, on being relieved by Mr J. Smith, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, and to be posted to the charge of the Karwi sub-division of the Banda district.

Karwi sub-division of the Banda district.

Herre, Mr. N., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, attached to the Central Circle, on return from privilege leave, has been transferred to the School Circle on special duty to complete working plans of the Tehri forests and valuation of Deoban forests.

Jacob, Mr. E. P., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, has been transferred from Sultanpur to Fyzabad.

Porter, Mr. J. S., officiating commissioner, Allahabad Division, on being relieved by Mr. A. J. Lawrence, has been transferred to the Shahjahanpur District as magistrate and collector.

With effect from the date on which Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Noble, deputy commissioner, Gonda, resumes charge on return from privilege

deputy commissioner, Gonda, resumes charge on return from privilege

Bower, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, has been transferred from

Gonda to Sitapur.

Niblett, Mr. R. N., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner has been transferred from Sitapur to Rae Bareli.

#### MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 15.)

STOKES, Mr. H. E., to act as chief socretary to Government, during the

employment of the Hon. Mr. Webster on other duty.

PRIOF, Mr. J. F., to act as secretary to Government in the Revenue
Department, during the employment of Mr. H. E. Stokes on other

SEWELL, Mr. H., to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Crole on leave.

during the absence of Mr. Crole on leave.

The undermentioned officers of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class II. of 23 years' standing on Oct. 7, 1885:—

Mr. H. E. Stokes, B.A., Mr. H. W. Bliss, B.A., Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, barrister-at-law, Mr. W. H. Glenny, Mr. J. Kelsall, Mr. C. S. Crole, Mr. S. T. McCarthy, Hon. H. St. A. Goodrich, Hon. G. A. Parker, Mr. F. H. Wilkingon, Mr. W. F. Grahame, B.A., Mr. A. I. Lister, Mr. G. D. Irvine, Mr. C. W. W. Martin, B.B., LL D. Mr. G. McWatters, M.A., barrister-at-law, and Mr. C. A. Galton, M.A. Hornz—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the nomination made by the Hcn. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Mr. W. O. Horne to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. W. Morgan on leave.

Mr. W. Morgan on leave.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. D., acting special assistant agent in the district of Vizagapatam, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., Secretary to Government, to be an additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Regulations.

SHAW-STEWART—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., late Secretary to Governument, P.W. Department, of his seat as Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., acting 1st assistant superintendent, Madras

Survey, is transfered from No. V. to No. III. Survey Party for employment in the Tanjore district.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MacCartie, Mr. C. F., acting president, Madras Municipal Commission, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months, from or after Nov. 1.

LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., acting under secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary, has been granted furlough

for two years, from or after Nov. 10.

Thornhill, Mr. W. H., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Madras Survey, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

#### MILITARY.

WRATISLAW, Major M. H., General List, Infantry, to be deputy assistant

WRATISLAW, Major M. H., General List, Infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, to complete the establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Ranking, promoted, dated Sept. 7.

BUDD, Colonel R. C., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.

Dale, Major H. M., General List, Infantry, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), m.c., for one year.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance:—Colonel W. Rowlandson, Infantry; Colonel H. Coningham, Infantry; Colonel H. R. Elliot, Infantry; and Colonel F. Beeching, Infantry, dated Oct. 5 and 10.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily.

Infantry, dated Oct. 5 and 10.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India:—
Hornsby, Major A. W. H., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermastergeneral Nagpore force.
Stevens, Lieut. G. B., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
Hanbury-Williams—With the concurrence of the Government of Bombay and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of that Presidency, the services of Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed probationers for the Madras S.C., to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respective names:—

Welsh Regiment-Lieut. C. E. Hendley, 5th Regiment Madras In-

fantry. Welsh Regiment—Lieut. H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment

Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff will, on completion of a tour of foreign service, proceed to England during the trooping season of 1866-67, and will be detailed by the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, for duty with troops embarking in the several

troopships of the season:—
Brigade-Surgeon J. Jameson, M.D.; Brigade-Surgeon J. Mackenzie, M.D.; Surgeon-Major F. Pout and Surgeon-Major J. E. Fannin, in exchange with Surgeon-Major T. Y. Baker, Surgeon-Major P. L. Kilroy, Surgeon C. W. Williamson, Surgeon M. W. Kerin, Surgeon H. J. R. Moberly, and Surgeon G. Coutts, M.B.

The following postings and transfers of Royal Artillery officers have been redections.

been made:

been made:—
MAYHEW, Major T., has been posted to M Battery, 2nd Brigade, on absorption from the seconded list.

ANDERSON, Captain C. A., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, has been transferred to No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.

MERCER, Captain H. F., No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, has been transferred to No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern

Division.

Dewhirst, Lieut. T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, doing duty at the depôt, Wellington, is directed to rejoin his battalion on duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the

Lower Standard in Hindustani:

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Adams, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. H. C. C. Ducat, 2nd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. J. D. W. Davy, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. H. R. Davis, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. H. W. Johnston, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. F. M. David. Son, Royal Artillery; Lieut. L. Graham, Royal Artillery; Lieut. G. F. Milue, Royal Artillery; Surgeon W. B. Day, Medical Staff; Lieut. A. F. Pereira, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; and Lieut. E. W. Carrick, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Frobationer Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following

CARNEGY, Brigadier-General P. A., commanding Western District, to command the Belgaum District temporarily on relief of the com-mand of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force by Major-General Gib, C.B.

HODDING, Brigadier-General G. C., temporarily commanding Belgaum District, to revert to the Ceded District on relief by Brigadier-General Carnegy.

General Carnegy.

THRING, Lieut. R. H. D., squadron officer, sub pro tem., to be squadron officer, vice Jones, promoted.

BINSTEED, Lieut. C. H. F., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 3rd R.L.C, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Oct. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following egaitec

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major W. T., M.D., senior medical officer of the station officer, St. Thomas' Mount, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Bellary.

Mackinnon, Surgeon-Major H. W. A., general duty, Eastern District, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Madras.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major J., senior medical officer of the Station Hos pital, Madras, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hespital, St. Thomas' Mount.

The following departmental transfers are ordered:—
ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, on return from furlough, from the Ceded District to the Hyderabad Substitute Proceedings.

Subsidiary Force, temporarily.

Hornsey, Major A. W. H., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, now on furlough, from the Nagpore force to the Eastern district.

Henry, Captain G., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, on return from duty with the Burma Field Force, from the Eastern District to the Nagroen force. to the Nagnore force. Cox, Lieut-Colonel W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry,

on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service. The following orders are confirmed:—

COOK—By the general officer commanding British Burma division, appointing Lieut. H. R. Cook, No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, acting adjutant, Royal Artillery, British Burma division. GRAHAM—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, notifying that Major (Colonel) T. Graham, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, having arrived at Thayetmyo on Sept. 16, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, forms that details.

Sept. 16, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, from that date.

NEFEAN—By the general officer commanding Burma Division appointing Colonel H. A. T. Nepean, 5th Madras Infantry, to the command of the garrison at Rangoon, during the absence of the major general commanding, on special duty, to Thayetmyo, and Major E. C. Browne, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to be station staff officer during the absence of the assistant adjutant-general with the major-general commanding, dated Sept. 22.

BURGESS—By the general officer commanding British Burma Division, notifying that Lieut-Colonel H. M. Burgess, R.A., having reported his arrival on Sept. 25, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, from that date.

AGNEW, Lieut. Q. G. K., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

Fraser, Lieut. S., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Rombay Government Gazette, Oct. 21.)

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., on Mr Down's return to do duty, as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba district.

WEBB—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. W. Webb, barrister-at-law, on the return to duty of Mr. Cooper, to act as presidency magistrate during the absence of Mr. Ryan.

STARLING, Mr. M. H., received charge of the office of the Advocate-General on the 5th inst.

JAYAKAR—The Right Hen. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jayakar to be a magistrate in charge of the sub-division of the district of Kolaba comprising the talukas of Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad.

BATTI — COURTENAY — Messis. H. Batty and R. Courtenay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 1st inst. Mr. H. Batty received charge of the district and sessions court of Kanara on the 7th inst.

Barrow, Mr. R. P., C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese on the 8th inst.

passed on the 12th inst. an examination in Kauarese.

Lord, Mr. W. F., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary

of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

FRASER, Mr. S. M., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his

Wallinger—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Wallinger to act as third grade sub assistant conservator of forests till further orders, and to place his services at the disposal

of the conservator of forests, N.C. WINGATE, Mr. R. T., assistant superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country, Revenue Survey, has been appointed assistant settlement officer for that Survey from July 1.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., is confirmed in his appointment of superintendent of Mahableshwar from Oct. 1.

superintendent of Mahableshwar from Oct. 1.

Keys, Mr. H. W., acting deputy conservator of forests, passed an examination in Gujarati on the 13th inst.

Montenth, Mr. J., M.A., C.S., to be private secretary to H.E. the Governor, vice Mr. G. H. R. Hart, resigned, and is pleased to allow Mr. Monteith to retain a lien on his present substantive appointment of under secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and to appoint Mr. J. De C. Atkins to be sub pro tem. under secretary during Mr. Monteath's absence.

Hart—The services of Mr. G. H R. Hart are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India from the date on which he delivers over charge of the office of private secretary to Mr. Monteath.

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CLERKE, Mr. W. J. B., A.B., M.Inst.C.E., is permitted to retire from the service at his own request, from Oct. 6.

POTTINGER Mr. J. C.. to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, in the

Engineering Establishment.

WYNNE, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for twelve months, in extension of the leave granted to him on March 24.

Burn-Murdoch, Captain J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., State Railways, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

Curry, Mr. W. E., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the Government examiner of accounts, Southern Maratha Railway Company, to that of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Modros.

Madras. Charles - Gray - Mr. F. L. Charles delivered over and Mr. E. Gray

CHARLES—GRAY—Mr. F. L. Charles delivered over and Mr. E. Gray received charge of the offices of the collector, district magistrate and political agent, Thana, on the 16th inst.

MacGregor, Mr. J. L. L., deputy conservator of forests, resumed charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Belgaum, from Mr. H. E. Andrewes, assistant conservator of forests, on Sept. 24.

Bell—D'Cruz—Messrs. T. R. Bell and M. D'Cruz respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Northern Division of Kanara, on the 6th inst.

MODY—MERPHY—Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody and Surgeon-Major

MODY—MURPHY—Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody and Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Jail on the 26th ult.

McIntyre, Apothecary J., from leave to general duty, Presidency.
PREM, Apothecary J., from leave, to general duty, Mhow.
Fonseca, Apothecary D. B., from Station Hospital, Purandhar, to Station Hospital Ahmednagar.

LOBO, Assistant Apothecary J. A., from Station Hospital, Kurrachee, to Station Hospital, Hyderabab.

Als, Assistant Apothecary S. I., from Station Hospital Kirkee, to Station Hospital, Purandhar.

#### MILITARY.

HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry (officiating brigade major at Aden), is appointed to be a brigade major on the Establishment, vice Major J. M. Heath,

brigade major on the Establishment, vice Major V. Ind., of C.M.G., retired from Aug. 25.

Anderson, Colonel C. J., Staff Corps, commandant 2nd Lancers (private affairs), has been granted leave out of India for one year from the date of being struck off duty.

Lyster, Captain W. H., having completed twenty years service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Oct. 16, subject to H.M.'s approprial.

which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Oct. 16, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Heath, Major L. F., Staff Corps, wing commander 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to be an assistant adjutant general of Division, in succession to Lieut. Colonel H. L. Dundas, transferred to army headquarters, from Oct. 7.

RINGROW, Sub-Assistant Apothecary G. C., to be 2nd grade assistant apothecary, vice A. J. Kinneally, deceased, dated July 31.

CURRIE, Lieut. Colonel A., Bombay Cavalry, 2nd in command 4th Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty.

cavary, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty.

EDWARDS, Lieut. F. J. M., Staff Corps, squadron officer 3rd Bombay Light Cavary, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from Oct. 16.

NIMMO, Colonel T. R., Staff Corps, Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

DRUMMOND, Colonel J. H., Staff Corps. BLOWERS, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Staff Corps. JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., Staff Corps.

Wilson, Lieut. W. A. M., from the Middlesex Regt., to be lieutenant, dated 3rd Nov., 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Nurse, Lieut. C. G., from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated 10th March, 1885, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Thomson, Lieut. D. B., from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated 19th July, 1884, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list :-

Cox, Lieut. E. C., Bombay Staff Corps, dated 28th Sept.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### NOVEMBER 4. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. M. A. Alves, R.E., Lieut. J. H. Parsons, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. F. D. Plowden, Inf., Col. C. McInroy, S.C., Lieut.-Col. E. H. Thomas, S.C., Col. A. A. Johnson, S.C., Col. H. S. Court, S.C.

Lombay Estab.—Col. J. H. White, R.E., Maj. E. V. Stace, S.C.

Bengal Estab .-- A. E. Staley (Cov.), F. G. Wigley.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Es'ab. - Surg. Maj. J. W. Johnston, six months; C. l. W. C. Campbell - Ross Church - Oct. 12, at Cotacamund, G. E. L. Camp

S. Clarke, S.C., sixty-one days; Col. J. M. Stewart, Inf., till April 1 1887; Surg.-Maj. T. Moloney, M.D., three months; Lieut. W. H. Simpson, S.C., 183 days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Bowie, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Magan, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. W. Watson, S.C., ten months.

#### CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—T. Blisset, one month's furlough.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. E. Wiggens, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hesketh, S.C., Lieut.-Col. L. F.
Campbell, S.C., Lieut.-Col. M. M. Bowie, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Surg. J. McCloghry,
Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A.

CIVIL. Bengal Estab.—T. R. Redfern (Cov.), T. E. Pargiter (Cov.), J. Masters. Bombay Estab.—J. K. Spence (Cov.), J. Young.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME. BIRTHS.

-Oct. 26, at Belfast, the wife of Captain H. J. Elverson, the

Queen's Regiment, of a son, stillborn.

Kerans—Oct. 29, at Eversley, Twickenham, the wife of Thomas
George Kerans, M.K.Q.C.P., late 84th York and Lancaster Regiment, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRNSFATHER—EVERY-CLAYTON—Oct. 28, at St. John's, Worsthorne, Thomas Henry Bairnsfather, 29th Punjab Infantry, youngest son of Peter Bairnsfather, Esq., of Dunbarrow, N.B., to Amelia Jane Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Every-Clayton, of Rowley, Lancashire.

BURNAND—GROOME—Oct. 28, at St. George's Church, Hanoversquare, Lieut.-Colonel N. Burnand (late Coldstream Guards), son of George Burnand, Esq., of Tewin Water, Welwyn, Herts, to Harriet Jane, second daughter of the late Charles Groome, Esq., of Worthing, Sussex

Sussex

Dent—Boisragon—Nov. 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington Captain Herbert Wilkinson Dent, the Queen's Regiment, to Mabe Maxwell, only daughter of Major-General Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps.

Dorin-Heatley-Oct. 30, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles

ORIN—HEATLEY—Oct. 30, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Alexander, eldest son of the late Joseph Alexander Dorin, H.E.I.C.S., formerly President of Council and Deputy Governor-General of India, to Julia Amy (Lilla), eldest daughter of the late John Davis Heatley, of Higham-hill, Walthamstow.

HILIPS—MACKENZIE—Oct. 30, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, Francis Maitland Philips (late Captain Scots Greys), to Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. C. Mackenzie, of Glack, Aberdeenshire, and Rector of Shephall, Hertfordshire.

PHILIPS-

#### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Oct. 28, at Surbiton, Surrey, Margaret Edmund, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Campbell.

DICK—Nov. 1, at Melville-street, Edinburgh, Ann Livington Dick, widow of General Hope Dick, Bengal Army, and third daughter of the late John Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire.

FORES—Oct. 29, at The Holmes, St. Boswells, N.B., Mary, widow of the late Colonel David Forbes, formerly of the 91st Highlanders. landers.

GIBBS—Oct. 30, James Gibbs, C.S.I., late of the Bombay Civil Service, and Member of Council of the Governor-General of India, in

vice, and Member Cr Council of the Governor-General of India, in his 62nd year.

Montetth—Oct. 30, at Dinard, Brittany, France, Kate Maria, the beloved wife of Captain John Monteith, 7th Bombay Cavalry, and only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Archer Julian, aged 28.

Stillman—Nov. 3, at Windsor Caatla, Major James Stillman, Military Uniaht aged 75.

Knight, aged 75.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

CHATTERJIE-Oct. 11, at Bellary, the wife of Surgeon N. Chatterjie,

13th Regiment, M.I., of a daughter.

HOLLINGBERY—Oct. 2, at Agra, the wife of R. Hollingbery, Deputy
Magistrate, of a daughter.

KNOX—Oct. 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of G. E. Knox, B.C.S., of a

LESLIE-Oct. 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. W. Leslie, 33rd B.I., of a daughter. MACKENZIE-Oct. 18, at Poona, the wife of T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., of a

-Oct. 9, at Motiharce, the wife of Benjamin Marshall,

D.P.W., of a son.
Wilson—Oct. 12, at Jhansi, the wife of Mr. J. Wilson, I.M. Railway, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

bell, Madras Civil Service, to Sybil, daughter of Colonel Ross-Church,

C.I.E., Madras Staff Corps.

GILBERT—SHEPHERD—Oct. 23, at Lucknow, H. W. Gilbert, P.W.D., to Eveline, daughter of Mr. W. J. Shepherd, survivor of the Cawnpore Massacre, 1857. SHERIDAN—FORREST—Oct. 11, at Lucknow, F. H. Sheridan, P.W.D., to

Edith Florence Forrest.

#### DEATHS.

CLINE-Oct. 11, at sea, E. A. Cline, late Deputy Magistrate of Allahabad, aged 56.

DANIEL-Oct. 12, at Egmore, John Read Daniel, Madras Civil Service, aged 43.

Hinds—Oct. 15, at Chunar, Sergeant M. Hinds (Government Railway Police), late Corporal in the Devonshire Regiment (Jhansi). JOSEPH - Oct. 17, at Madras, J. M. Joseph, Surgeon-General, Retired

List, aged 60. VANSITIANT—Oct. 3, at Mussoorie, John Pennefather Vansittart, late Superintendent, Ways and Works, C.A.S. Railway, P.W.A.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL McQUEEN has been confirmed in the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, Sir Charles Macgregor having finally vacated the appointment owing to ill-health.

Colonel Collen has succeeded Colonel Newmarch as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. Who will replace Colonel Collen as Military Accountant-General is not known, nor has yet been considered.

COLONEL DE PREE, Surveyor-General of India, has applied for six months' extension of furlough, and does not purpose returning to India. This should confirm Colonel Thuillier in the appointment at the end of that time, assuming that Colonel de Prée retires then. In August next, at any rate, his retirement would be compulsory under the fifty-five years' rule.

COLONEL H. A. BROWNLOW, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, vacates his post next month on promotion to Major-General. He will be succeeded by Colonel R. Home, R.E., now in charge of Irrigation in the Punjab. Major F. J. Home, R.E., of the North West Provinces Irrigation Branch, will probably be transferred to the Punjab.

THE undermentioned officers return to India by permission of the Secretary of State for India:—Colonel Browne, Chief Engineer and Commissioner for British Burma, Brigade Surgeon Hunter, Surgeons Monk, and Captain Hay, 1st Lancers.

Tué demand for field hospitals has been so great of late that it has been found necessary to provide further field hospital equipment. The field hospital equipment for Quetta must always be available for service, as that is an important post; so also at Meean Meer, Allahabad and Calcutta should the equipment for the control of the contr ment be always available for the divisional manœuvres. The requirements of the stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are not pressing, and can be supplied hereafter on the return from Burma of the field hospitals prepared in and sent from those Presidencies for the troops on field services in that country.

The Pioneer says:-It is understood that some important changes and reforms will be shortly announced in the organisation of the Native army, the principal points being that the infantry is to be organised in linked regiments of three battalions each, the battalion at regimental headquarters thus acting as a reserve to the battalion or the battalions in the field. Coupled reserve to the battain of the battains in the held. Coupled with this change will be the introduction of a reserve, which, however, in the first instance, will be limited to the Bengal Infantry, and be on a small scale. The term of service for earning good-conduct pay is shortened; the half-mounting rate is increased by a rupee, and the time of service for ordinary pension is considerably reduced, the present invalid pension being abolished prospectively.

A MADRAS paper, in an article on the officering of Madras Native regiments, says :- The system of recruiting officers for the Staff Corps is a weak point in the military administration. It answers in peace time, but the moment a great war were to break out the recruiting field, viz., British regiment, will be closed—a contingency which is not provided for at all, and then would arise the question from whence officers for Native regiments are to be obtained. Setting aside the Sikhs and Gookhas, who are Bengal troops in name only, the ordinary Bengal, Madras, and Bombay sepoy requires leading, and with British efficers to show the way he may be trusted to follow.

CATTAIN SPILBURY, R.E., has arrived at Simla in connection with the scheme for the defences of Bombay.

THERE are not many general officers in the British servicefor the matter of that in any other service—who are capable of performing the feat of pedestrianism done by Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., last week. The General visited Mysore city for the Dassorah, and, instead of returning by rail, made up his mind to walk back to Bangalore. Myeore is distant eighty five miles by road from Bangalore, and the General covered the ground on foot in two days, turning up at Ballaboovil (his residence in cantonment), as fresh as ever.

#### OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. DALY.—After lingering for nearly a week Mr. Daly succumbed to the injuries he received on October 21st in the Bombay Polo Tournament. He never regained consciousness for more than a few moments at a time, and growing gradually weaker expired. This sad occurrence will be growing gradually weaker expired. This sad occurrence will be widely lamented, and especially throughout the Indian Army, in connection with which his father, General S.r Henry Daly, rendered distinguished service to the Empire. The deceased, Mr. George Kirpatrick Daly, was born on the 18th August, 1857. He joined the army just after attaining his nineteenth year. He was first attached to the 6th Dragoon Guard, and a year later joined the 15th regiment. He was admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps on the 3rd June, 1878, having obtained his Lieutenant's commission in November previous. In October, 1879, he received his first. November previous. In October, 1879, he received his first appointment to the Central India Horse, and became Staff Officer in November of last year. At the time of his death he was Squadron Commander of the 2nd Regiment. Lieutenant Daly, whose promising career has been so sadly terminated, saw service with the Central India Horse during the Afghan and Kandahar campaigns of 1879-80, and wore the medal with two clasps as well as the bronze star. He was engaged in the operations around Cabul, took part in the action at Charasiah, and was in the memorable march from Cabul to Kandahar, as well as in the battle which relieved the city. For his gallantry he was mentioned in the despatches.

THE death is announced at Hyderabad, at the age of seventyfour, of Mr. Bowen, a gentleman who took a prominent part in Hyderahad affairs for many years, and who is best known as the late Sir Salar Jung's tutor and private secretary. Mr. Bowen was the son of Colonel Bowen, C.B., who commanded the 4th Madras N.I., and who distinguished himself in the first Mahratta War. He commenced life in a banker's office at Madras, and his first connection with Hyderabad was in the capacity of manager of the Residency, to which post he was appointed through the instrumentality of Mr. Dighton. He was subsequently appointed secretary to Suraj-ool-Moolk, the well-known minister, and, in addition, was entrusted with the English education of the minister's nephew, young Toorab Ali Khan, who is better known to us as Sir Salar Jung. When Sir Salar Jung was appointed minister, Mr. Bowen became his secretary, and he continued to be his mentor and confidential adviser until he retired in 1876. Mr. Bowen conducted all Sir Salar Jung's correspondence for him, and we are told by the Secunderabad paper in an interesting memoir of the deceased, that the great minister trusted him implicitly, and used to say that Mr. Bowen was the only man whose papers he could sign without reading them. Sir Richard Temple congratulated the late minister on having a secretary who had brought the Secretariat to the high pitch of respectability it had attained. Sir Richard Meade held that during Mr. Bowen's tenure of office, the relations between the two Governments had been of the most satisfactory kind. Mr. Cordery considered that Mr. Bowen had rendered valuable services to both Governments at a critical time. The Ameeri-Kabir, co-regent, with S.r Salar Jung, disapproved of the retired to the rendered services. ment of Mr. Bowen from office, as he considered that with him the happy results of the work by which these dominions were benefited would cease. In 1876, Mr. Bowen retired from his appointment and was succeeded by Mr. Oliphant. He retired on a bonus agreed upon by the co-regents, Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kabir, as due to him for the very valuable services he had rendered to this Government during his long tenure of office-

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Upper Burma says :-- "Anyonn who might happen to travel on the Irrawaddy into Upper Burma, if possessed of the faintest commercial instinct, could not fail to be struck with the vast importance of this mighty trade highway which is now monopolized by the Flotilla Company, the success of which in these days of monetary depression ought to skeenly stimulate the attention of capitalists. As Burma is capable of maintaining an agricultural population at least five times as great as its present one, and as the peace and security of its inhabitants, not taking into account the present temporary and trifling disorders, is secured under our beneficent British rule, it trifling disorders, is secured under our beneficent British rule, it offers an immense field of enterprise to the trader, who will require steadily increasing facilities for the carrying of his rice and other country products. Considering the great strength of the opposition that would be offered to a rival by the present Company, I am led to believe from discussing the subject with various experts, whose names I do not wish to use for obvious reasons, that the safest way for a new company to start would be as their own carriers, their steamers being supplied, until they had firmly established their footing, by their own local agents, the determination of whose number and scope would be but a matter of detail. The working of this idea, which has been thought out detail. The working of this idea, which has been thought out and approved of by iar wiser heads than mine, will afford a vast fortune to those who have the money, knowledge, and enterprise to convert it into an accomplished fact. It would greatly simplify matters if we could but know at what premium it would be possible to buy shares in the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company."

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 2, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay; Bactria, Calcutta; Stronsa, Calcutta; Loch Lomond, Calcutta.—3, Persia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 1, Cuba (s), Clyde; Inchulva (s), Tyne; Sheikh (s), Cardiff.—3, Siam (s), London.—5, Rialto (s), Hull.

MADRAS.—Nov. 2, Goorkha (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 3, Loodiana (s), Kurrachee; Clan Mackenzie (s), Bombay; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.—4, Mirzapore (s), Calcutta. BOMBAY.—Nov. 4, Clan Cameron (s), Dunkirk. CALCUTTA.—Nov. 2, Bulimba (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Malwa, from London, Nov. 11; a.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Nov. 18; from Brindisi, Nov. 22.

18; from Brindisi, Nov. 22.

From Bomtay: Mrs. G. H. D. Wilson, son and infant, Miss Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. G. B. Winter, Mr. H. V. Drake Brockman, Mrs. Herbert Vernon, two Misses Gibson, Miss Fisher, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Dane and infant, Mrs. Langham and infant, Mrs. Little and family, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. E. Tennant, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Stanley Bird, Mr. C. Merony, Mr. I. Satoris, Mrs. Merony, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Miss Ida Langworthy, Miss Newbery, Mr. and two Misses David, Miss Lippincott and two ladies, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. H. C. Eggar, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett. \*\*Prom Brindisi\*:\* Colonel and Mrs. T. R. Byng, Mr. J. G. Horsfall, Miss Johnson, Miss E. C. Johnson, Mr. Wheeler, Colonel Powlett, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. G. E. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Kupe, Sir C. A. Turner, Mr. Stokes, Mr. R. Irvine, Mr. Terry, Mr. W. Frere, Mr. James Luke, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. P. C. Wheeler. \*\*Prom Venice\*: Major and Mrs. Gaselee, Mr. and Mrs. Muir and family, Mr. J. F. N. Graham, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. J. P. Reid. \*\*From Port Said\*: Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Brunner, Mr. Brunner, jun., Miss Hughes.

For Port Said: Miss Money, Miss Money Kyrle, Mrs. and Miss Grinnell, Sir Philip Grey and Lady Egerton, Miss Grey Egerton, Colonel Grey Egerton, General and Mrs. Turner, Mr. H. W. Birks, Mr. C. Catling, Mr. C. T. Clifton, Mr. H. L. Lee, Mr. G. A. Poulet, Mr. J. R. Baker, Mr. Charles Goater, Mr. and Mrs. Stoker Vaughan, Mr. J. Turner, Capt. Badgley.

For Malta: Mr. G. E. and Miss Robinson, Mr. Dawson, Miss Andrew, Mrs. Dormellan, Mrs. Joyce, Mr. F. Mills, Mrs. Kissick.

S.s. \*\*Bokhara\*, from Loudon, Nov. 18; a.s. \*\*Tanjore\*, from Venice, Nov.\*\* From Bombay: Mrs. G. H. D. Wilson, son and infant, Miss Smith,

S.s. Bokhara, from Loudon, Nov. 18; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Nov. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gahan, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Rev. and Mrs. Cane and infant, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. T. Macaulin, Rev. — Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Thompson, Miss Beatty, Colonel F. James, Mrs. C. A. Stewart and three daughters, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Colonel Grant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Miss Coulthwaite, Mr. E. A. Moloney, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Lound, Mr. T. H. Priestley, Mr. J. K. and Mrs. Spence, child and infant, Mr. A. C. Buchanan. From Venice: Mr. Rodocanachi, Mr. D. M. Lumsden, Colonel J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jackson and family, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. E. Schoen. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Colonel M. M. Bowie, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. H. Robinson, Mr. W. Porteus, Mr. Gibb, Mr. N. G. Norton, Mr. H. T. Darrah, Dr. B. Framjee, Major E. A. and Mrs. Blind, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Ross, Mr. Sealy, Dr. Field. From Port Said: Mr. Simonet. For Port Said: Mrs. Morice and family.

For Malta: General Powlett-Bingham.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Nov. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

For Madras: Mrs. Blaxland, Miss Restall, Mr. Johnston. For Malta: Miss Byron, Mr. Hobson, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Simpson, Rev. W. Maule, Miss Maule,

W. Maule, Miss Maule.

For Colombo: Mr. M. Campbell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Mullikin, Mr. Maitland Heriot, Mr. Wright, Mr. L. P. Fisher. From Brindisi: Miss Okeden. From Gibraltar: Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Peabody.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. H. W. and Miss Gordon, Colonel Fyfe, Mr. C. C. Taylor, Mrs. Barrington, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Miss Page, Mrs. Boothby, Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. H. R. Boyle, Mr. T. Brown. From Venice: Mr. E. J. Ralli.

For Port Said: Mr. Loftie, Middlemass Bey, Mrs. Middlemass, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Appleyard and two friends, Colour-Sergeant Smith.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Nov. 25; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Dec. 2; from Brindisi, Dec. 6.

from Brindisi, Dec. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjing, Mrs. Wiehe, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. J. N. F. Greig, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Wann, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Donkin and three daughters, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. K. Hedges, Mr., Mrs. and Miss King. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Creswell, Dr. Lynch, Mr. C. S. Wilson, Major Stevens, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. S. Dyal, Mr. C. E. Fox, Dr. P. S. Turnbull, Mr. W. A. Baker, Capt. H. O. Selby. From Venice: Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Fielder. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

For Malta: Miss Charlotte Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and two daughters.

daughters.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. C. B. Harvey. For Port Said: Mrs. Edwards and friend, Mr. James Clark, Dr. E. Kingsford.

s.s. Brindisi, from London, Dec. 2; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Dec. 9; from Brindisi, Dec. 13.

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mrs. A. Marten, Mr. Shaw,

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mrs. A. Marten, Mr. Shaw, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Knyvett.
For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Kellow, Messrs. J. and N. Brown, Mr. F. T. Turpin. From Venice: Mr. Cameron and son.
For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. R. K. Wilson, Colonel Plowden, Mr. W. Kemble, Lady Brassey and three Misses Brassey, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz, Colonel Merriman, Major It. G. Græme, Colonel F. Wise, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher, Mr. E. D. Murray, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mr. T. and Mrs. Blissett. From Venice: Major J. M. Hunter, Mr. R. and Mrs. Ewing.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Wallace, jun., Mr. E. A. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Leatham, Dr. Dawson.

Dr. Dawson.

For Madras: From Venice: Mr. W. and Mrs. Walker and family.

#### Per B.LS.N. s.s. Quetta, to sail Nov. 11.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lewis, Mrs. S. B. Hunt, Mrs. F. A. FitzGibbon, Miss Hasted, Miss Floyd, Mr. William Cole.
For Colombo: Mr. James Stirling, Miss S. E. Miller, Mr. E. Nicolls, Mr. W. Blacklaw, Mr. Thomas P. Wetherall, Capt. and Mrs. M. Stanley

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Phillips and two children, Mrs. and Miss Rayner, Miss King, Mr. Lionel Inglis, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mrs. Willcocks and child, Mrs. Batten, Mr. R. O'Bryen, Mr. and Mrs. Masters and two children, Mr. A. J. Hodgson, Mr. E. H. Wild.

For Malta: Mrs. Marshall, Miss Delmege, Capt. and Mrs. Middlemass.

For Suez: Miss Baker, Miss Fortescue.

#### Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, to sail Nov. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Christie, Miss Oliver, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Rev. Father Gardner, Mr. U. Brown, Miss Oliver, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Denis Calman, Mr. R. J. Dalton, Miss Bowhill, Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, Mr. Colin Campbell, Miss Hogg, Mr. L. H. Harris.

Suez to Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, Dr. Valentine, Mrs. Valentine, Miss Christie.

Valentine, Miss Christie.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Alexander, Mr. Hewlett J. Stayner, Mr. C-P. Caspersz, two Sisters (Community St. John Baptist), Mr. and Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Selby, Miss Selby, Mrs. Moorhead, four children and ayah, Miss Warne, Miss Lucy Gordon, Miss Brough, child and ayah, Mr. C. E. Buckland, two children, governess and nurse, Mrs. Butler. For Colombo: Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Dunbar and two children.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Grant, left Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, left Liverpool, Oct. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. G. M. Ballardie, Mr. A. B. G. Gray, Miss Truscott, Miss A. Truscott, Master F. Truscott, Mrs. Elliott, two children and nurse, Miss G. Bamforth, Miss Sully, Mr. J. Maclean, Mrs. Hamblin and child, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. A. Bendall, Mr. W. J. Collins, Mr. J. M. Urquhart, Mr. C. A. Hay, Mr. E. Smythe, Mr. H. H. Kirby.

For Madras: Mr. E. E. Boughton, Mr. J. L. Robinson, Mr. F. A. Bellis, Mr. A. Parsons, Mrs. H. Locke Price, infant and nurse, Miss M. Darling, Mrs. Campbell and ayah, Mr. J. L. Nicholas, Mr. H. Andrew, Mr. W. H. Trelour, Mr. H. J. Durham, Mr. J. Ham.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. P. Broad, Mr. A. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Exshawe and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johuson, Mrs. Dacosta and family, Mr. J. F. Williamson, Mrs. W. J. Williamson, Miss A. Williamson, Mrs. C. J. Walter, Mrs. Porthouse and family, Mrs. Downie, Mr. J. H. Burnand, Mr. C. Young, Mr. R. Mann, Mr. A. M. Henderson, Mr. A. J. Read and child.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, family and maid, Mrs. M. F. Ring,

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, family and maid, Mrs. M. F. Ring, two children and nurse.

#### Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail Nov. 6.

For Colombo: Mrs. Grindel, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. F. P. Williams, Mrs. Keyworth and child, Miss Thomas, Miss Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Mrs. Symons, Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. H. F.

Tyler.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Stanes, infant and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. Churchill and child, Miss Cummings and ayah, Miss Hatch, Mr. G. Cole, Mrs. J. D. Bacon, Mr. Roberts.
For Calcutta: Mr. S. H. Hayes, Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Talbot, Miss Merven, Mrs. Farquharson, three children and nurse, Mrs. Mason and two children, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. Haviland, Mr. F. H. Robinson, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart, Mr. Mills, Mr. G. C. Alston, Mr. Power, Mr. E. Samuel, Mrs. Guise, Miss B. Pearson, Mr. L. Ewart, Mr. F. A. Ahmed.

#### Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Lady Hampson, Mr. H. Juman, Rev. R. H. Slacke, Rev. J. A. Harriss, Rev. and Mrs. H. Rowntree, Mrs. Davidson, two children and ayah.
For Port Said: Mrs. Conor and children.



Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Masters, Miss Masters, Miss E. Haig, Mrs. Harper, M ss Harper, Mr. T. M. Twigg, Mr. F. L. Sandford. For Madras : Mr. Cherry. For Calcutta : Miss A. Mathews, Miss M. Jones.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, Oct. 18. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, Uct. 18.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. B. Layton, Capt. Pollock, two Misses Pollock, Miss Blend, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Heydn and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. J. Morenas, Mrs. Meares and infant, Mr. Zaeslin, Mrs. and Miss Smith and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Cama, Mr. S. Robarts, Mrs. G. W. Digby, Mr. J. Chandler, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. S. Dowdeswell, Mr. W. Williams, Miss Marion Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Harding and three children, Baron G. de Geenzburg, Mr. McLaren. From Venice: Mr. Prang, Major and Mrs. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

Fisher.

Fisher.

From Brindisi: Mr. Soares, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. G. Herbert, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. Pratt, Mr. F. A. Assman, Mr. J. Hinks, Mr. F. Glover, Major Collingwood, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. Bhownuggree, Miss Bhownuggree, Mrs. H. P. Pico, Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Major Gilchrist, Surgeon-Major Gray, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. J. W. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. G. H. De Maistre, Surgeon-Major McNally, Mr. H. T. Ward, Mr. Monteath, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. A. P. Hill, Mr. W. J. Handcock, Major Wilson, Mr. J. A. Rinnison, Mr. G. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Roupell, Dr. McLaughlan, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Good, Mr. R. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. C. E. Pierse.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. Johnson, Nov. 1.

From Bombay: Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. Seymour Keay and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Douglas and family, Miss Middleton, Major E. V. Stace, Mr. Bunning, Capt. Wood, Mr. Bainscroft, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. Wood.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. H. Baker.

From Malta: Mrs. Mcgowan, Mrs. Lammot, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, left Bombay, Oct. 22. For F. and O. S.S. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, lett Bombay, Oct. 22.

For London: Mr. J. S. Lushington, Miss Dickson, Miss Grant, Miss Slattery, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich, Mr. Lee, Mr. Dickson, Mr. J. L. Levy, Capt. Lynch-Stanton, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Argent, Mr. Pritchard.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant and child, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. Buchholtz, Mr. F. P. Willaume, Mr. Dulpatram Bhugwanji Shukla.

For Venice: Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Vaughan, Mr. Spiro, Mrs. Spiro, Mr. C. Flesch.

For Sugg. Mr. H. B. Evens, Mr. T. S. Rogers, Mr. Lernen.

For Suez: Mr. H. B. Evans, Mr. T. S. Rogers, Mr. Leman.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. Harvey, from London, Nov. 4.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. Harvey, from London, Nov. 4.

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Per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Pandora, from Trieste, Nov. 5. For Bombay: Rev. W. and Mrs. Baillic, Miss G. Ward, Mr. J. Down, Mr. J. Oakeshott, Capt. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Hughes, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. J. Janni and family.

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per s.s. Gwalior, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailing on Oct. 29.

For London: Mr. E. de O. Williams. For Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Le Mesurier. For Suez: Colonel J. Upperton.

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, sailing on Nov. 5.

For London: Mr. J. R. Deane and child, Mrs. C. W. E. Henstowe

and two children.

For Erindisi: Lord Ulick Browne, Major and Mrs. Broadbent and two children.

Per s.s. Parramatta, Capt. W. D. Anderson, sailing on Nov. 12. For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert and four children, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Leppoc-Chapel. For London: Mr. Goold. For Marseilles: Major B. Babington.

Per s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniel, sailing on Nov. 12. For Brindisi: Lady Helen Blackwell, Miss Thynne, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston.

For London: Mrs. Willock and child.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.		Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Multa,	Arrives Port Said.	Le ves Suez,	Arrives Bombay.
	1886.					1886.
Jumna	_	_ '	_	_	-	18 Nov.
Euphrates	24 Nov.	—	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec.
		Plymo'th				1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec.	18 Dec.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
•		Q'stown.	1887.			
Crocodile	21 Dec.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
	1887.					i
Jumna	5 Jan.	-	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	. 5 Jan. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	0.0 17-1		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.
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#### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said. Leaves Malta.		Arrives Portsm'th	
* .	1000				1000	
	1886.				1886.	
Euphrates		_			11 Nov	
Serapis		10 Nov.	12 Nov.	16 Nov.	25 Nov	
Crocodile	. 13 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	30 Nov.	9 Dec.	
Jumna	. 26 Nov.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.	
	1887.				1887.	
Euphrates	. 1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan	
Serapis	. 15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.	
Crocodile	. 29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.	
Jumna	. 12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar	
Euphrates	. 19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.	
Serapis		13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.	

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE has authorised a Punjaub paper to contradict the statement that he is dissatisfied with the services of Dewan Gobind Sahai as Prime Minister, and is thinking of nominating a successor. As far as his Highness is concerned, he has "no intention to replace his present Prime Minister."

Now that silver threatens to become a drug in the market it has been suggested that Anglo-Indians should discard electro, and take to their former friend, who now threatens to desert them. Those who can afford to do so and have a liking for old plate (gold, of course, for preference) will find a card just published by Mr. F. Osborne, of 25, Poland-street, a very useful guide. It is a simple and comprehensive "Table of English Plate Marks," from 1558 to the present time, showing the leopards' heads, lions, shape of shield, &c., compiled with great care from the best authorities. It will be found of great service to connoisseurs, collectors of plate, and the trade generally.

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		Oriental Govt. Security 50 23 Hoolungorie (Assam) 100	46 o 47
BOMBAY		Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1.000 1.700 Jellalpore (Cachar)	100 to —
GOVERNMENT		Thacker and Co all 185 Kalacherra (Cachar) 100	to 25 to
Four per Cent Four-and-a-Half per Cent	Rs. 97 1-1 3-6 —	LAND COMPANIES.  Ka 1gra Valley 100  Kornafull (Chittagong) 103	40 to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans New French Losn, 5 per cent.,	s 106 to —	Frere 124 700 Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100	18 to
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our per Cent. Port Trust Bon	ıd 92½ to —	Kuttal (Cachar) 100	198 to —
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ank of Bengal all	10 pr.ct 850	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.   Moran (Assam)   Mothola (Assam)   Mothola (Assam)   Mothola (Assam)   100	- to -
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- The Indian Explosives Act
- 5. Act to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.
- 6. The Inland Steam-vessels Act.
- 7. The Indian Steam-ships Act.
- 8. Act to repeal Bengal Regulation 19 of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieut. Governor of the N.W. Provinces.
- 9. Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.
- 10. Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875.
- 11. Act to amend the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, 1881.
- 12. Act to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879.
- 13. The Punjaub Municipal Act.
- 14. Act for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement-Officers in the Punjaub.
- Act for the validation of certain licenses to solemnise marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act 25 of 1864.
- 16. Act to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma.
- 17. The Burma Municipal Act.
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- 20. Act to amend the Indian Salt Act of 1882.
- 21. Act to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigra tion Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

#### Collection of Acts passed by the Governor General in 1884.

#### 1885.

- 1. Act to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.
- 2. Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
- 3. Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- Act to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.
- 5. Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.
- 6. Act to amend Act 22 of 1881.
- 7. Act to amend the law enforced in the Parch Maháls.
- 8. The Bengal Tenancy Act.
- Act to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend the Excise Act, 1881, the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.
- 10. Act to amend the Oudh Estates Act, 1869.
- 11. Act to correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884.
- 12. Act to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sca
- 13. The Indian Telegraph Act.
- 14. Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875 and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- 15. Act to amend Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.
- 16. The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act.
- 17. The Central Provinces Government Wards Act.
- 18. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act.
- 19. Act to amend the law relating to Government Securities.
- Act to postpone for a limited time the opera-tion of certain provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

21. Act to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act,

Collection of Acts passed by the Governor-General in 1885.

#### 1886.

- 1. The Lahore Tramways Act.
- 2. Act for imposing a tax on Income derived from sources other than Agriculture.
- 3. Act to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.
- Act to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
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- 6. The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registra tion Act.
- 7. Act to Amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.
- Act to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.
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- 12. The Petroleum Act.
- 13. The Indian Securities Act.
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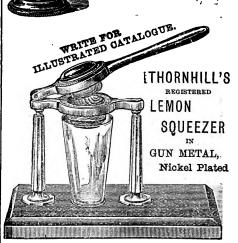
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 29th October; from Allahabad and and Madras to the 27th October; and from Calcutta to the 26th October.

THE news from Upper Burma does not indicate any improvement in the condition of the country, though some districts in which dacoity prevailed are now said to be less disturbed.

CAPTAIN STEVENS, commanding at Tammu, has attacked and destroyed two strong stockades in the Kubo Valley. Our casualties were Captain Briscoe, slightly wounded, and five Natives killed. The dacoits lost eight men killed, and many wounded.

THE Government are actively engaged in negotiations with the Shan chiefs, with a view of inducing them to acknowledge our authority.

Mr. R. H. PILCHER, who was shortly to proceed on a mission to the Shan States, has died at Kyoukse of rheumatic fever.

An expedition starts for the ruby mines early in November. Little resistance is expected.

In Ningyan the dacoits are becoming more audacious. They have looted the mail proceeding to Yemethen, killing all the Native escort.

THE dacoits threaten with death any pilot working on the Irrawaddy mail steamers.

According to official news only two or three dacoities occurred at Mandalay, Ava, and Shwebo, during the week ending the 17th inst.

SAGAING and Ningyan continue to be disturbed, but the Yen district is quiet.

THE VICEROY'S visit to Goa has been cancelled owing to the death of the wife of the Governor-General.

MR. W. S. WHITESIDE, third member of the Madras Board of Revenue, has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

THE prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency are generally good.

A serious rising of the tribes at Ghuznee, in Afghan-

istan, is reported.

THE earnings of the Indian railways during the first half of the current financial year have risen from Rs. 7,91,00,000 to Rs. 8,32,00,000. The expenditure, however, has advanced from Rs. 3,82,50,000 to Rs. 4,33,00,000, and the net earnings have therefore fallen off by about seven lakhs.

THERE has been a falling-off of 50 lakhs in the circulation of Government money paper in 1885-86 as compared with the previous year.

Before leaving the Hyderabad Residency, Colonel Ross expressed his warmest thanks to Mr. FitzGerald and all the Residency officials for the cordial and efficient cooperation they have afforded him during his tenure of office as Officiating Resident.

THE NIZAM'S P.W. Department is to be reorganised in the month of December next for the sixth time in eight years.

In is believed that work on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway will be commenced during the cold weather.

News from Nepal states that Kaku Maharani, widow of the notorious Nana Sahib, Raja of Bithhur, diel at Khatmandu on the 2nd inst., aged forty-five years.

A GENERAL Order by the Commander-in-Chief repeats the well-known fact that Government troop traffic has priority over all other traffic on the guaranteed railways.

In a Resolution, dated the 13th inst., the Government of India sanctions the admissions of superior officers of the Indian Telegraph Department to the benefits of the Provident Fund which are now enjoyed by civil members of the engineer and superior accounts establishments of the Public Works Department on the same terms and conditions.

THE total exports of tea from Calcutta during this season amount to no less than 31,910,601 lbs., as against 29,379,611 lbs. at the same date in 1885, and 26,114,990 lbs. in 1884. In September the exports to Great Britain were 12,634,831 lbs., while the trade with America showed a small decrease. The Ceylon trade is also making rapid progress, the exports up to the 30th ult. being nearly double those of last year.

DURING the year ending the 31st March a sum of Rs. 1,41,615 was collected in the Madras churches for charitable purposes.

### Notes of the Week.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay dated yesterday states that Lord Dufferin was ill, and that he was unable to receive a deputation of Native Chiefs who desired to wait upon him. His Excellency's health has not improved in India, and the hard work, travel, and mental worry which he has had to undergo lately would have severely tried a stronger constitution. A later telegram will, it is to be hoped, bring the news that there has been complete recovery from his present indisposition.

As we stated last week Sir C. Arbuthnot succeeds to the Madras command, and the Duke of Connaught to that of Bombay. It is understood that his Royal Highness will not remain for any considerable time in India, but will probably return to England to be present at the Jubilee celebration next year. The abolition of the Presidency commands as existing at present is said to be one of the strongest economical recommendations of the Finance Committee, and will certainly be carried out. There are, however, difficulties in the way of bringing together the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay into one military organisation, which are outside the question of finance, and which require careful consideration. It is easier to destroy than to create efficiency.

In all the papers received by the present Overland Mail, there are laudatory notices of the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, doing justice to his great merits as a soldier and commander. But one correspondent writes that it should not be forgotten how excellent a general he was in peace:—

Sir Herbert Macpherson's aims and tastes were all of a practical character. What he looked to was the health of the troops first of all, and then such matters as better clothing for the men and better food for the animals. He did not thrust his views on these points down the throats of others, but looked after them himself in his own unostentatious, practical way. In the hottest of the hot weather he would leave the station for days, with no camp to speek of, in search for his desired sanatarium in the Rewah hills, or to look over a promising grass range. Discipline was maintained without friction, for no one under his command found himself needlessly interfered with, either in work or play; and with his personal kindliness and geniality to all it was no wonder that he was popular.

The method, reported by wire, as having been adopted by an Afghan general of conveying intelligence of a victory by sending ten cartloads of the heads of his enemies to Cabul, created of course some indignation and comments amongst critics who do not understand the ways of Oriental warfare. Afghan generals are not yet skilled in

despatch writing, but the prompt dispatch of even one cartload of heads to the Ameer would have told our amiable ally as much as he would expect to know of a successful encounter. The arrival of ten cartloads gave evidence, of course, of a very great triumph quite sufficient to justify the illumination of the city of Cabul. But, alas! for the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war, it turns out, -after all, that the victorous general did not take the heads of his enemies. He only took their uniforms and their money. Even then, according to the latest telegram, he showed extraordinary chivalry for an Afghan warrior only those who resisted were killed.

Our friends of the Peace Society continue to forward to us printed slips from the office of the Herald of Peace and International Arbitration, begging for the insertion of the same in our columns. But in expressing our inability to comply with their modest demand we have no desire to be bellicose. They have lately taken Mr. Labouchere as their mild exemplar, and have reprinted one of his peaceful diafribes from Truth, in which he explains the position of India with regard to an attempt of Russian invasion:

There are three routes to India: one by the Cape, another by
the Mediterranean, and another by Asia. The last is practically
an impossible one for an invading army, and probably we should
be far better off with a civilised neighbour than without one. The Mediterranean route would be useless to us in case of war, for we could neither send troops nor commerce by it, as it is flanked by the Mediterranean Powers. Remains the Cape route; this we hold absolutely, and shall hold so long as we have the command of the sea. Let us, therefore, at once clear our heads of the Mediterranean route being of any use to us. If we do this it will be obvious that whether Turkey belongs to Austria, Russia, or to the Sultan, is a matter of absolute unimportance to us, whilst our countries of Fernet is a positive degree to us for if whilst our occupation of Egypt is a positive danger to us, for if we were at war we should have to hold the country by means of an army, and we should not have the soldiers to spare.

It is often pleasant and sometimes profitable to read Mr. Labouchere in his own paper, but to accept him as a peace-maker—or a politician to be followed—is a little difficult, even with the recommendation of the eminent Society which is no v trying to disseminate his views.

A FINANCIAL organ of the City publishes a paper regarding the ruby mines of Upper Burma, which professes to have been written by "One who has been there," and the views expressed are, of course, opposed to the action of the Government of India in having, as it is said, granted a lease of the mines to a private individual or The writer says :-

It seems impossible that the Government or anyone else can have any data, trustworthy or otherwise, on which to form a reliable estimate of the value of these mines. All that is known is that rubies are found there, but to what extent neither the recent owner, King Thebaw, nor any of his Ministers could give an opinion. Every ruby found was supposed to be brought to the spalace at Mandalay, but the mines are situated in one of the found was supposed to be brought to the spalace at Mandalay, but the mines are situated in one of the found was supposed to be brought to the spalace at Mandalay, but the mines are situated in one of the found was supposed to be brought to the spalace at Mandalay, but the mines are situated in one of the found to the spalace at Mandalay but the mines are situated in one of the spalace at Mandalay for the spalac parts of Burma where the most deadly form of jungle fever is prevalent. It is certain death not only for a European, but for any Burman not a native of the district to reside there. The mines, consequently, were worked solely by the few inhabitants of the district—all attempts at superintendence being utterly impracticable—and consequently the amount of rubies forwarded to the palace was what the miners calculated to be just enough to keep the King in a good temper, and prevent his issuing an order for the crucifixion of one or two of their number. Such being the case it seems to be prima facie, incredible, either that the Indian Government can have been so ill advised as to grant, or that any sensible commercial firm can have incurred the risk of taking, a definite lease of these mines; unless, indeed, the Government has been so utterly inapt as to give a long lease for a long term of years, in which case the lessees might have a chance before the end of the term of recouping the losses which they will certainly incur at the commencement. One of the reports affoat, viz., that the lease has been granted to a nominally Eng-dish, but a really French politico-commercial firm, whose objects sequently, were worked solely by the few inhabitants of the district dish, but a really French politico-commercial firm, whose object are political rather than commercial, is so little creditable to the perspicacity of the Indian Government that it must be rejected, in the absence of positive evidence, to the contrary as untrue.

The information given by the supposed traveller is not much. It would seem to be more of a "feeler" than anything else—written with the hope that Mr. Streeter or somebody" in possession of the facts will explain. Then there might come a "boom" in ruby mining companies?

### Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions
of Correspondents.)

#### INDIAN LIFE POLICIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am glad to find that our old representative has taken a new lease, and that you, Sir—who I have not the pleasure of knowing—recognise the fact that we want ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL to be in the future what it has been in the past, the friend and supporter of the interests of the old Anglo-Indian. There are many questions that require restricting that require restricting the transport of such great moment to tions that require ventilating, but none of such great moment to ourselves and our families as that of Indian Life Policies; first, as to whether sterling payments are held as discharged in India on payment of ten rupees for each £1 sterling; and, secondly, whether our sons and daughters cannot insure in some sound office

whose rates are equitable, not prohibitive.

I am sorry to say that the so-called Indian Insurance Offices appear to be in a muddle, and do not exactly know the position they hold towards the Policy-holders. I went the other day to an office with a friend of mine, and the Secretary seemed puzzled when the question was thus put:—"I have paid the office in India when the questionwas thus put:—"I have paid the omce in India regulary for fifteen years, regarding the payment in rupees as equivalent to the £1 sterling; since I have retired from the service I have paid in English money. What amount will my children receive when I die?" This was a poser, and I have been promised an answer. The present prohibitive high rates should at once be inconired into I am seventy for years of age: two of my cousing inquired into. I am seventy-five years of age; two of my cousins died in their eighty-fourth and eighty-fith year, and I know several others who have reached a patriarchal age. At the present time India is a very different place to what it was even forty years ago. The mode of living is less luxuriant, the laws of application are better understood and all statistics show that India sanitation are better understood, and all statistics show that India is almost, if not quite, as healthy as many of our other Colonies.

I am putting myself in communication with several Insurance

offices with a view to ascertain if the present exorbitant high premiums cannot be reduced, and those offices who respond to my

views I shall ask you to publish the names of.
Insurance offices in times past refused to pay the medical referee. The late Mr. Wakley, M.P. for Finsbury, took up the question, and, as the Insurance offices gave in their adhesion to question, and, as the insurance omces gave in their adhesion to his suggestion that medical referees should be paid, he published the names of the offices in the Lancet, resulting in every office recognising the value and importance of a medical man's knowledge. On similar lines, how gladly will old Anglo-Indians scan the list of Insurance offices who are prepared to treat Civilians and 'Military officers belonging to the Indian office on fair terms instead of the present preposterous high terms. ALLEN'S INDIAN instead of the present preposterous high terms. Allen's Indian Mail, by giving publicity to the names of such offices, will be fulfilling one of its most important functions—that of protecting the Anglo-Indian both at home and in India—and will earn the gratitude of all classes belonging to the Indian Service.

A RETIRED ANGLO-INDIAN.

Asia Minor, W., November 13th, 1886.

THE IMPERIAL HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—EXTRAORDINARY THE IMPERIAL HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—EXTRAORDIVARY AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.—On Friday last a series of experiments, to show how rapidly fires could be put out even when they had obtained a fair hold, took place in the presence of a large number of persons and representatives of the Press, English, American, and Colonial. The site of the experiments was on a vacant space of ground on the Thames Embankment, adjoining the City of London School. The first experiment represented the side of a room built of pine painted over with pitch and filled the City of London School. The first experiment represented the side of a room, built of pine, painted over with pitch, and filled up with lathes, shavings, paper, and the whole well sprinkled with petroleum. In a few minutes after the match was applied the whole became a blazing mass, and the spectators had to retire some distance. On the signal being given the operator in charge threw a couple of the Imperial Hand Grenades, which totally extinguished the fire in about a second of time. It was admitted by all present that the result was most satisfactory. The next experiment was almost similar, the fire being about half the size of the previous. Here one Imperial Grenade at once put the fire out. Other experiments followed with the same results. The Imperial Grenade for celerity in extinguishing a fire has surpassed all previous similar appliances. The importance of having some ready means at hand to put out fires in large builtings, such as theatres, barracks, &c., at once commends itself, and there can some ready means at hand to put out fires in large buildings, such as theatres, barracks, &c., at once commends itself, and there can be no question if the Imperial Hand Fire Grenade were introduced into India that the fires in barracks and bungalows there which so frequently occur, and with such destructive results, could at once be checked by these grenades, and a considerable amount of property saved. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was so satisfied with the experiments he witnessed at Norwich that he ordered the grenades for the stables and other buildings at Sandringham.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14. The Viceroy, after leaving Lahore, proceeded direct to Ahme-The Viceroy, after leaving Lahore, proceeded direct to Ahmedabad, where he arrived on the evening of the 6th inst. His visit to that city was marked by no public function beyond the presentation of an address by the Municipality. Lord Dufferin, on the plea of fatigue, refused to receive another address, prepared by a small body of Natives, praying for the removal of the Income-tax and a reduction in the public expenditure. The Viceregal party went on to Baroda on Monday, being received in great state there by the Gaekwar and the Resident. Monday afternoon was devoted to the exchanging of visits of ceremony. It was remarked that when the Gaekwar called, the Viceroy advanced to the edge of the durbar carpet to receive him—an honour accorded to only a few of the greatest feudatory princes. honour accorded to only a few of the greatest feudatory princes. In the evening the city was illuminated. On Tuesday morning the Viceroy opened a new hospital, which, at the Gackwar's request, is to bear Lady Dufferin's name, thus commemorating her efforts to ameliorate the condition of women in India. The her efforts to ameliorate the condition or women in lindia. The party then drove to the palace and inspected the State jewels, which are estimated to be worth four millions sterling. A review of the Baroda troops followed, with a procession of State elephants and a display of the famous gold and silver guns.

In the evening the Gaekwar entertained the Viceroy at dinner, and in proposing his health expressed pleasure at this, the first visit of any Viceroy to Baroda. Never before had that city processing a representative of the gracious

joyed the opportunity of receiving a representative of the gracious Sovereign the jubilee year of whose reign was soon to be solemnised, and who was one of the most fortunate, glorious, and beneficent rulers the world had ever seen. The greatness and unity of the British Empire had just been signalised in London through the exertions of the Prince of Wales; and he wished Borndon while he was the state of the Prince who had visited Borndon while he gratitude the name of the Prince, who had visited Baroda while he

(the speaker) was a boy.

The Viceroy, in reply, alluded to the air of universal prosperity which characterised Baroda and the surrounding districts, the which characterised Baroda and the surrounding districts, the happy and contented appearance of the people, and the marks of conscientlous and intelligent administration. They confirmed him in the opinion that the Gaekwar was one of the most promising, high-minded, and wise rulers with whom India had ever been blessed, and that in him the Queen-Empress possessed a noble Arkani-Daulat, a firm and trusted pillar of the State. He has want on to express his thanks for the magnificant recention. then went on to express his thanks for the magnificent reception accorded him.

On the same evening the party left Baroda, arriving in Bombay on Wednesday, and at once embarked in the Government steamer Clive and proceeded on a short cruise. The ostensible object of the cruise was the enjoyment of snipe-shooting at Viziadroog, but the real object is believed to have been to visit King Thebaw at Rutnagherry. To-morrow will be spent at Poonah, whence

at Rutnagherry. To-morrow will be spend at the Viceroy goes to Hyderabad.

One of the severest cyclones of recent years passed over Madras were blown down in all parts of the city, on Tuesday. Trees were blown down in all parts of the city, and many of the streets were blocked, some thatched buildings and many of the streets were clocked, some thatched buildings were destroyed, roads were washed away, and the public gardens were damaged. There does not appear to have been any loss of life. The ships in harbour were obliged to put to sea. The mail steamer Ballarat, which arrived during the storm, could not enter the harbour, and had to put back. She returned on Nednesday, and owing to the roughness of the sea was unable to Wednesday, and owing to the roughness of the sea, was unable to continue her voyage to Calcutta till Friday. The railway line to Bombay was breached in two places, and the telegraph line was blown down.

The composition of the proposed Public Service Commission has been severely criticised since the names of the members were announced a week ago. The general impression appears to be that the proportion of covenanted civilians is too large, that the selection of Native members, with perhaps two exceptions, is not happy, and that there was serious omission in not providing any

nappy, and that there was serious omission in not providing any representatives of the higher branches of the uncovenanted service, such as the Education, Scientific, and Financial departments.

The eight sales of Bengal opium which have taken place this year have resulted in a deficiency of Rs. 20,36,090 as compared with the estimate; but the proceeds of the pass duty on opium exported from Bombay are Rs. 22,16,500 better than the

Mr. Ilbert left Bombay yesterday. Before his departure a deputation of Natives presented him with an address. Mr. Ilbert, in reply, said that his brief stay in India had given him a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the country and the people. He left India with sincere regret, and it would be his dearest wish that he might be able to forward the interests of that great country.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, NOV 12. The insurgents in the Upper Province are showing considerable activity. In the course of a skirmish at Tontatin, a village to the north of Moutshobe, Lieutenant Balfour, of the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), was killed and several men were wounded while attacking a stockade. Our cenvoys in the Tsagain district are much harassed by the rebels. Yesterday the large village of Mingoon, on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, opposite Minhla, was attacked by dacoits, and more than 100 houses were burnt. The villagers, although badly armed, defonded themselves. defended themselves.

Mr. Tucker, Commissioner for the Mingyan division, reports that Brigadier-General Lockhart yesterday attacked the Kymandine Prince's forces, posted one march to the west of Mingyan, and defeated them, capturing some elephants. While leading the attack, Lieutenant Eckersley, of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), was killed. The Kymandine Prince

In Lower Burma a gang of dacoits has appeared in the Pegu district, and is giving some trouble. The condition of the Shwonygween district, south of Tounghoo, and of the Tharawaddy district, north of Rangoon, cause uneasiness, as it is believed that there will be a renewal of the disturbances which prevailed in those districts during the last dry season.

The Rangoon newspapers call attention to the general preva-lence of dacoity in Lower Burma. This state of things is mainly due to the inefficiency of the police, which causes much dissatisfaction. A thorough reform of the police system is required, which it is hopeless to expect until some Indian officer of experience and ability is appointed to command the force in the Lower Province. A marked improvement has already resulted in the police force in the Upper Province since Major Daly, late commandant of the Burma Valley force, was placed in command

Lieutenant Fryer, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, at the head of eighty riflemen, lately proceeded to the relief of the loyal Woon at Myo-gyee and found a force of 1,000 rebels strongly stockaded there. After an hour's severe fighting, however, the village was carried, Lieutenant Fryer being wounded and three Sepoys killed.

The rebels lost sixty killed.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

ECONOMY IN HIGH PLACES.

(Madras Times.)

Not long ago our readers' attention was drawn in these columns to the unsparing retrenchments effected in the allowances granted in Russia to Royal Dukes. The circle of those who should receive such allowances was considerably contracted, and the allowances themselves were reduced by no less than 25 per cent., or threequarters of their present dimensions. The reduction which the quarters of their present dimensions. The reduction which the Finance Commission are reported to have recommended in the salary of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George is a reduction of only 10 per cent., viz., from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 9,000. But the public will be grateful for even this amount of reduction; for they will remember the loss by exchange, which makes even the Rs. 16,000 a month now received by the Governor a salary of less value in sterling money than was received by his predecessors; so that any little sum which his Excellency, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, could not find occasion for spending in this country, and, therefore, not to be wasteful, may have stowed away in an old stocking, to serve against a rainy day in Eng-land, will shrink to far less, when he gets there, than the same amount would have done had he been Governor ten or twenty years ago. If every Governor of Madias is bound in honour to take back with him to England a certain minimum amount of savings under pain of being thought to have lived the life of a prodigal and wasted his substance in riotous living, poor Sir profigal and wasted his substance in riotous fiving, poor Sir M. E. Grant Duff must have been hard pressed to effect economies in the expenditure of his salary and allowances, to enable him to take back to England the sum in  $\pounds$  s. d., which would exonerate him from such a charge. Fall in exchange being considered, the proposed reduction in the Governor's salary, reckoned according to what he will be able to take home in sterling money, must be according to what he will be able to take home in sterling money, must be reckoned to about equal to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the salary and allowances of Madras Governors ten or twenty years salary and allowances of Madras Governors ten or twenty years ago—that is, supposing the expenditure in this country to have been on the same scale. In days when exchange was at par, the salary of a Governor was equal to £12,000 a year; at the current rate of exchange the proposed reduced salary will be equal to £7,644, a reduction of nearly 36 per cent. Yet, when we consider the great fall in the prices of European goods since that time, and the increased rapidity and facilities of communication with England, the reduction is greatly mitigated. But taking the proposed salary the reduction is greatly mitigated. But taking the proposed salary of the Governor of Madras, and comparing it with the salaries of statesmen in Europe who stand near thrones, even the reduced salary of a Madras Governor is not to be despised; and we have an attraction to statesmen in England, Peers as well as Commoners. The £7,600 and odd of salary attached to the Madras



Governorship does not cut a very poor figure when compared with German official salaries. The Iron Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, receives only £2,700 a year; and General Moltke £1,500 a year, with apartments and rations for six horses; so that, if the Madras Governor were paid at this latter rate, he would, for the whole five years' tenure of office receive but one years' salary according five years' tenure of office, receive but one year's salary according to the proposed reduced rate. We need not fear, therefore, that the reduction will keep away statesmen or noblemen from the

southern satrapy of India.

But it is not only salary that the Governor of Madras receives; he has allowances also, to enable him to entertain, and to keep an establishment suited to his dignity. It is possible that this an establishment suited to his dignity. It is possible that this fact may have been forgotten by the people of Madras during the last five years. But they cannot easily have forgotten that, over and above the stipulated allowances, the little annual trip to the Hills and back has cost the State a considerable sum. This is not an absolutely necessary journey; indeed, it is not only unnecessary, but injurious and costly, besides rendering the salaries of all the higher officials who indulge in it unjustly exaggerated as it compensatory for the endurance of haydships in a hot as if compensatory for the endurance of hardships in a hot climate. We might compare, with great disadvantage to the Indian higher officials, the self-denial of President Cleveland of the United States' Republic with the exaction from the Madras Revenues by the official dignitaries of this Presidency, of the annual cost to the Hills and back. American papers mention, as a good feature of character, that President Cleveland was offered a free passage in the special train that conveyed him and his suite from Albany to Washington, but chose to pay his own expenses rather than accept the gratuity. In India, on the contrary, that would probably be regarded as indicative of a soft head, if not an ignoble mind, wanting in receptivity, and unable to rise to the occasion. It is impossible that a man we obegan life at sixteen as shop boy in a grocery store on a salary of \$2.10 a year, and then rose to an errand boy, copyist and lawyer, should have the same thoughts and feelings in a matter of this kind as cultured gentlemen, who, having achieved an European reputation, come to rule the gorgeous East. Besides, the United States Government is Republican, and that accounts for men of no academical culture climbing to the highest places, and taking with them the narrow ideas and circumscribed desires proper to the poor, and indeed ornamental to poverty. But India is Imperial and wealthy.

#### "BURMA FOR THE BURMESE." (Rangoon Gazette).

Our Mandalay correspondent, in his letter published on Friday, remarked:—"The Government are acting wisely in discouraging the importation of Indian labour as much as possible." If this merely means that for a short time, and until everything possible has been done to induce the natives of Upper Burma to take to honest labour instead of to dacoity, Government will take no active steps to encourage immigration, we think that our correspondent is quite right in saying that it is a wise step on the part of Government. But it is a new phase of the pernicious, "Burma for the Burmese" fad, and if it is to be continued for any length of time we were to see it is a rise of the milder fall of the second of the pernicious of the per of time we protest against it as a piece of the wildest folly. The race distinctions which have been drawn up by the Local Administration here have worked nothing but mischief. educated Burmese lads have been put into responsible posts in the police and the subordinate magistracy, when more capable men of other races were willing to serve on similar pay. With a very few exceptions, the Burmese have proved themselves as yet uufit fo. such posts; and Oo Kha Gyee, the model Honorary Magistrate from Rangoon, has been kind enough to give Sir Charles Bernard an apt illustration of the truth of the old proverb

about setting a beggar on horseback.

We may be unduly suspicious, but, with Sir Charles at the head of affairs in Upper Burma, it is impossible to rest quite easy when any race distinction is hinted at on the part of the authorities It looks as if all the rude lessons which have been given lately by Myokes joining the dacoits, police officers abandoning their arms to the dacoits, &c., had only produced the effect of turning the philo Burmese enthusiasm of Sir Charles into a new and even more pernicious channel. To give an undue preference to Burmese in the subordinate ranks of the Government service was bad enough; but, after all, its chief evil effect was on the Burmese themselves, as it tended to puff them up with absurd conceit, the sort of pride which is the certain precursor of such downfalls as that of Oo Kha Gyee. To the rest of the inhabitants of the Province it merely meant that they did not get the best value for the money they paid in taxes. To the poorer classes, especially in the agricultural districts, it probably meant occasional oppression also; but to the merchants, and to all those who by private enterprise in any direction are developing the resources of the country, it was not a matter of very vital moment, except in so far as the incompetency of such officials increased the discognization of trade and scripulture which to some extent was organisation of trade and agriculture, which, to some extent, was a necessary concomitant of the expedition to Mandalay.

But any permanent discouragement of imported labour into

Upper Burma would be a very much more serious evil to the enterprising, industrial classes, who are the real backbone of any country It would be a fatal barrier to the rapid development of

the province, for we may be sure that if labour in Upper Burma is to be protected by the discouragement of coolie immigration all the evils of dear labour under which we still suffer here, and by which this province is kept back so much in spite of free im-migration, will be felt with tenfold force in the new province. There, as here, the country is under peopled; vast tracts of fertile land are unoccupied; the mineral wealth of the country has scarcely been touched; and, in a word, the crying want of the scarcely been touched; and, in a word, the crying want of the whole country is a more industrious people, and very many more of them. At present labour in Upper Burma is cheap, and the Burmese are, as a rule, willing to do coolie work, which their neighbours here would not look at; but this difference between the two parts of the country is simply due to the different systems of Government for the past thirty years. In the one part the benighted folly of the Burmese kings killed all industrial enterprise until at times the wretched records could correctly get food. rise, until at times the wretched people could scarcely get food. Under the sting of hunger the Burman will of course work, and work hard. Hunger is a stern schoolmaster, and under his teaching all laziness and nonsensical pride rapidly disappear. But it is perfectly certain that after the country has been a short time under British rule hunger will cease to be an ever-present and all-convincing incentive to work on the part of the people there, as it has for so many years past ceased to be an incentive here. The Upper Burman will wax fat and kick against manual labour, as the Lower Burman has done; and no keeping out of Indian coolies will serve to keep him at coolie work. On the Indian coolies will serve to keep him at coolie work. On the contrary, it will rather increase the evil, for it will force all employers of labour to pay the Native labourers any terms they choose to ask.

We do not believe that Sir Charles Bernard can scriously contemplate any such scheme as the permanent exclusion of Indian immigrant labour from Upper Burma. Even if he did do so the scheme would certainly collapse before long from the preposterous rates the Government would find itself compelled to pay for all public works, if from no other cause. We doubt very much whether the cheap and abundant Burmese labour which does prevail now will last long enough even to complete the Mandalay railway. Once the country is fairly settled the Burmese will probably prefer to settle down to agriculture on their own account, and it is certainly much better for their own interests and for those of the country at large that they should be growing grain to be carried on the railway than that they should be helping to make the line itself. What we fear is not a carrying out of a system of protection of indigenous labour to its final absurdities; but we do fear that a misconception as to the true causes of cheap labour in Upper Burma, aided by Sir Charles Bernard's laudable, but often mistaken, pro-Burman zeal, may give rise to an interference with the labour market, which can but lead to erroneous impressions and to much mischief. We are as much the friends of the Burmese as anyone can be, but we are convinced that for them, as for anyone else, the true road of salvation lies in a fair field and no favour, whether the competition be for Government service or for coolie labour, or for any other kind of

work.

#### EUROPEANS AND ASIATICS.

(Englishman.)

One day or another, says the ingenious M. Ernest Feydeau, in his vivacious, if not statistically veracious, book on Algiers, banalité régnera sur l'incommensurable ennui." To parap To paraphase where translation is difficult—commonplace will conquer, and undeviating dulness rule supreme vulgarity, he cries, in the face of the vanishing Oriental picturesqueness of Algiers. M. Feydeau was a globe trotter of artistic tastes, an amateur of pretty faces and quaint architecture, and the changes he records and luments are chiefly those which lie within his own peculiar field—the conventional character of modern buildings, and the insipidity and vulgarity of social observances which vainly ape a civilisation unintelligible to Oriental minds. It is difficult to resist the conviction that if Sainte Bueve's ingenious pupil had visited India in search of picturesqueness and pretty faces, he would have changed his sky and not his mind, and would have lamented, here as there, that Western conquerors, instead of absorbing into their own natures the gracious tranquillity and repose of the Oriental life, the languorous leisure of the golden East, have imported into Eastern habitudes the hideous hurry of money-grubbing, and buildings of the railway-station order of archi-tecture. And would he not say of us, as he says of the French in Algeria, that, if the country were to pass into other hands, the material survivals of a foreign rule would, perhaps happily, be as perishable as they are unpicturesque?

The most important feature in M. Feydeau's argument, how-

ever, lies in his echo of Mr. Cotton's complaint that the European among Asiatics is a bird of passage, a sojourner whose "heart untravelled fondly turns to" home, and calculates its passagemoney and its pension rather than its opportunities of making the life of exile a source of sweetness and light. "Almost all of them," he says, with pardonable despondency, "in spite of the softness of the climate, the brilliancy of the sky, the charm of the landscape and the facility of living boye one all processing the landscaper, and the facility of living, have one sole preoccupation, that of returning to the mother-country." The nostalgie must, we fear, be admitted. Which of us, however wedded to Indian ways,

however habituated to the observances of bearer and khitmutgar, would not willingly stroll down the sweet shady side of Pall-mall, or watch again the long procession of carriages by the sad sea-waves at Brighton? But is this harmless and inevitable desire so great an evil, so greatly productive of other evils, as Mr. Cotton and M. Feydeau would have us believe? Experience shows us that we cannot colonise India any more than the French can colonise Algeria. And though few of us now a days share honest Joe Sedley's love for kibabs and pillaus, and though the smoking of the meditative hookah by a modern Collector would probably secure to the rash practitioner of Eastern rites some social obloquy, are we really more of a bane and abomination to the patient layat than our predecessors were? Even in the palmy days of Haileybury Civilians, the best administrators were not those who yielded to the insidious influences of Oriental languor, only roused into fitful activity by chicane and intrigues, but mon like Met-calfe and Elphinstone, who managed to combine a sympathy for exotic habits of thought and speech with a sturdy independence and honesty which is not always characteristic of the best of Bengali babus. That there has been a change in the relations of Europeans with Natives few will care to deny; but it is surely rash to assume either that the change has been all on the one side or that it has been all for the worse.

It is true that much of the old obsequiousness to the official European has disappeared, and it would be absurd to resent that inevitable change. And there has come about a period of transition in which the intercourse between the two races has not comfortably defined itself. The change has affected not merely the relations of Europeans to Indians, but of Indians among themse'ves. "Old times are changed, old manners gone," and many Hindu patriarchs must be puzzled with the altered aspect of young India. Need we take it for granted that it is for us to alter our bearing and demeanour; that it is we who show an ungracious reluctance to accept and foster the aspirations of young India? Perhaps it may not be an unmixed ill for young India to find its hopes regarded with a wholesome scepticism, and to be even subjected, upon due occasion, to an ordeal of laughter which is not necessarily ill-natured. Ali Baba has said with characteristic exaggeration that the babu cannot laugh. Is it not a fact that young India, especially as represented in its strenuously serious newspapers, takes us a little too much in earnest, is apt to take offence where none is intended, to assume hostility where none can possibly be felt? It is to go beyond the mark to stamp us all with a character of brutal indifference, and a sordid lust for rupees to be spent in an ill-earned retirement. Perhaps, in due time, the babu will become more cosmopolitan, more apt to recognise a common human nature in all varieties of mankind, to believe less implicitly in plausible Radicalism, to find that the maxim of live and let live has two sides. Of course Mr. Cotton can do no harm in reminding us, too, that courtesy and forbearance will bear kindly fruits even when applied to youths who have abjured the manners and faith of their forefathers, and have not yet devised eclectic fashions and philosophies of their own. Doubtless shoe questions and hat questions would find an easier solution if we were given to cultivate a more good naturel sense of humour amid

# THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BURMA. (Rangoon Times.)

Official utterances anent the mineral resources of this province have been found so often unreliable, that, without much hesitation, we take up the subject of gold in Burma, especially now that Upper Burma is ours. There is very little doubt that, geologically speaking, this country has been shamefully neglected. We stand greatly in need of a thorough geological exploration of the country, and particularly of the mountain ranges that form the backbone of the whole tract from that part in which the Indian and Chinese Mountain systems meet, through the length of Burma and Malaya to Singapore. It is true we have had surveys by the geological department, and there is in existence a very learned compilation yclept "the geology of Pegu," still what has been done in this direction is very little compared to what needs to be done if the country is to be thrown open to private enterprisa and capital. Only one of the fair provincial divisions has been investigated, and, with a result so miserable, that beyond a few theories of doubtful value and only a rough classification of a small number of deposits, nothing else has been made public. Some time back the Akyab littoral was examined, on its being urged that coal existed in the district, and the upshot was a confident declaration that nothing beyond "pockets" of lignite and anthracite existed, and that such fact was strong evidence against

the existence of extensive coal formations. As to the Tenasserim division—a mining geologist travelled over parts of it in a hurried way, and, no doubt, under instructions, left a record that would be prohibitive of all enterprise in the direction of developing the rich mineral resources of that part, only that people know better than to trust such official statements.

The discoveries of coal in Henzada and the neighbourhand, and the striking of oil in extensive fields in Arakan, ought to encourage geological exploration in the country. Madras, too, is not without her lessons. Not very many years back it would have raised a smile of incredulity had prospecting of gold been proposed with reference to the Blue Mountains, or the establishment mooted of gold mining industry in the Wynaad. Yet to-day gold is a great fact in the southern presidency, gold mining companies are working there most profitably, and the local papers are talking of the Viceroy visiting them with a view to judge whether India has it not in her power to remove the present crisis in the matter of exchange, by pouring out her gold stores on the markets of the world, and thus once more raise prices and bring up silver to the old rates of 1 to 15 instead of, as now, 1 to 19.

#### A HUMAN SACRIFICE IN RAJPUTANA.

(Pioneer.)

It would seem hardly credible that, in the days when civilisation has made such strides, human sacrifices should still obtain in a country like India. But such is apparently the case, judging by what has recently taken place in a village in Tonk territory, in Rajputana; and while reflecting with horror upon the tragic scene enacted there a few weeks ago, it is impossible not to admire the extraordinary courage, self-denial and forethought of the two heroines who formed the centre of the tragedy. They were not drugged; there was no show, religious entnussasm, or music to stimulate them to the deed they committed; and the absence of each of these incentives makes their act the more remarkable.

Some years ago, in the outlying district near Neemuch, an interchange of detached villages took place between the Mnairwara and Tonk Durbar with a view to simplifying boundary matters. In the process a Mhairwara village, innubited entirely by Brahmins, passed into the possession of the Nawab of Tonk. This village had been granted in perpetuity to the Brahmins by a former Maharana of Oodeypore, and it is believed that the fact is duly recorded upon a copper tablet which forms the proprietary sunnud in those parts. The grant was of the nature known as maafi: that is, the holders of the soil could till it and enjoy its produce free of rent, though they were not the actual proprietors of the land. The grant, of course, was a religious bequest much after the manner that church grants are with us; but a nominal fee of its. 12 was paid annually to the Durbar for protection. After passing into the possession of Tonk, the idea of levying revenue rates suggested itself to the new authorities, and from time to time an assessment upon the crops was made, which eventually amounted to over Rs. 500 annually. Successive deputations of the villagers proceeded for four years to Tonk to lay tucir case before the Durbar there, but without effect. The copper sunned was shown, but their petition was rejected, and every other effort that these poor people could devise was adopted without satisfactory result. A few weeks ago, upon the ripening of the rain-crops, the Tonk district authorities sent a paper to assess the village, and it soon became known to the Brahums that there was absolutely no hope of any remission of their burden. Some differences had arisen between the revenue assessors and the villagers, and the feelings of the latter were evidently strained to the highest pitch of despair, for, on the morning that the measurements of the crops commenced, the Brahmins assemuled, and it was decided by all present—women as well as men—that there was nothing left for them to do to move the Durbar except the awful sacrince of life known as Johur. The object of Johur is best illustrated by the Scriptural quotation:—"It is good that one should die for the Three men and four women presented themselves to be burnt as willing sacrifices. But the women would not near of any man dying, and it was decided that the sterrice should be confined to the four females. The wood and flax were collected and the pyre prepared immediately this resolution was taken and the victims had selected themselves for death.

At the last moment two of the women became frightened and withdrew, no opposition whatever being offered. The other two victims bravely went to their death. Just as the flames commenced to envelop them they exhibited the most extraordinary of those characteristics to which we have alluded, for, addressing the bystanders, they called to them to send their sons to cut off their hands before they were consumed, and to send these to the proper tribunals as ghastly proofs of the occurrence, for otherwise, they said, it might be believed that their asnes were not mingled with those of the burnt wood. The sous, who were present, at once stepped forward, the hands were held out, and three were cut off. A few minute later the women had been sacrificed. While the cremation was in process, several of the Brammins gashed themselves with knives and scattered their blood on the fire.

All that we have related above in regard to the meeting and subsequent sacrifice happened about uniday, and in the space of two hours. The revenue officials of Tonk were engaged in measure-

ing the crops at the time, and on hearing of the preparation for the Johur they fled, there being too tew of them to admit of interference, and, moreover, the villagers having assembled to keep them off if they attempted it. An inquiry is now being held at Oodeypore, where the villagers afterwards presented themselves, bringing the charred hands with them in conformity with the wishes of the unfortunate victims.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF MAHOMEDANS. (Pioneer.)

The Government of Bengal, having consulted its officers on the subject of the larger employment of Mohamedans in the public service, has just issued a Resolution in which it emphasises the necessity of impartiality in the distribution of appointments. Something more than the convenience of the moment is to be considered; and while the efficiency of the public service is always to be first regarded, places of amplument are to be so distributed. to be first regarded, places of emolument are to be so distributed that the depression of a numerous and influential class will be prevented. The Lieutenant-Governor goes so far as to say that prevented. The Lieutenant-Governor goes so far as to say that in offices were there are at present no Mahomedans whatever employed, the controlling officers must "procure suitable candidates" and secure their fair treatment after appointment. These are very laudable sentiments, and they will, we hope, be cordially endorsed by every officer in Bengal, even though the carrying out of Sir Rivers Thompson's orders may involve extra trouble and work. It is absurd to suppose that in a Province like trouble and work. It is absurd to suppose that in a Province like Bengal, which contains some eighteen million Mohamedans, there are not many more eligible for Government employment than the few score who are now engaged. The returns show how completely the Hindus have hitherto occupied the field. In the 24-Pergunnah's Revenue establishment the proportion of Hindu clerks and other employes to Mahomedans is 209: 6; and the proportion is similar in Burdwan, Hooghly, and elsewhere. In Jessore, where the Mahomedan population is largely in excess of the Hindu, there are only nine Mahomedans employed in offices subvidinate to the Judge as against 110 Hindus: while in Calcutta right to the Judge as against 110 Hindus; while in Calcutta itself there is not a single Mahomedan clerk in the Custom House, or in the offices of the Shipping Master, the Inspector-General of Jails, and the Stamps and Stationery Department. It is very obvious from this that a strong trades-union spirit must exist among the Hindus, which has probably been unwittingly fostered by easy-going officers given to considering merely that "convenience of the moment" to which the Lieutenant-Governor refers. It is quite true that the Mahomedans as a body have for many years failed to avail themselves of the advantages offered by English education; but we cannot believe that this will altogether account for the small number of appointments which they hold. In Behar some time ago it was found that almost all the retty posts under Government were held by Bergalis, the plea put forward being that suitable Natives of the province could not be got; but on the Lieutenant-Governor firmly declining to accept such an excuse a revolution at once took place. All the vacancies as they occurred were filled locally, and it is admitted that this has increased both the efficiency of the public service and the popularity of the administration. The Mahomedans in Behar have now a fair share of the loaves and fishes which the State has to give; and if their interests are duly regarded a similar satisfactory state of things should now be brought about in Bengal proper. As we noticed some months ago, the wealthier Mahomedans are bestirring themselves in the matter of high English education for their sons at the Universities, and the same is said to be the case as regards secondary education a'so, so that candidates for employment should be forthcoming in abundance. If the local Government insists on its latest orders being duly respected, we shall in a few years' time cease to hear of Mahomedan disabilities.

#### LADIES' CRICKET MATCH AT SIMLA. (Pioneer.)

Annandale has lately been the scene of a novel cricket match, when a team of Simia ladies tried conclusions with a like number of gentlemen, the conditions being that the latter should bat, bowl, field, and throw left-handed, and should use broomsticks in place of bats. The game was watched with much interest by a large number of speciators, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, with a party from Vicerogal Lodge, being amongst the visitors to the ground in the afternoon. Thanks to the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, the Volunteer Band was in attendance, and played during the

Play commenced shortly after three o'clock, both elevens hav-Play commenced shortly after three o'clock, both elevens having previously lunched together in the pavilion. Mrs. Webster the ladies' captain, having proved successful in the toss, decided on taking the innings, and deputed Mrs. Irwin and Miss Colvin to commence the batting. To them were opposed Messrs. Durand and Cunningham, the former bowling underhand and the latter somewhat eriatic round arm. The first wicket fell with the total at 0, but, on the arrival of Miss Tribe, runs began to come apace, the third wicket falling for 9. Mrs. Tufnell was bowled for a single, and Mrs. Webster was most unfortunately out the second single, and Mrs. Webster was most unfortunately out the second

ball she received. Miss Harris then joined Miss Tribe, and a tremendous stand was made, the former keeping her wicket intact whilst Miss Tribe hit the bowling all over the field. During the partnership the total was carried from 13 to 48, when Miss Harris was bowled for a patiently compiled 4 (all singles). Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Buckland failed to score, and Miss Tribe was soon after well caught and bowled for an admirable 34, made without a chance. Her runs comprised two 4's (sccred not from the bat, but through the injudicious use of the right hand by certain gentlemen in the field), one 3, eight 2's and six singles. She was warmly applauded on returning to the Pavilion. The end now soon came, Mr. Durand bowling five wickets in his last nine balls for no runs. In the entire innings his analysis reads: 10 wickets for 13 runs. Several bowlers were tried at the other end, the least successful being Mr. Younghusband, who bowled five wides in the first over, and was then removed.

five wides in the first over, and was then removed.

With a score of 50 against them the gentlemen commenced their essay with Messrs. Durand and Deighton against the bowling of Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Tufnell. The first stand occurred when Mr. Deighton and Major Bartholomew got together, and the score was carried from 14 to 43. Some idea of the nature of the ladies' bowling may be gathered from the way in which the latter was disposed of, as will be seen in the score appended. When stumps were drawn the gentlemen's score stood at 103 for eight wiskets, but had time armitted a second invited the score appended. eight wickets, but had time permitted a second innings being played there is no telling what might have been the ultimate result. It will be noticed that there is an entire absence of catches during the gentlemen's innings. The following are the

full scores :-

MRS. WEBSTER'S TEAM. lst Innings. Mrs. Irwip, c. Tufnell, b. Durand Miss Colvin, c. Buckland, b. Durand Miss Tribe, c. and b. Dunsterville ... Miss Chevenix Trench, b. Durand ...
Mrs. Tufnell, b. Durand ...
Mrs. Webster, c. Tufnell, b. Durand
Miss Harris, b. Durand ... 0 Mrs. Wilson, b. Durand Mrs. Buckland, b. Durand ... 0 Miss Birch, not out ... Mrs. Dunsterville, c. Younghusband, b. Durand 0 Miss Hogg, b. Durand Byes 2, wides 7 ... ••• Total 50 MR. TUFNELL'S TEAM. Mr. H. M. Durand, run out ... ... ... ... ... Mr. K. Deighton, st. Mrs. Webster, b. Miss Tribe ... Capt. P. A. Buckland, b. Mrs. Tufnell ... Major Bartholomew, retired, "much hurt!" ... Mr. W. J. Cuningham, b. Miss Trench ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Mr. C. F. Tufnell, b. Miss Trench ... ... ... ... Mr. C. Tranch b. Miss Tribe 12 19 Mr. C. Trench, b. Miss Tribe ... Mr. G. H. Hodgson, not out ... Capt. W. B. Wilson, not out ... 12 Mr. Younghusband Capt. Craigie Halkett did not bat.

#### SILENCE IN THE RANKS. (Pioneer.)

6 ... 103

Total

Byes 5, wides 1 ...

(Pioneer.)

Many military officers at home are exercised in mind by the recent order which forbids officers and soldiers from expressing their opinions "anonymously or otherwise" in the press upon matters under discussion. With unconscious irony, military officers, under all kinds of noms-de plume, have incontinently rushed in to express their opinions upon the order itself. But the question is, perhaps, of more importance to military officers in this country, whose connection with the Anglo-Indian Press—itself of necessity largely concerned with purely military matters—is much more frequent than in England. The order need, however, cause no very great inconvenience either here or at home. No officer, hitherto, whose spirit has moved him to indite of things unpalatable to his superiors, has been accustomed to affix his name to his literary outbreak; and the authors of the order in question must be sanguine indeed, if they think that so palpable a scarecrow will terrify that wily, irrepressible bird, the palpable a scarecrow will terrify that wily, irrepressible bird, the anonymous correspondent, who is always picking holes wherever he can get his ink-tipped beak in. Or even suppose the whole service suddenly smitten with conscientious reverence for an order which the authorities cannot enforce, and refraining by mutual accord from converting their grievances into journalistic prose; there are always substitutes at hand, in the shape of amanuenses, friends, or wives. Supposing even further that the order appeared to all ranks so sacred that no such artifice could be employed, yet a man with a grievance can talk, and talk he will: and it would be a wise headquarters that should devise a



dam through which some currents of the torrent of fault-finding speech would not filter into the Press. Then the position of affairs would be that military men of all ranks with grievances—and few are without them—being denied the safety-valve of the correspondence columns of the press, would simmer to the boilingpoint of discontent: while the press, denied the advantage of mature professional opinions upon matters under discussion, would get them somehow secondhand, aggravated by enforced would get them somehow secondand, aggravated by enforced silence and magnified in passing from tongue to tongue; and the last state of military matters under discussion would be considerably worse than the first. There is no need, however, for such doleful forebodings. The effect of the order must be, as a little consideration ought to have shown its authors, and as the discussion of the order itself by military correspondents in the have a papers proves almost impresentible. home papers proves, almost imperceptible.

#### BENGAL

A CALGUTTA paper announces the sudden death of Mr. Henry Gillon, C.S., acting Judge of Faridpur, which occurred on Oct. 21st. The deceased joined the service in 1871, and was one of the Bengal officers who volunteered for service in Madras during the Bengal officers who volunteered for service in Madras during the famine year. The heavy work and exposure in Madras are said to have brought on a severe attack of fever which seems to have had a lasting effect on his constitution. He suffered much from recurrences of fever, and it was an attack of this illness which proved fatal in the end. The deceased was an officer of great ability, and, in the epinion of those who knew him well, was destined to rise to a high position in the Service.

At the Calcutta High Court on Monday last, before the Criminal Vacation Bench presided over by the Hon, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Justice Beverley, in the course of the arguments in a case before their lordships, the counsel in arguing for an acquittal pressed the argument that because of the discourse of crepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, the jurors who tried the case should not have credited the witnesses. The Chief Justice, in reference to this point took occasion to remark that he for one would not dream of overriding the opinion found by a jury in reference to the credibility or otherwise of witnesses who were examined before them, and as to whose truthfulness or otherwise they, having those witnesses before them, were the best judges.

According to a Calcutta paper, an old Mahommedan, not very decently clad, appeared before Mr. Gordon Leite, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Tuesday morning, and said that he wanted a summons against the Queen-Empress of the said that he wanted a summons against the Queen-Empress of the country for having refused to give her daughter Beatrice in marriage with him, and the sovereignty of this country, as she had promised to do. He stated further that he had money deposited with her which she now refused to pay. He went to the bank and called for the money, but they refused to pay. This money, he said, he got from the Sultan of Constantinople. His worship asked him where he lived. The applicant said that he lived in Calcutta, where he was born, but he had been to England and lived there for fifteen years, and had spoken to Lord Mayo, then Governor-General. His worship thought that the man was not of sound mind. sound mind.

#### MADRAS.

During the quarter ending 30th June 601 bullocks were reported to have been killed in the Madras Presidency by tigers and cheetahs. Also 731 cows, 190 calves, 181 buffaloes, 126 sheep, 156 goats, 29 horses and ponies, 25 asses, 31 dogs, and 9 pigs. About half of this destruction occurred in the South Canara district.

Ar a public meeting at Ootacamund, convened by the Collector for the purpose of considering the question of the jubilee at Madras on the 1st January, Sir Harry Prendergast took the chair, and said:—"It would be a labour of love to dilate on the goodness and greatness of the Empress. We admire her for her domestic duties, untiring devotion to duty, and determination to do all that is right." He referred to the growth of England under her reign, and marked the advances of civilisation, and requested the meeting to join heartily in the movement. The Collector, Mr. Burrows, after convening the meeting, thought he had done his duty in his official capacity, and that any further part he took in the proceedings would be in a private capacity. General Faunce moved:—"That the meeting heartily approves the proposal of the Madras General Committee to celebrate the jubilee on the 1st January or any other date fixed by the AT a public meeting at Ootacamund, convened by the Collector jubilee on the 1st January or any other date fixed by the authorities."

#### BOMBAY.

At a large influential meeting for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, held at Surat, on the 17th, upwards of Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot.

AT the instance of Colonel Beville, the Bombay Government gave permission for the removal of the body of Lieutenant Daly, who died recently from the effects of an accident at polo, from the temporary grave in which it was placed on Thursday, to the vault in which his mother, Mrs. Daly, was buried in August, 1874. THE Catholics of Goa held a meeting in the city of Nova Goa, and, with the adherence of the whole of the Hindustan Catholics, a resolution was passed protesting against the Padroado Concordat, and praying for a purely Indian hierarchy for the Indies, independent from the foreign clergy, as they possess sufficient funds. for its maintenance and two thonsand priests for less than two million Catholics

At the fancy ball given in honour of their Royal Highnesses— the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Poona a well-known— member of the Bombay Civil Service is said to have appeared ina most unique garb, one half of his costume being correct evening dress with the words "The good old days" on his back, and the other half clothed in sackcloth with the inscription, which, says the reporter of a Bombay paper, found an echo in every heart, namely, "Victim to exchange! Rupe gone down to one-and-fi pepence."

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

The Indian Daily News, correspondent at Delhi, writing on the 15th inst., says:—"Shimbhoo Nath Khatri, cloth merchant of Nika Katra, one of the Hindu ringleaders, with two others is suspected of the murder of the Mahommedan lad, and was arrested and confined in the Kotwali lock-up yesterday. The wealthy Hindus of the city are trying their utmost to obtain the release of their friend, and are engaging certain barristers to that end but the local authorities now appear to be aware of the brutal action against the Mahommedans, and therefore it is now hoped by the Mahommedans that their aggressors will be punished with out regard to the position of the offenders.

The Lahore paper says "that the Vicercy has purchased one of the pictures which are said to have been rejected by the Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition—namely, the portrait of himself. His Excellency further expressed his assonishment at the behaviour of the Committee. Doubtless many less fortunate exhibitors would have been glad enough to expel their own pictures and then see them purchased by his Excellency; for we are credibly informed that the Committee had not rejected any work, and the portrait of his Excellency had actually been hange. work, and the portrait of his Excellency had actually been hung. The artist, however, discovering another of her pictures awaiting the decision of the Committee, incontinently removed all of them."

The Indian Daily News has received from the Bahraich District some further intelligence regarding the abduction of a young-Native woman in British territory and her confinement across the Nepalese frontier. The paper mentioned says:—"The latest news is satisfactory insomuch as we are told that the Nepalese Congrupant handed over the earlier civil to the British authorities." Government handed over the captive girl to the British authorities, and she is now at liberty. Further, the Nepalese Subah, or chief official, at Nepalganj, has been removed from his post and another man appointed in his stead. But we have still to hear of the author of the outrage being brought to justice. The sworn affirmation of the girl, Nazir Jan, we are told, clearly accuses a certain named individual, and whatever the accused person's rank or local influence may be, it appears incumbent upon the North-Western Provinces Government to see that the affair is submitted. to the test of a thorough judicial investigation."

#### CENTRAL INDIA.

BARBARISM IN CENTRAL INDIA.—In the Administration Report of the Central India Agency for 1884-85 there is a remarkable account of the doings of the fakirs who assemble in number at the Sanghast festival at Ujjain in the month of March. The fair was visited by cholera, and though every effort was made to get it under, the conditions were most unfavourable to success, for "the fakirs, who attended in great numbers, were absolutely defiant of all control, and resisted all restriction on their movements. It is but a few years ago that the Durbar troops, with luaded a cannon and muskets, were unable to preserve peace between the rival bands of worshippers seeking to bathe at the propitious moment in the most sacred portions of the stream, and numbers have been killed in these fierce contests. Even to-day the ascetics are very unmanageable, and the State ficials are afraid of them. Oneinstance of this may be recorded as showing the barnarism which instance of this may be recorded as showing the barnarism which, still exists in the country. A band of that loathsome sect known as the Agori Panth came to Ujjain at the beginning of the tair, and demanding some goats from the authorities, were refused. On this they proceeded to the burning ghât, and taking a corpse from the pile, began to devour it. The horrified spectators summoned the police, but these naked fanatics only desisted on being promised the goats which had been before refused them."

Production of Coffee.—A meeting of planters and other gentlemen interested in the production and import of coffee was held at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, on Tuesday (November 9), when a provisional committee was appointed to arrange for the formation of a society with a view to check the adulteration and admixture of coffee by procuring an amendment of the existing law and otherwise. Communications on this subject may be addressed to the Coffee Planters' Committee, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### AUSTRALIANA.\*

Mr. Henty must be congratula ed upon having written a very nice chatty book narrating his experiences, chiefly in Australia, but also in Europe, when he came over to put the finishing touches to his education. He speaks, too, with some authority, seeing that his grandfather was one of the first settlers in Australia. having emigrated to that country so far back as the year 1829. His father, too, was a prosperous farmer, having amassed no less a fortune than £120,000 by dint of hard work and patient industry. The author himself, also, appears to have done fairly well in the world, for he talks of an income of £6.000 a-year in terms which seem to indicate that he does not deem this by any means an abnormal amount to receive during a year; but, then, he has learned the true secret of success, which is to work hard and husband resources when youth and vigour ae in full swing, and then, when the "sere and yellow leaf" appears, rest, be thankful, and enjoy life.

Judging from the account given in this volume station life in

Australia seems both pleasant and profitable; but then it must not be overlooked that it is not everyone who can boast of a father with capital to the tune of six figures at his back; and many a man is ruined by one year's drought, who, had he been a capitalist, might fairly have expected to have a massed large wealth in subsequent more favourable seasons. Gold "prospecting, on the other hand, seems pure gambling, and though Mr. Henty being, as most men at the time were, struck with the mania of becoming suddenly rich, went up country to seek the precious quarz, and made some money, he wisely urges others to refrain, and plod along steadily at legitimate means of enrichment.

The volume abounds with anecdotes and experiences, some none too credible; for instance, it takes a "lot of believing" to picture a tree so thick that three waggons could go abreast in its circumference! Nor did we know, though we do not dispute the on board a ship get sea-sick. Equally we were ignorant that amongst Arabs of the desert the "points way" of introduction is to charge full gallop at the new comer, levelling the gun the while so as to cover the body of the latter. Curious is the account of a whale being harpooned in 1838 and caught in 1880! But if the object of the book be to amuse rather than to enlighten we have no hesitation in awarding Mr. Henty the meed of praise which is due to good fellowship, good cheer, and good

#### AUSTRALIAN PICTURES.+

The Religious Tract Society assuredly possess the art of selecting writers woo have the happy knack of popularising the various subjects they may chance to be called upon to take in band. Mr. Howard Willoughby is no exception to the rule, and in his "Australian Pictures" he has presented to the public one of the most concise and interesting accounts which it has been our lot to read as to the huge island in Oceana. Enough detail is given to explain, and not to tire; and what the pen fails—and must fail to explain, and not to tire; and what the pon fails—and must fail—to describe, pictures, exquisitely and artistically executed, serve to convey. And what a marvellous tale is this record of English enterprise!—how all the finest traits of the Saxon race stand forth in high relief! What courage, what energy, what zeal, what enthusiasm animated the hearts of the earlier pioneers as they traversed unknown tracks and unexplored regions, bringing civilisation and all its attendant advantages into the fastnesses of Nature, and the hunting grounds of the savege aboriginal. of Nature, and the hunting-grounds of the savage aboriginal! And there is still room for the young aspirant to independence and fortune; there is land enough, and to spare, for all who choose to battle with the wilds of the forests, and the virgin vegetation of a fertile and untouched soil. But the task is laborious; and it needs energy, toil, and endeavour to conquer in a struggle when man has to reclaim the wilds of the j ngle and the wastes of the prairie. The life of a settler is not passed in the lap of indolence; he does not drink the cup of luxury, or quast the waters of ease If this be a man's aim let him read quaif the waters of ease If this be a man's aim let him read Mr. Willoughby's charming work, and sigh over the prizes which will never fall to his lot, and dream of that success which must be deserved to be secured. His only pleasure—and it is great—will be that of a pleasunt hour or two's reading—and for this we are fully prepared to stand spousor—as to men, cities, forests, plains, birds, beasts, and fishes of an island but little less in extent than the whole of Europe.

# "THE LITTLE ONE'S OWN PRIZE" AND "SUNSHINE AND STREAM."

The "Little One's Own Prize" is suitable as a present for young children of seven or eight; the letter press is instructive and entertaining, while the pictures are, of course, suitable and

- "Australiana in My Early Life." By Richmond Henty. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. 1886.
- † "Australian Pictures." Drawn with Pen and Pencil by Howard Willoughby. London: Religious Tract Society. 1886.
- # "The Little One's Own Prize," and "Sunshine and Stream." Dean and Son.

attractive. "Sunshine and Stream" is of a higher order of merit, some of the illustrations being extremely good, indeed first class. We have seldom seen a more attractive little volume of its sort.

#### NECERA: A TALE OF ANCIENT ROME.\*

It is refreshing in these days of sensational novels, the scenes of which are drawn from the gay and so ductive surroundings of everyday life, to read a tale founded on the events which hap pened in Imperial Rome, when the hand of time had marked but seven-and-twenty years upon the dial of the Christian era. Not that there is any lack of interest in Mr. Graham's most fascinating story. There is love, but it is the pure, unalloyed, unsophisticated love of a maiden in lowly station and of humble parentage; it is the love of a high-minded werrior true to his profession true. is the love of a high-minded warrior, true to his profession, true to his betrothed; it is the love, too, of a proud Roman lady of high birth and unrivalled beauty, who could undergo danger when Cupid sent forth his shaft and pierced a tender heart and laid low a proud spirit. There is plot, too, enough and to spare, sufficient to attract the most "exigeant" reader of modern fiction sufficient to attract the most "exigent" reader of modern fiction—intrigues, villainy, murder, abduction, rascality in high life, misdeds in the lower ranks; but all are tempered with an atter absence of that semi-veiled impropriety which is the bane of so many a production of modern times. Nor are the characters wanting in artistic charm; they are sketched with a master's hand, and seldom has it been our lot to find an author more familiar with the under-currents of human nature, which make up the sum total of daily life with all its peculiarities, its inconsistencies, its successes, and its failures.

Let us glance at one or two characters. First of all, place aux dames, there is Newra, who is introduced to the reader as a humble potter's daughter, woo ed and won by a Centurion of Cæsar's Pretorian Guard. What a charming character! So guileless, so sweet, so inexpressibly captivating, that when the denoucment comes, and she is portrayed surrounded with all the outward emblems of wealth, honour, and rank, she still yearns for the simple pleasures of childhood, for the happy, albeit humble, scenes of early days, when she served in her father's shop in an obscure village. Then there is a Julius Marsialis, her lover, courageous, honourable, and faithful to his first choice amidst all the seductions, the wiles, the gaieties of the metropolis of the proudest Empire known to ancient fame. And what a magnificent scene when, in the midst of the Great Cæsar's Court he snatches his fiancée from the hands of her abductors, and alone, unaided and undaunted, he defies him whose nod was law, whose very look

was dangerous, and whose word was death!
As regards the illustrious Tiberius, the scrupulous, and withal able and powerful ruler of the then civilised world, the reader will find ample to interest and instruct; a rule of espionage, of secret doors and subterranean cavorus, of plots and counterplots, of intrigues and crimes, may—nay, must -inspire disgust, but it can scarcely bootherwise than fascinating. Nor can less than a tribute of admiration be paid to the illustrious Plautia, who, blessed by nature with the most winning form and boundless grace, could spurn the many offers which her heart could not endorse, and throw herself at the feet of a lover she adored, whose presence was to her the very breath of her nostrils, the life-blood of her veins; and if in her conduct there is much from which the reader recoils, an absence of the gentler touches which attract, and a superabundance of the sterner attributes which repel, it cannot be denied that, with all her faults, Plautia was grand and magnificent in every action of her life; her better self was superb.

Other characters in the plot must be dismissed with brevity. The old patrician who passes a life and spends a fortune in endeavouring to find a long-lost grandchild—the last of the race to perpetuate his name and keep alive his memory—is a race to perpetuate his name and keep alive his memory—is a noble and touching character which commands sympathy and ensures admiration—the more so as his virtues are in prominent contrast to the despicable and utterly contemptible vices of his nephew and heir, who played upon the weakness of his uncle in order to minister to his own wants and indulge in his own gratifications. Nor must we omit the lowly bully who served as a tool in the hand of his equally unscrupulous patron, the last-mentioned patrician, and to whose efforts to avenge himself upon him who deserted him, who plunged a dagger in his heart, and poured forth his life's blood like water upon the earth, the denouement of the tale finds its solution. the denouement of the tale finds its solution.

Mr. Graham must be congratulated upon the production of a tale graphic in its inception, accurate in its development, and as interesting as the most melodramatic concoction of modern society which seeks effect at the expense of probability, which shocks as well as pleases, and which leaves a wake of unreality, attractive, perhaps, to the many, but unacceptable to the few.

#### THE DEFENCE OF KAHUN.+

The splendid gallantry of Captain Lewis Brown, of the Bombay Army, in defending, against an overwhelming force of Beloochees,

- \* "Necera: a Tale of Ancient Rome." By John W. Graham London: Macmillan and Co. 1886.

  + "The Defence of Kahun, a Forgotten Episode of the First Afghan War." By Charles Reynolds Williams. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

the ill-fortified and worst-found fortalice of Kahun, was, like so many magnificent deeds of Anglo-Indians, long entombed in the impromising obscurity of official records; and it was reserved for Mr. C. R. Williams to disinter it, and to ensure that the memory of a noble deed shall not perish,

" Caret quia vate sacro,"

for want of a record.

That Kahun, a place lying "on the way from nothing to nowhere," was ever occupied, would have been "one of those things which no fellow can understand," had it not been done by Sir J. Keane, whose proceedings at Ghazni were—well we refrain from criticising.

We prominently noticed Captain Lewis Brown's (unrewarded) merits in remarking on this most interesting narrative when first published (from Brown's own diary) in the Army and Navy Magazine for April and May last; and can only now commend it to the reader as a tale of all but unexampled courage, skill, and endurance in withstanding all but unparalleled difficulties.

Books for Books.—"Sketches of My Life," by Hobart Pasha (Longmans, Green, and Co.); "Series of Maps," by T. Ruddiman Johnston.

# Miscellaneous.

It is probable that Dr. W. W. Hunter will succeed the Hon. Mr. Ilbert as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

THE VICEBOY'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.—We hear that the Reception Committee has given Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. the contract for the whole of the furnishing of the Viceroy's camp at Roza, and the provision of carriages, &c., for the sum of Rs. 67,000. This seems to us a very large sum. If other expenditures are to be in proportion, the sums already sunctioned for the Viceroy's reception will be insufficient.—Deccan Times.

THE total number of troops despatched from Madras to Burma between the 15th of September and the 4th of October was 37 European officers, 57 Native officers, 1,613 European troops, and 2,580 Native troops. The transports also carried 1,436 public followers, and 119 private followers, besides 1,508 horses and ponies, 309 mules, and 451 bullocks.

SIR EVELYN BARING writes from Cairo to Mr. Malabari:—"I meed hardly tell you how much I sympathise with the courageous efforts you are making to improve the position of the women in India. I earnestly hope that those efforts may eventually be crowned with success. Do not be discouraged at slow progress. You have already done much more than for my own part I should have expected, considering the deep root which the social evil you are attacking has taken in the country."

Mg. Ballard.—A correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette writing from Palumpore, Kangra, Oct. 19, says:—"On Saturday evening last Mr. Richard Ballard, senr., Manager of the Nassau Tea Company, Limited, was entertained by his brother planters at dinner at the Club on the occasion of his leaving for England. There was a large party, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The dinner was a great success, and ably presided over by our worthy and popular doctor. Every good wish was expressed for a safe and pleasant voyage to Mr. Ballard, and a happy meeting at home with his family. It is thirty years since Mr. Ballard last visited England; and for twenty-six years he has been a planter in this valley. For many years past he has been manager of the Nassau Tea Company—the largest concern in this valley. Mr. Ballard is very popular with all the planters of this valley, and deservedly so, for he is always ready and willing to give a helping hand to any needing his help, and affords the fullest information on tea, in all its branches, to any desiring it. Last, not least, there is no more hospitable man in this valley; and his splendid factory, with its fine machinery, is open to all, and he never tires of showing one over it and explaining all about it to those interested in tea and its manufacture. No wonder then our dinner on Saturday night at the club should have been such a success."

WE are requested to state that it is not intended that the new Distinguished Service Order should have any retrospective effect beyond the recent military operations for which honours and distinctions have not yet been awarded.

H.H. THE MYNGOON PRINCE, "Eldest Prince of Burma," writes as follows to the *Madras Mail* from Pondicherry:—"In the recent debate in Parliament on Burma affairs, some of the honourable members inquired 'why the Government of Burma was not made over to a Native prince?' The Secretary of State

for India answered that 'Lorl Dufferin proceeded to Mandalay with that view, and although there were seventy or eighty branches of the Royal descendants, yet not one was found fit and capable to govern the country, and hence annexation was declared.' As Burma has now been proclaimed a part of Her Majesty's dominions, and the British Government may govern it itself, or do what it likes with it, I have nothing to grumble about, that, but to bring me under the category of the illegitimate and unfit princes and descendants of whom there are so many, is rather injurious to me, my position, and my cause. I am the eldest, the legitimate, and the rightful prince, which the accompanying book will plainly show and prove, and I have done nothing whatever to give offence to the British Government, except escaping from its captivity, and taking protection under the French Government, which step was taken by me only to secure my personal freedom; and I have frequently, while residing in French territory, corresponded with the British Government, towards whom I have personally cherished only a friendly feeling."

The forging of bank-notes seems almost to have been abandoned throughout India during the year 1885 86. The only circle in which such notes were presented was Calcutta. These consisted of six five-rupee notes, two for ten rupees, and one for fifty rupees. They are all said to have been very clumsy attempts at forgery, the medallions being thick and coarse, and the words in the body of the notes very rough. The paper of one of the two ten-rupee notes was better than usual, and bore an imitation of the water-mark "Government of India."

FROM a notification in the Central Provinces Gazette it appears that work is about to be recommenced on the Nagpur-Bengal Railway. A declaration is made that a strip of land, measuring 1,630 acres, from the east side of the river Arpa to the boundary of the Bilaspur district, is required for the construction of the railway,

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—We understand that Mr. W. C. Furnival, the Agent and Chief Engineer of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, is expected to arrive at Secunderabad about the first week in November. He is coming vested with full power and Instructions as to the further extension of the line to Chanda, &c., and also the working of the Singarenni coal fields. We also hear that two thoroughly experienced engineers will probably accompany him to supplement the present staff in connection with the coal fields and also the proposed construction to Chanda.—Deccan Times.

The payment of revenue in Bengal by means of postal money orders is to be partially brought into operation. As an experiment it is first to be tried in the districts of Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapur, Hughli, Howrah, Dakka, Faridpur, Bakerganj, and Maimansingh. The rules will come into force on the 1st proximo.

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A petition has been presented to the Queen in Council, praying for the grant of a supplemental charter to the African Steamship Company, and has been referred to the Lords of the Council, by whom it will be taken into consideration on December 15th.

The Press Commissioner announces the important fact that the export of dates from Bagdad has been temporarily interdicted, but that the ox port from Bussorah remains as before. Verily, as Ali Baba said, the P. C. is like the Cheshire cat—there is nothing left of him but the grin. On the mere nomination of the Finance Committee it might have been expected that the Commissioner would have committed official suicide, burdened with the thought of his useless and unhappy career.

According to a Constantinople paper the Turkish Government estimates the number of pilgrims who have this year visited the holy places of Islam at 250,000. It is not stated whether this is much above or below the usual figure, but whatever it represents we may reasonably presume that India supplies a-half of the total. It must be borne in mind that the pilgrims making the Haj from this country are furnished not only from our own 40,000,000 Indian Muhammadans, but also from the Moslem populations of Central Asia, who find the route by sea from Bombay the quickest and easiest way of reaching Arabia. With the possibility of attracting so large a clientele, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons should make a good profit out of the carriage of pilgrims from India to Jeddah.

The Indian Engineer has passed under new editorial management. Up to the present the paper has been conducted with conspicuous success by Mr. P. Doyle, a well known writer on engineering and kindred subjects. Under Mr. Doyle's editorship, the journal at once became the recognised organ of the engineering classes in India, who will no doubt regret to hear that his connection with it has now ceased. It will be difficult to find a successor who will bring the same experience and practical knowledge to bear upon the management of the paper that Mr. Doyle did.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

#### OPIUM AND SILVER.

At the opening meeting of the present session of the Institute of Bankers, held at the London Institute on Wednesday last, the President, Mr. J. H. Tritton, offcred a curious suggestion with regard to a possible method of increasing the absorption of silver in the East. He is reported to have said:—

The Indian Government has, within its own power, an opportunity afforded, by the very low price of silver, of largely influencing the flow of silver into its natural channels, from which their own deliberate policy has diverted it for years past. This is not the occasion to enter upon the controversy as to the rights and wrongs of China in the matter of the opium trade. We may each hold our own opinion theron; but one part of the Chinese complaint against us, quite apart from sentiment, is undubitably true, that the import of Indian opium seriously affects their power either to retain or increase their stock of silver. China wishes to be paid for her large export of tea to this country more largely in silver; but she is practically paid for the whole of it in opium, the export of the one and the import of the other being, in roung figures, not far from an average of £8,000,000 per annum. Suppose—it may appear a wild supposition—a total failure of the opium crop; or—still wilder dream—a deliberate giving up, on full consideration of the case, of the one great Government monopoly of to-day. The tea we drink must be paid for, but silver would be the medium, and the Indian Government would recoup in the rehabilitation of the exchange value of the rupee, caused by so great and urgent a demand for it, a great part of their loss of revenue from their opium.

Mr. Tritton very properly declines to discuss the sentimental side of the opium question, but the agitators against the drug and the supposed fostering of its evil influence by the Government of India will gladly seize the opportunity of adding what they will take to be a sound financial argument against the cultivation and exportation to China of "the accursed thing." Our thoughtful contemporary, the Statist, takes up Mr. Tritton's parable, and shows that there is "nothing in it;" but the anti-opium people are not likely to be convinced by arguments which tell against themselves. But the arguments of the Statist are sound and sensible, nevertheless. Our contemporary points out the facts that representatives such as Mr. Tritton hints at from the Chinese authorities are entitled to little or no weight, for

the Government of China very inadequately represents the wants or opinions of the people. "The officials are corrupt even beyond that degree of corruption which among Eastern nations is inseparable from the possession of the power of office. When the import of opium was illegal, it was imported none the less. None the less was a duty paid upon it, although it was not officially imposed. The duty that now goes openly into the coffers of the Government formerly went secretly into the pockets of the Mandarins, and of every official whose connivance it was necessary to secure. It was the illicit character of the trade that alone caused any drain of bullion such as was complained of." In those days the opium imported had to be paid for in good sycee silver, neither bills nor drafts being accepted; but, as our contemporary points out there is no reason under present circumstances to suppose there is any extensive drain of bullion. "Whither would it go?" the writer asks, "except to India; and, gold and silver together, India receives but little more than two millions sterling from China."

The other suggestion that if opium ceased to be imported silver to an equal extent would flow in, is also sensibly combated. Everybody who has had any experience of the two countries, and has made even a superficial study of the opium question in its practical and not in its sentimental bearings, knows that if the Government of India forbid the cultivation of the drug to-morrow it would nevertheless be smuggled into China, and an extraordinary impetus would be given (with the connivance of the Chinese officials) to the making of opium in China itself. But accepting for argument sake that we are mistaken in this view, and that it would be possible to educate the Chinese to diminish their opium importation from India, the Statist sensibly asks why should it be supposed that they would augment their import of silver instead of taking increased quantities of cotton or woollen manufactures, or of any of the other metals imported by them at present? So far as the knowledge of foreigners. regarding the habits of the Chinese of the interior extends, there is no reason to think that they have any need of silver as currency, and it is known that they do not use silver to any extent for ornaments. For banking purposes they are quite satisfied with a paper cur-That a Chinese banker would think it necessary to hold silver as a reserve against his note issue, would be, as our contemporary says, a superfluous concession on his part to Western ideas. And to exemplify this there is on record the fact that upon the occasion of a run on some bankers at Foo-Choo, when the mob became too clamorous in their demands for payment, the soldiery were called in and the matter settled by beheading in the street. some of the largest and most clamorous of the noteholders.

Mr. Tritton has certainly furnished the anti-opium agitators with another argument, but, as our able contemporary shows, a weak and fallacious one. The cessation of the opium exportation from India is not yet the solution of the Silver difficulty.

THE Indians, who were employed under the direction of Dr. Tyler, C.I.E., at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington, returned to Bombay by the mail on Monday. One of their number, a copperamith from Delhi, died on the voyage.

THE Madras Government has recommended to the Secretary of State and the Government of India that a special court should be formed for the trial of Mr. Crole in connection with the recent events which have formed the subject of the so-called Madras scandals. The matter is under consideration by the Government of India, which there is reason to believe is strongly opposed to the view of the subject taken by the Madras Government.



#### Official . Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 23.)

MELITUS—The services of Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

missioner of Assam.

The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commission from July 27, being the date on which Lieut. Colonel G. A. Strover assumed charge of the office of commissioner of Arakan:—
IRELAND, Mr. W. de C., to be commissioner.

HUGHES, Lieut. Colonel W. G., to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.
PILCHER, Mr. R. H., to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
BURNE, Mr. K. G., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
JENKINS, Major T. M., to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
EALES, Mr. H. L., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commission from August 1, the date of the reorganisation of the Burma Commission:—

SPEARMAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., to be deputy commissioner, 1st

from August 1, the date of the reorganisation of the Burma Commissions:—
SPEARMAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.
BUTLER, Major J., to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
BUTLER, Major C. B., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
BURLER, Major C. A., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
CRESSWELL, Major C. A., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
ADAMSON, Captain C. H. E., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
COLQHOUN, Mr. A. R., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
GREY, Captain F. D., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
GREY, Captain W. F. H., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
JENKINS, Major T. M., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
BRINGES, Mr. J. E., to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
RADANSON, Mr. H., to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
ADAMSON, Mr. H., to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
CAMPELL, Mr. D. J. A., to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
CAMPELL, Mr. W. T., to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
BATTEN, Mr. H. G., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
ETRE, Captain G. S., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
ETRE, Captain G. S., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
ETRE, Captain G. S., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
ETRE, Captain G. S., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
GLEERSON, Mr. E. J. H. O., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
GLEERSON, Mr. E. J. H. O., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
GLEERSON, Mr. E. J. Th., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HURRY, Mr. A. E., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HURRY, Mr. A. E., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HURRY, Mr. A. T. A., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HANTOLL, Mr. H. S., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HANTOLL, Mr. H. S., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HANTOLL, Mr. H. S., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
HARNOLL, Mr.

joining.

The following reversions in the Political Department is made from

Oct. 8, consequent upon a reduction in the number of appointments in the 1st class of political assistants:—

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the 1st c ass, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

COLVIN—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut.
J. R. C. Colvin, assistant agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, from Sept. 28.

The following grade reversions among officers of the Account December in Sept. 222 hereby notified:—

partment in Sept. are hereby notified :-

partment in Sept. are hereby nothed:

With effect from Sept. 11, in consequence of the return from leave, on m.c., of Mr. W. T. Piercy:

EGERTON, Mr. W. H., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V., and revert to his substantive appointment as enrolled officer, Class

WAGLE, Mr. K. B., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class VI.,

and revert to his appointment as probationer, Class VII.

DEUCHARS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, lat grade, State Railways, is
transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal

transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

CROUDACE—The services of Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

CAMPBELL—The services of Mr. D. Campbell, sub engineer, 1st grade, and honorary assistant engineer, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company.

SWAPPE—The services of Mr. C. Swappe, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company, from Oct. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

CADIZ, Mr. T. R. G., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, in extension, for nine months, from

Oct. 18.

REID—The leave granted to Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal Ajmere Government College, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, is converted to six months' leave on private affairs, from Aug, 4.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R., Class IV. Of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State a further extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the leave notified in Director-General's notification.

#### MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Brunker, Major H. M. E., Scottish Rifles, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Major J. E. Goodwyn, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated Oct. 9.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force-for special service with the Mounted infantry:—
GOLIGHTLY, Captain R. E., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Stevens, Lieut. G. B., 4th Madras Infantry.

SLADEN, Lieut. J. R., East Yorkshire Regiment.

Stewart, Brigadier-General R. C., Madras Cavalry, aide-de-camp to the Queen, quartermaster-general, Madras Army, to be commandant of Hyderabad Contingent, vice Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, U. B., Bengal Staff Corps, aide-de-camp to the Queen, appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, dated Oct. 15.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State-for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows. from the date of their arrival in India:—

Cowie, Lieut. W. A. L., Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Bengal Staff Corps.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Madras Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made from Oct. 20, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

GELLIE, Lieut.-Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the

TRUEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel T., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in

JOPP, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the

LLOYD, Captain E., to be major, dated Oct. 16.

GOULDSBURY, Captain D. L., to be a major, dated Oct. 16.
DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice BrigadeSurgeon R. S. Bateson, retired, dated Sept. 1.
TANDY, Surgeon-Major E. O., to be brigade-surgeon, vice BrigadeSurgeon G. Farrell, promoted, dated Sept 2.

MUNRO, Colonel C. A., Bengal S.C., district superintendent of police; 1st grade, Burma (m.c.), for one year.

SMITH, Colonel R., Bengal S.C., commandant 8th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

THOUSEN MAN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

(p.a.), for one year.

THOMTSON, Major W. O., Bengal S.C., wing commander 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.

BIRCH, Major W. J. A., Bengal S.C., wing commander 6th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

STEWART, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel N. R., Bengal S.C., wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

COLLINS, Captain G. A., Bengal S.C., Meywar Bheel Corps, leave in India from July 23. India from July 23.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

CARPENDALE, Lieutenant W. M., supernumerary on the establishment 14th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry, vice McAndrew, seconded for appointment as aide de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief Madras Army.

Dundas, Surgeon-Major G. A., 16th Lucknow Regiment, to the permanent m dical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major A. G. Grant M.B., permitted to retire from the service.

DRURY, Surgeon F. J., 18th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. A. Dundas.

SWETENHAM, Major R. A., 27th Punjab Infantry, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Hüghes, retired, dated Sept. 26.

ROSE, Captain H. M., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Swetenham, dated Sept. 26.

VYSE, Captain C. F., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Rose, dated Sept. 26.

BRISCOE. Captain H. M., 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, wing officer

BRISCOE, Captain H. M., 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, wing officer 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be officiating wing conductor, vice Boileau, officiating as 2nd in command.

DAVIES, Captain O. E. M., officiating brigade major, is transferred from Umballa to Allahabad, vice Major Jeffreys, proceeded on field

With the sanction of Government the Commander in Chief in India

is pleased to make the following appointments:—
LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be officiating brigade-major at Umballa, vice Davies, transferred to Allahabad,

dated Sept. 24.

Mathias, Colonel H. V., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at

Naini Tal, dated Oct. 15. FENN-Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Fenn, West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of regiment, to which he has been transferred.

Beresford—On his removal, under the orders of the Government of India, from the establishment of the Military Works Department, Captain J. C. M. Beresford, R.E., is posted to the Rawal Pindi command as an attached officer.

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. S., M Battery, 3rd Brigade, is directed to proceed from Peshawur to Rawal Pindi for duty with J Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal.Artillerv

BARRINGTON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. R. M. Barrington, Hampshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Secunderabad to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment to which he has

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed in Hindustani by the lower standard on Sept. 28:—SHERSTON, Lieut. W. M., Rifle Brigade, aide-de-camp to the Commander-

in-Chief.

HARRIS, Surgeon G. F. A., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Army Headquarters Staff and establishment remaining at the station.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the follow-

ing transfers on public grounds:—
Meares, Paymaster and Honorary Major H. J., 2nd Battalion Bed fordshire Regiment, who has completed a tour of foreign service, to be paymaster of the 14th Hussars, vice Thackwell.

THACKWELL, Paymaster and Honorary Captain E. L. R., 14th Hussars, to be paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, vice

Meares, Major, will join the 14th Hussars on the arrival of the regi-

with the approval of the Right. Hon. the Secretary of State for War, the following officers of the Army Pay Department who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of foreign service are directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, embarking at Bombay on the dates specified opposite their names:—
NEWBURY, Paymaster and Hon. Major J. B. T., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Oct. 16.
BENNETT, Paymaster and Hon. Captain L. H., 1st Battalion Connaught

Rangers, Oct. 16.

Dening, Paymaster and Hon. Major A., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Nov. 13.

Hood, Paymaster and Hon. Major T. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Nov. 26.

WEBB, Paymaster and Hon. Major E. A. H., 2nd Battalion Leicester-shire Regiment, March 19.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are con-

.firmed :-STEWART—Allahabad Division Order, dated Sept. 6, appointing Lieut.
Colonel N. R. Stewart, wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to
officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, pending the
arrival of Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry.

CLUBLEY—Saugor District Order, dated Sept. 6, appointing Colonel J. K. Clubley, commandant 2nd Madras Infantry, to assume command of the district, vice Brigadier-General C. J. East, proceeded on field service.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Beresford, Captain M., Royal Artillery, No. 1 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, for three months, on urgent private

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant L. W., Liverpool Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas), to Bombay for three months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 20.)

JACKSON, Mr. A. M., is appointed to be commander of the steamer Undaunted, from the date on which he took charge of his duties.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a visitor of the lunatic asylums at the Presidency, vice Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., on furlough.

MENDES, Mr. J. C., sub-assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Kurseong sub-division of the Darjeeling division, to the characteristic of the Chata. Necessary division of the Chata. Necessary division of the Chata. charge of the Palamow sub-division of the Chota Nagpore division.

LILLINGSTON, Mr. C. A. G., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred

from the Palamow sub-division of the Chota Nagpore division, to the charge of the Kurseong sub-division of the Darjeeling division.

GREEN, Mr. W. M., deputy conservator of forests, Darjeeling sub-division, will assume charge of the Kurseong sub-division from Mr.

J. C. Mendes, and will hold charge of that sub-division in addition to his other duties until relieved by Mr. Lillingston.

WYLLY, Mr. E. E., sub-assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Khorda sub-dvision of the Orissa division to the Sunderbans division, to which division he will be attached with headquarters at Khoolna

DAVIS, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests, Orissa division, will hold charge of the Khorda sub-division of that division, in addition

to his other duties, until further orders.

Sweet, Mr. G. W., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, passed the departmental standard examination in

Hindustani on the 23rd ult.

Wilson, Mr. J. H., superintending engineer, Class I. (temporary rank),
Western Circle, is granted 24 months' furlough from the 12th

proximo or subsequent date, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LESMOND, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Assam Behar

State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, from Oct. 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

WICKES, Mr. T. H., superintending engineer, Class II., sub pro tem., is transferred from the South-Western to the Western Circle, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. J. H. Wilson, superintending engineer, Class I., proceeding on furlough.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 23.)

HOLT, Mr. J. R., assistant magistrate in charge of the Karwi subdivision, on being relieved by Mr. L. A. S. Porter, to Randa. FERARD, Mr. H. C., assistant magistrate, from Meerut to Bahraich as assistant commissioner.

Holms, Mr. J. M., officiating joint magistrate, from Etawah to Muttra.

Mura, Mr. J. W., joint magistrate, Mainpuri, to be transferred temporarily to Etawah.

Fox, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Aligarh, on being

relieved by Mr. A. Cadell, to revert to his substantive appointment

as joint magistrate, and to be posted to Etah.

ADAM-With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Oct. 14, appointing him to these Provinces, Mr. J. Adam, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd Circle Provincial Works, for employment in the Ranibagh-Ranikhet Cart-road Divi-

AIKMAN—With reference to Government of India, Public Works De-WAMAN—With reference to depointing him to these Provinces, Mr. D. W. Aikman, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle Provincial Works, for employment in the Allahabad Executive Division.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P. and Chief Commissioner Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions from the dates specified:

PHILLIPS, Mr. E. A. W., to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, from Oct. 19.

CRAMPTON, Mr. A. C., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, from Oct. 5.

PASSANAH, Mr. H. G., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., from Oct. 5.
SIMEON, Mr. L. B., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent,

from October 5.

PHILLIPS, Mr. E. A. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from

IVENS, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted eleven months'

furlough on private affairs.

Perrin, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is, on the return of Mr. W. Good, executive engineer, from privilege leave, retransferred to the charge of the Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Oct. 21.)

WOOD, Major H. H. M., officiating divisional judge, Jullunder, reverted to the deputy commissionership of Jullunder on Oct. 9, relieving Mr. J. A. Anderson, transferred.

MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T., resumed charge of his duties as officiating divisional judge, Jullunder, on Oct. 9, relieving Major H. M. M. Wood, reverted to deputy commissioner.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Peshawur during Mr. Benton's absence on leave.

O'DWYER, Mr. M. F., assistant commissioner, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of that station, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 14, vice Lieut. W. H. Fasken, reverted to military duty.

-The services of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, C.S., are placed at GLADSTONEthe disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department,

from the forenoon of Sept. 4, for employment in Burma.

ROBARTS—The services of Captain C. J. Robarts, officiating cantonment magistrate, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, from the afternoon of Sept. 20.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, Hazara, has obtained four months' furlough out of India.

BLACK, Major-General S., C.S.I., B.S.C., to be Governor of the Punjab Chiefs' College from the date of assuming charge.

MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T., is appointed civil judge of the Divisional Court of the Jullunder Civil Division, vice Major H. M.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Peshawur Civil Division, vice Mr. A. H. Benton.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, Oct. 7.)

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 7.)

OPLESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., relinquished charge of the office of additional sessions judge, Pegu and Tenasserim divisions, on Oct. 1.

BAKER—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Surgeon-Major O. Baker of his appointment as hon. surgeon of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Chief Commissioner approves of the following appointment in the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., to be hon. surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Oswald Baker, resigned.

The Chief Commissioner approves of the following appointments in the Mergui Company of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
BURNE—NAILER—Mr. K. G. Burne and Mr. R. H. Nailer to be lieutenants.

tenants.

ROBERTSON, Mr. W. W., honorary assistant engineer, is transferred from the Rangoon division to Minbu, in Upper Burma, for employment on the Minbu-Mindon road.

ment on the Minbu-Mindon road.

Rumsby, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., reported his return to duty from privilege leave on Oct. 4, and is reposted to the Myingyan division.

Henderson, Mr. R. M., executive engineer, 1st grade, availed himself of one year's furlough, on Sept. 30.

Gordon—Bagley—Mr. R. Gordon, temporary executive engineer, made over, and Mr. F. R. Bagley, executive engineer, 3rd grade, received charge of the 4th division Toungoo-Mandalay Railway Survey, on Sept. 30.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Rombay Government Gazette, Oct. 28.)

LEE-WARNER -H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S., to act as secretary to Government, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments, during the absence of the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., on privilege

leave.

Brown, Hon. Surgeon T. W., has been appointed to act as officer in medical charge, Kotri, in addition to his own duties, from June 19.

McMillan, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passed the professional examination of the P.W. Department Code on Sept. 2.

WILLAUME—LUSHINGTON—Messrs. Willaume and Lushington, assistant superintendents of the Southern Maratha Country Survey, relinquished charge of their duties in that survey on the 15th inst., and proceeded on furlanch.

or the formula of their duties in that survey on the form inst., and proceeded on furlough.

OWEN, Mr. W. S., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik, relinquished charge of his duties in that survey on the 9th inst., to join the office of the Forest Settlement, Thana.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Oct. 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

Owen, Lieutenant E. O., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, and officiating wing commander 26th Bombay Infantry, to be squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala).

MacMahon, Captain G. F. W., wing officer (officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district), to be wing commander 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, sub pro tem, vice Major Heath seconded Heath, seconded.

PRITCHARD, Lieutenant C. H., wing officer and officiating quarter-master, to be wing officer and quartermaster 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Captain Godfrey, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry. (Lieut. Raitt will remain attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry.)
BUDD, Lieut. N. A. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Oct. 15.

WARNER, Lieut. R. H. L., officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation.

YATES, Major C. G. A., General List, Infantry, wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command 26th Regiment Bombay Infantry during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Sandwith,

on furlough. Barry, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps, wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry (commanding Depot 7th Bambay Infantry), to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Owen, transferred to 5th Bombay Cavalry.

HUNTER, Lieut. M. R., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a can-

didate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry, dated Oct. 11.

ANWELL—The appointment of Lieut. Hanwell, R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., has effect from Aug. 27.

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded for service on the Staff:

for service on the Staff:—

HEATH, Major L. F., Staff Corps (assistant adjutant general Northern Division), wing commander 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., Staff Corps (Brigade major, Aden), wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office it is intimated

CLOETE, Lieut. E. R. H. G., 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, has been appointed to I Battery, B Brigade R.H.A. GROVER, Lieut. W. M., A Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to S Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A. Heath, Major, assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Northern Division.

Division.

HARRISON, Captain, brigade-major, is posted to the Aden Brigade.
ROUPELL, Captain G. C. K. P., deputy assistant adjutant-general,
having returned from furlough, is re-posted to the Bombay District.
MEIN, Captain A. B., 21st Bombay Infantry, officiating deputy assistant
adjutant-general, Bombay district, will, on being relieved, rejoin his regiment.

DITMAS.—The name of Lieut. E. Ditmas, 7th Dragoon Guards, is added to the list of officers detailed to attend the garrison class.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permissian of the Secretary of State for India on Oct. 18:—
ROUPELL, Captain G. C. K. P., deputy assistant adjutant-general, Bombay district.

(Oct. 28.)

DEANE, Lieut. H. H., to be captain in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunter Corps.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. E. F., to be captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle

Corps.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. E. F., to be captain in the Bonnoay volunteer lime Corps.

MILNE, Lieut. A. H. R., 1st Battalion Royal Scots, officiating wing officer 5th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Sept. 4, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Ayers, Lieutenant W., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 25th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 7, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

HIBBERT, Lieut.-Colonel J., General List, assistant commissary-general, is granted leave in India, on medical certificate, for 182 days.

NICHOLSON, Sub-Conductor W. R., Barrack Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Jones, Captain G. T., R.E., has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

SKINNER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Capt. J. Skinner, of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Service, to pilot vessels under 1,000 tons register between the outer limits of the Bombay Harbour and the Sunk Rock Lighthousa.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ROUPELL, Lieut. G. S., R.A., F Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for six months on medical certificate.

BOLTON, Lieut. W. H. O., 1-1 Western Division Royal Artillery, for twelve months on medical certificate.

CARDEW, Lieut. F. G., Oxfordshire Light Infantry (1st Battalion), to Madras, for twenty-one days on private affairs.

MACNAGHTEN, Colonel A. W., Bombay Cavalry, in India, from Nov. 1 to April 30, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officer have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the

granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the

granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—
LEBRETON, Major W. I., Staff Corps, three months, on m.c.
CHASE, Captain W. St. L., V.C., Staff Corps, three months, on m.c.
FRANCIS, Captain G. F., Staff Corps, six months, on m.c.
McEvoy, Assistant Apothecary W. G., Subordinate Medical Department, three months, on m.c.
MAUNSELL, Colonel J. R., R.E., two months, on m.c.
COLSTON, Brigade-Surgeon C. K., Indian Medical Service, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Sept. 15. to H.M.'s approval, dated Sept. 15.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### NOVEMBER 11.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. N. R. Stewart, S.C. Madras Estab.—Capt. J. E. Preston, S.C., Major R. R. E. Drake Brockman, R.E., Maj. Gen. S. H. E. Chamier, C.B., R. (late Mad.) A. Eombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. Lucas.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. J. Jamieson, S.C., ninety-one days; Hony. Capt. R. G. Davies, P.W.D., two months; Lieut. C. E. Norton, R.E. 182 days.



#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Hay, S.C., Major J. H. Newill, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. H. C. B. Barnett, S.C., Surg.-Maj. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, Lieut. F. J. Anderson, R.E.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

	Ship.		eave Q'nstown.	Leaves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
		1886.					1886.
Ju	mna		l —	_	_	_	18 Nov.
Eu	phrates	24 Nov.		3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec.
	. F		Plymo'th				1887.
Sle	rapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec.	18 Dec.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
~0.	p	0 200.	Q'stown.	1887.			1
Cr	ocodile	21 Dec.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
-		1887.			1	•	1
Ju	mna	5 Jan.	_	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
	phrates			18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
	ranis	23 Feb.	_	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.
Sei	rapıs	zs Feb.	_	4 Mar.	o Mar.	10 Mar.	ZZ Mar.

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay. Arrives Suez.		Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Serapis	1886. — 26 Nov. 1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb. 19 Mar. 2 Apr.	24 Nov. 7 Dec. 12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	26 Nov. 9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	16 Nov. 30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	1886. 25 Nov 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME. BIRTHS.

Armstrong—Oct. 1, at Oakbank, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Captain Armstrong, late H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WALSH—Nov. 8, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. George S. Walsh, R.N., H.M.S. Royal Addaide, of a daughter.

WORSLEY—Nov. 7, at North Stainley Hall, Ripon, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Worsley, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Donne—Hughes—Nov. 8, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Benjamin Donisthorpe A. Donne, Captain Royal Sussex Regiment, and commanding 10th Soudan Battalion Egyptian Army, to Cecil F. Grace, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Edgar Hughes, M.A., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools.

Inspector of Schools.

GEM—LAWRENCE—Nov. 4, at Tamlaghtfinlagan Church, Ballykelly, county Londonderry, Arthur Sampson Hector Gem, Major Royal Sussex Regiment, to Frances Georgina Amy, daughter of the late John Lawrence, Esq., of Magherafelt, county Londonderry.

LARKINS—THRING—Nov. 6, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, William Robertson, younger son of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Larkins, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal, to Edwina Fanny (Effie), younger daughter of the late Edward Brouncker Thring, deputy Inspector of Hospitals, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.

#### DEATHS.

ALCOCK—Nov. 4, at St. James's square, Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Major-General George Alcock, Madras Artillery, and daughter of the late Edward Gloster, Esq., Georges street, Limerick.

Armstrong—Oct. 2, at Oakbank, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, Constance,

the dearly-loved wife of Captain Armstrong, late H.M.'s Bengal

the dearly-loved who of Carlos Staff Corps.

Staff Corps.

THANASS—Nov. 7, at 51, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington,

Jane Athanass, third daughter of the late Major R. J. Debnam, of

H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and widow of Theodore Dickens, Esq., ATHANASS-

H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and widow of Theodore Dickens, E.sq., Barrister-at-law, Calcutta, aged 69.

BADDELEY—Nov. 5, at Cheltenham, William Henry Clinton Baddeley, Lieut.-Colonel late 49th (Berkshire) Regiment, youngest son of the late Major John Baddeley, of the 7th Hussars, aged 66.

BARRY—Nov. 7, at 8, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., aged 59.

BOILEAU—Nov. 7, at his residence, 31, Ladbroke-square, W., Major-General John Theophilus Boileau, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, F.R.S. in his 82nd vear. F.R.S., in his 82nd year.

Myers—Nov. 4, at the residence of her eldest daughter, at Portswood,

Southampton, Frances Myers, widow of Colonel Pierre Benoît Reyne, late Ceylon Rifles, aged 78.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BRISCOB-Oct. 22, at Mahim Police Station, the wife of G. S. Briscoe,

Inspector, Bombay Police, of a daughter.

CURLING—Oct. 26, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Curling, 1st
Battalion Burham Light Infantry, of a son.

DIGBY—Oct. 5, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain Digby, R.E., of a

son.

EARDLEY-WILMOT-Oct. 22, at Coonoor, the wife of H. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Madras Lancers, of a son.
GODFREY—Oct. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Godfrey, P.W.D., of a

HALL—Oct. 28, at Upper Colaba, Bombay, the wife of C. J. Hall, H.M.'s Mint, of a daughter.

HANNY—Oct. 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. T. Hanby, Survey of

India, of a son. -Oct. 16, at Sealkote, the wife of Major H. J. Lawrence,

Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

Money—Oct. 21, at Hoti Mardan, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. A.

Money, of a daughter

Money, of a daughter.

OLDHAM—Oct. 24, at Lucknow, the wife of Major A. Oldham, 12th Kelat i-Ghilzai Regiment, of a son.

STONE - Oct. 12, at Tuticorin, the wife of F. W. M. Stone, of the Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.

SYKES—Oct. 19, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon J. Sykes, I.M.D., Superintendent of Jails, Agra, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Fox—Amos—Oct. 18 (by license), at the Cathedral, Bombay, John Wilson Fox, Sergeant Royal Artillery, to Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Amos, British Terrace, Holyhead, N.W. BUDD—FITZPATRICK—Oct. 18, at Lucknow, W. M. Lydia, daughter of J. E. B. Budd, Officiating Registrar of Lucknow, to Patrick, son of J. Fitzpatrick, Civil Surgeon of Hamirpur.

TUCKER—MOORE—Oct. 23, at Belgaum, W. T. Tucker to Maude Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut. G. F. Moore, P.W.D., Belgaum.

#### DEATHS.

Downey.—Oct. 12, at Meean Meer, Na, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Downey, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 19.

FORDE—Oct. 25, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Arthur William Forde, M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay, aged

GILLON-Oct. 21, H. Gillon, B.C.S., Acting Judge of Fureedpore, aged 36.

SHERER—Oct. 19, at Jhansi, Lieut. J. M. O. H. Sherer, the Suffolk Regiment, attached to the 40th Regiment B.I. PERRY—Oct. 22, at Umballa, Margaret Ellen, wife of C. W. Perry,

Military Works, aged 25.

HATRE—Oct. 20, at Mirzapore, Nora Evelyn, daughter of the late
Lieut.-Colonel Phayre, B.C.S. PHAYRE-

#### OBITUARY.

#### THE LATE GENERAL BOILEAU.

"Anglo-Indian" writes:—" Will you permit me to place on record in your columns some estimate of the character and career of the late General Boileau, who died at 31, Ladbrokesquare, W, on the 7th inst. There are few survivors of his contemporaries at Addiscombe, in 1820, among whom were the brothers Sir Henry and Sir George Lawrence, and many other men who have made great names in Indian history; but even at this distance of time two of his fellow-cadets, also brothers, Sir this distance of time two of his fellow-cadets, also brothers, Sir Frederick Abbott and General James Abbott, C.B. ("Khiva Abbott"), will recall to memory the marvellous boy of fifteen, who, by his ready answers before the Court of Directors, astonished that august body and delighted the professors, who reported him as the most promising cadet of his year. Owing, however, to his Indian career neing chiefly passed in the Civil department, he never achieved the reputation or reaped the honours gained by far inferior men, with better opportunities of earning military distinction. But his labours in the construction of churches and public works of every description at gaols, barracks, bridges, and public works of every description, at a time when there existed no vast and expensive Public Works Department, and when India was almost a virgin-field for the exercise of engineering talent, were well known and appreciated by his contemporaries and successive Governor - Generals. Notably, Lords Hardinge and Dalhousie entertained the highest Notably, Lords Hardinge and Dalhousie entertained the highest opinion of the acquirements and services of the late General Boileau. Whenever a commission was appointed of more than ordinary importance the young Engineer officer was the working member, and drew up the report and made the plans. His reports on Mooltan and the fortification of Ferozepore, then a frontier post (the late General the Hon. T. Ashburnham and Sir George Brooke being his coadjutors), are cases in point; while he inaugurated the system of magnetic observatories in India, anticipated and corresponded with Sir Joshua Jebb in his prison reforms, drew up the regulations for the Indian Public Works Department, and was the author of a book of "Logarithms,"



which is of world-wide celebrity and utility. For many of these works others reaped the *kudos*; and when he retired into private life, after thirty-six years' of arduous and unsparing labours, he received no honorary acknowledgment for his services. This, however, was not for what he worked; and he always said that the hearty and unstinted approbation of the Governor-Generals under whom he served, and to whom he sometimes reported direct when employed on special missions of great importance, was ample reward for a public servant. But there is another, and certainly not less important, phase of the character and career of General Boileau. In India he was prominent in all good works of charity and religion. Whether conducting Sunday services (the late Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, playfully called him his chaplain), or working with his wonted ardour for the Church missionary and other religious societies, or whether as the coadjutor of his friend, Sir Henry Lawrence, in the institution of the famous asylum for fatherless children named after him, he gave freely not only of his means, but of his valuable time and the unsurpassed administrative and organising talent of which he was possessed. On his return to England in of which he was possessed. On his return to England in 1857, a few months before the outbreak of the Mutiny, General Boileau threw himself with characteristic zeal into the philanthropic work so congenial to his nature. We will merely refer to his active connection with the Naval and Military Bible Society, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum; but his work as chairman of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home for over twenty-three years, and in a similar capacity of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters for eight years, deserves special mention. His colleagues of both institutions will bear me out when I record how their late beloved chairman devoted his talents and time without stint to these noble charities, converting a room in his house into an office, these noble charitics, converting a room in his house into an office, where he was employed from early morning till late at night. He gloried in his labours, and revelled in statistics, and reports, and plans, and tabular statements, and anything which gave trouble, provided only the welfare of the institutions, so dear to his heart and never absent from his thoughts, was furthered. His disinterestedness, warmth of heart, simplicity of character, capiclists and unoffected and a superscent him botto of friends. His disinterestedness, warmth of heart, simplicity of character, geniality, and unaffected goodness procured him hosts of friends, and to this day, thirty years after quitting India, his name is proverbial in that country as the possessor of these high qualities of the head and heart, while all his numerous friends in this country will long hold him in affectionate remembrance. That I am not employing the language of undue eulogy, a host of witnesses in England and India will bear willing testimony. On the initiation of the Volunteer movement in 1861 he joined the Victoria Rifles, and though he was offered the command of the regiment Rifles, and though he was offered the command of the regiment by the late Duke of Wellington, for the sake of example, preferred to serve in the ranks; and Private Major-General Boileau carried a musket at the early annual reviews at Brighton, and competed successfully for the Corps' shooting prizes with his comrades, among whom his popularity was great. His versatility and the extent of his information were remarkable. The Royal Society elected him a Fellow while in India nearly fifty years ago, as an acknowledgment of his services to science, and he served on the Council of that body. As chairman for many years of the Special Purposes Committee of the Kensington Vestry he ren-dered conspicuous services to his fellow-citizens, and endeared himself to the vestrymen, who subscribed for a marble bust of their their colleague, which now adorns the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, an edifice constructed under his superintendence. In short, General Boileau was equally eminent as an engineer, scientist, man of business, and philanthropist. So much of him in his public capacity. Of the love to his family and friends we have no need to speak. In conclusion, it is with sadness I have to record that his last years were darkened by the thought that he, who had devoted a lifetime to the service of the orphan, would be a search provision for his a country provision for his accountry provision for his provision his provision for his provision his provision his pr leave but a scanty provision for his two unmarried daughters, owing to losses in the Agra Bank and elsewhere. I have reason to believe that a fund for these ladies has been started, under the presidency of his life-long friend, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala; and another brother-officer of the Engineers, Major-General P. Ravenhill, C.B., of 50, Holland-road, W., will, I am sure he happy to receive and acknowledge contributions. sure, be happy to receive and acknowledge contributions.

#### THE TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF INDIA.

The following is the official account of the trans-frontier trade of India for the year 1885-6. The trans-frontier trade is, in other words, that with the neighbouring countries to India:—

The imports from foreign territory last year were valued at 519,34 lakhs, this total being less than that of 1884-5 by 32,12 lakhs, or nearly 6 per cent. The exports were valued at 721,01 lakhs, a sum larger than the value of 1884-5 by 108,78 lakhs, or close on 18 per cent. The whole trade, imports and exports, amounted to 1,240,35 lakhs, which sum exceeded the trade value of 1884-5 by 76,66 lakhs, or a little over 6 per cent. This increase was due entirely to exports across the frontier over the Scinde-Pishin Railway of railway material for the construction of that line. These exports give an increase in the year of 102,37 lakhs, so that if they are left out of the account, as they may be so far

as a record of actual trade is concerned, the results of the year are a good deal worse than those of 1884-5. There was a large diminution, as might have been expected, in the trade with Upper Burma and the Karen country, and the trade with Cashmere also declined materially.

Khelat.—In imports a small increase arising out of a larger import of raw wool. In exports a considerable decrease of trade in manufactured cottons.

Cabul.—A decline in imports, the larger articles of trade with India, horses, madder, and fruits and nuts all giving smaller returns. There was some little improvement in raw silk, though the imports still continue on a much smaller scale than formerly, and in assafcetida, charas, and ghee. The whole value of the imports was less than 23 lakhs, the total having declined by about a lakh in each of the last two years. The export trade has increased from 46,91 lakhs to 53,67 lakhs, the trade of 1883—4 being 52,11 lakhs, a small increase in the three years following on a larger trade in Indian cottons. We find also a larger trade in wheat, leather, salt, with a decline in indigo and sugar.

Cashmere.—Imports fell from 53,05 lakhs to 49,06 lakhs, the decrease being the result of the depression in the shawl trade, which fell in value by nearly 7 lakhs. There was also some restriction in the timber trade, raw silk, fruits, dyeing materials, and charas. Woollen goods (not shawls) increased considerably, and it may be inferred that as the weaving of shawls declines the manufacture of other fabrics takes its place to some extent. Ghee, hides, and drugs also give larger returns. Exports have fallen off, though not much. The piece-goods trade does not seem to increase and was smaller than in the preceding year, as was the trade in motals. The exports of sugar and salt were larger.

Tibet.—The value of the import trade did not reach 7 lakhs Borax, the most important of the imports, can hardly be profitably brought across the Himalayas for export to Europe now that Tuscany and California supply unlimited quantities at very cheap rates, and the use of Tibetan borax will probably in a short time be entirely limited to India, so that the trade can hardly be expected to rise much higher than the present level. The import of salt was a little smaller than in the preceding year; it is now able to compete with Indian salt only in the inner ranges of the Himalayas. The imports of wool have also slightly fallen of in quantity. The exports also have fallen off, the total value of last year being less than 23 lakhs. The bulk of this trade is grain of sorts, mainly rice and wheat.

Nenaul.—Imports increased from 138.71 lakhs to 153.62 lakhs

Nepaul.—Imports increased from 138,71 lak hs to 153,62 lakhs A large proportion of the trade consists of rice, which was imported last year to the value of over 50 lakhs. Wheat and other grains represented about 10 lakhs more. Oilseeds are also an important item; these stand for about 18 lakhs last year. Next to the grain trade, that in timber is the most important, however; the value of this was 30.3 lakhs, a smaller sum than in the preceding year. Ghee is imported in fairly large quantity, with opium, hides, saltpetre, drugs, and spices, and there is a fairly large cattle trade. Exports have fallen from 98,14 lakhs to 85,55 lakhs this year. Close on 40 lakhs out of this total are the value of cotton twist and piece goods exported. There was a slight decline in this trade last year, as there was in the trade in brass, copper and iron. Spices, sugar, tobacco, and fruits also give smaller returns, but these things are not of any real importance. The trade in woollen goods improved.

Upper Burma.—The record of this trade will not appear in the

Upper Burma.—The record of this trade will not appear in the returns after the present year, the country having become British territory. China will be substituted for it, the registering posts being transferred to Bhamo. The trade of last year was materially reduced in consequence of the military operations and the employment of the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, which convey practically the whole trade, on the transport of troops and munitions of war. It seems unnecessary, under the altered political condition of this country, to give space to an examination of the details of trade with it.

of the details of trade with it.

Karennee.—The import trade is really limited to teak, in which there was a material decline last year. The export trade is very small and hardly existed last year. From Zimmé there was a larger import of teak.

small and hardly existed last year. From 21mme there was a larger import of teak.

Scinde-Pishin Railway.—Value of imports 1883-4, 20,16 lakhs; 1884-5, 17,23 lakhs; 1885-6, 20,18 lakhs. The principal importation was raw wool, 40,141 cwt. having been imported, value 5,46 lakhs. Fruits and nuts, value 3,40 lakhs, grain and pulse over 2 lakhs, railway material, about 2 lakhs, madder 1,10 lakhs. The railway does not carry much trade inwards as yet; but it may show good results after its completion to Quetta. The exports look large, but if from the 316,43 lakhs of last year are deducted railway material to the value of 172,15 lakhs, the balance of 144,28 lakhs is not very considerable, and a very large proportion of this value arises out of the needs of the British garrison and camp followers located in those parts. The trade, however, putting railway material aside altogether, has more than doubled between 1883-4 and 1885-6. Cotton piece goods (37,7 lakhs), woollen goods (5 lakhs), timber (4,83 lakhs), coal (2,7 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (6 lakhs), grain and pulse (about 20 lakhs), liquors (8 lakhs), metal ware (5 lakhs), ghee and provisions (4½ lakhs), and sugar (5 lakhs) make the bulk of the trade.

#### SIR RICHARD BURTON.

The many friends of Sir Richard Burton are endeavouring to obtain for him permission to retire from the Consular Service with his pension a few years before the usual time, and considering the services rendered by the veteran explorer to his country and to the world at large, and the ludicrous inadequacy of the rewards meted out to him, there is nothing very extravagant in such a request. How great his claims to generous treatment really are is a matter of which most people are probably but ill-informed. Thus within the last few weeks It has been stated in a score of newspapers that Captain Burton was "the author of the system of bayonet exercise in use in the British Army." Quite true. But how is it that no one has added the trifling fact that Captain Burton's reward for that work was a severe official "wigging," and—when the necessity for a system of bayonet exercise could no longer be concealed—permission to draw upon the Treasury for the munificent sum of One Shilling.

In 1861 again, Captain Burton was treated with egregious injustice. He had dared to hint in the days of John Company that the Court of Directors had been guilty of neglect of duties, and the truth of his view was proved by the fact that, had his counsel been followed, the massacre of Christians at Jeddah in 1851 would never have occurred. This was quite enough. He had been in the right, and his official superiors in the wrong. A black mark was, therefore, put against his name; and when the Indian army passed, three years afterwards, from the Company to the Crown the grudge was paid off. He being then on half-pay, had been appointed by Lord Russell Consul at Fernando Po. There are scores of instances of officers being allowed to take civil appointments whilst still upon the cadre of the Staff Corps in India. But the opportunity was too tempting. Burton had offended the "bigwigs," and without the chance of appeal his nineteen years of service were wiped out, and he was left without pay or pension. Even the Whigs of a quarter of a century ago recognised the injustice with which he had been treated, and so, after his famous expedition to Dahomey, he was appointed Consul at Damascus. There, unfortunately, he was found to be in the way. He would not sit by and watch the massacres of the Christian population, and so, at the request of Rashid Pasha, was removed by Lord Granville, who, as Lady Burton says, with some bitterness, "is always complaisant and polite to foreigners." A few months later Lord Granville found out his mistake, and made such reparation as he could by appointing Captain Burton Consul at Trieste, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of the colossal income of £600 a year—less official outgoings.

It is surely not too much to ask that a man who has been thus treated—who has served his country for forty-four years, and always under the most arduous conditions—should be allowed to pass the evening of his days in retirement in the enjoyment of the very modest pittance to which his later official services entitle him. He has sown, and others have reaped; and there can surely be no impropriety in allowing the very small boon which his friends ask for him. If he had associated himself with the South Kensington ring in 1851 he would have received his knighthood a dozen years ago, and there would have been no necessity for his friends to be troubling themselves now about his pension.—Court and Society Review.

PRESENTATION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.—On Wednes lay last the messengers of this office presented one of their number, Mr. John Allen, with a very handsome marble timepiece as a souvenir of their esteem on his retirement after thirty-eight years of public service. Mr. Harvey, who made the presentation, remarked that these acknowledgments of worthy colleagues and valued friends did not occur too often, and trusted that the recipient (whom they would all regret to sever acquaintance with) might be spared to enjoy many years of happiness and contentment; accompanying this simple gift would be the hearty good wishes of all who had the pleasure of knowing him, that prosperity might attend him through what might be aptly termed the autumn and winter of his life. Mr. John Allen, in reply, thanked them for their very handsome present, but more especially for the kind words of sympathy which had accompanied the gift, and should always look back with gratifying pleasure to the fact that he had made so many friends. Subsequently a friend presented him with a handsome cruet stand, and after giving a hearty cheer to their old favourite, the meeting closed.

The announcement that the Messageries Maritimes were negotiating for the permission of the French Government to run a new line of steamers from Aden to Kurrachee, thus bringing Sind into nearer communication with Europe than any other part of India was premature. At any rate, the agents of the Messageries Maritimes in India can give no information as to the completion of any arrangement of the kind. Moreover, the necessary consent could only be obtained from the French Government after discussion in the French Chambers.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A PETITION was recently forwarded to Government, through the officer commanding the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, by the White Jews of Cochin, praying that they might be permitted to join the Volunteer Corps, to which the Local Government replied that it accepted their services as such, but under conditions laid down in Proceedings of Government No. 4856, of 2nd August, 1880.

The Commander-in-Chief received news of General Macpherson's death on the morning of the 20th at Palampur. He immediately arranged to make a double march into Dharmsals, where he arrived at midday on the 21st. On arrival his Excellency announced that his tour to Dalhousie would not be proceeded with, and arrangements were made for his party to leave forthwith for Umballa.

THE Bombay Army Headquarters were established at Mahableshwar on the 18th instant.

It is officially notified that Sergeant A. E. Oppenheim, Adjutant-General's Department, is the winner of the prize for the best essay on "Practical Suggestions for Reducing the Number of Native Followers attached to British Troops in Peace and War." Havildar Gopalnac Krishnac, 19th Bombay Infantry, is the winner of the prize for the best essay on the "Advisability of Indroducing a System of Messing in the Bombay Native Almy, amongst the different castes, so as to reduce the weight and number of cooking utensils to be carried on service."

The rewards or moonshee allowance now given to officers and soldiers of the British army on passing an examination by the Lower Standard or Higher Standard tests in Hindustani will from the 1st of April, 1887, be superseded by the following scale of rewards:—Lower Standard, Rs. 100; Higher Standard, Rs. 260; Higher Standard, if passed on first examination, Rs. 360. For soldiers, instead of getting Rs. 90 for the Lower Standard and Rs. 90 for the Higher Standard, they will receive Rs. 50 and Rs. 130 respectively. Although there is no reduction in the aggregate amounts to be passed for the Higher Standard examination the change will operate greatly in favour of the Government, as a large percentage of students do not go up for the Higher Standard.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of an outfit allowance, as granted to the escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission, to the Native ranks of the escort of the Gilgrit Mission, now returning to India, as specified below:—Sepoy, R. 24; sowar, Rs. 36. Non-commissioned officers: cavalry, Rs. 75, infantry, Rs. 50.

IMPORTANT changes affecting the welfare of Royal Engineer soldiers in India have been effected through the instrumentality of a special committee presided over by Colonel R. Blood, Royal Engineers, Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

A DHARAMSALA correspondent telegraphs on the 23rd inst.:

The Commander in Chief inspected the 1st Battalion 12th Goorkhas yesterday morning. After the parade he professed himself much pleased with the appearance of the regiment. A large number of recruits also paraded—an excellent class of men, although rather young. In the afternoon he inspected the 2nd Battalion, and made some most complimentary remarks to the officers, both British and Native, concerning the high state of efficiency already attained by their corps. The greatest credit is due to Major Rogers for the rapidity with which he has wheeled his newly-caught recruits into line. A very few months should see the battalion quite fit to take the field. Sir Frederick Roberts and party left Dharamsala at five o'clock this morning, and march via Kotleh and Nurpore to Pathankote, whence they proceed by rail direct to Umballa. Nothing further is at present known regarding the Chief's movements, but it is believed that he will halt for several days at Umballa.

JEMADAR RAMANDHAR AWASTHI, of the 11th Bengal Infantry, has been admitted to the third class of the order of merit, for conspicuous gallantry in having near Kaundong, Burma, with a party of twenty sepoys only, successfully resisted for twenty-four hours, until relieved, the attack of a very superior force of the enemy.

It is reported that General Dillon, commanding the Oudh Division, will go on furlough to Europe in April next, and at the expiration of his leave will probably retire from the service.

A WARRANT officer who has been dismissed the service or reduced to a lower grade by sentence of a court-martial, will receive his pay or the pay of his former grade, as the case may be, up to the date on which the decision to that effect is communicated to him, and he is released from custody.

MAJOR FLETCHER, R.A., Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Poona has, been appointed Superinintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in succession to Colonel McLeod, appointed Inspector-General, Madras.

THE appointment of interpreter in British regiments is abolished with effect from the 1st of April, 1887. The temporary appointment of an interpreter on the present allowances will be

allowed to a regiment or battalion during the first year of its service in India, an officer from another regiment or battalion being appointed in the event of their being no qualified officer in the newly-arrived corps.

The annual half mounting allowance will not be given to native soldiers of less than eighteen months' service, but on completion of that period a proportionate allowance at annas eight per mensem, for each month's service, will be admitted in arrears on the 1st of January following, in addition to the annual allowance on that date. The calculation will be by calendar months only, fifteen days and over being taken as one month, and less than fifteen days omitted. This order will have effect as regards soldiers who complete eighteen months' service after the 1st Jan., 1877. 1877.

THE Director-General of Ordnance in India will leave Simla on the 30th inst. for his autumn tour of inspection, proceeding first to Beluchistan. He is due at Quetta on the 4th November, at which important post the Ordnance Depôt will have to be enlarged into a really efficient Arsenal in the Fort round the Miri. On the 12th November he will reach Kurrachee, where the Arsenal has been lately walled in and much improved, and where defence works are being carried on at Manors. Maj. Gen. Lowis will embarked at Kurrachee on the 18th for Aden, where he will will embarked at Kurrachee on the 18th for Aden, where he will carrive on the 25th. At Aden he will inspect the Arsenal, which helped to supply the munitions of war for the late operations in Egypt, and has charge of the stores for the Royal Navy. Leaving Aden by mail steamer, he will reach Bombay on the 7th December. At Bombay he will visit the Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory (at Colaba), and also the outlying magazines and the defences of the fort. He then stays a week at Poona, till the 20th December, to inspect the Ordnance Depôt there, and the Powder and Amunition Factories at Kirkee, finally reaching Calcutta on the 23rd December. Calcutta on the 23rd December.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

THE RECENT POLO TOURNAMENT .- Serious accidents and even death seem now to be common attendants of the game of polo. That valuable lives should be lost is not only a matter of regret, That valuable lives should be lost is not only a matter of regret, but should be made a subject for public discussion. It is now important to consider whether the game is worthy of further encouragement. Taking into consideration the risks involved, we think the advocates of the game have not got a very strong case to put before the public. All athletic sports are for strengthening the human frame, not for shortening the tenure of -Bombay Samuchar.

NATIVE MEMBERS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION .- The constitution of the Commission is the most important question in the whole affair. The independent Native element in the consti-tution is very small. India will be represented by only four members in a committee of fourteen. It is therefore necessary that the Native members should be independent men throughly conversant with the rules of Government service and with the powers versant with the rules of Government service and with the powers of the Natives. It would be difficult to suggest better names than those of Messrs. Dadabhoy, Nowrojee, Telang, Ranade, and Mehta. All these are very busy men, but the services of Mr. Ranade are indispensable. It is our opinion that he should be taken on the Commission even if he has to give up his work in the Finance Committee. Another name which has been suggested, and which deserves mention, is that of Mr. Jehangiershaw Kohiyar, an assistant secretary to Government. Mr. Kohiyar having risen to the high post, which he now enjoys by his own industry and worth, would be a fit member in an inquiry where the question of employing Natives in high posts is to be discussed. the question of employing Natives in high posts is to be discussed.

—Rast Goftar.

Indian Council Remittances.—Tenders were invited last week at the Bank of England for Council drafts on India to the amount of 2,000,000 rupees, when the whole amount was allotted, 1,496,000 rupees being on Calcutta, 489,000 rupees on Bombay, and 15,000 rupees on Madras. Tenders at 1s. 5 13-16d. will receive about 48 per cent. of the amount applied for above in full. A special sale of bills for 20,000 rupees afterwards took place at 1s. 5\frac{7}{3}d. per rupee, half being on Bombay, and half on Madras. The amount to be offered on Wcdnesday next has been fixed at 2,000,000 rupees. Telegraphic transfers to the amount of 1,750,000 rupees were also allotted, 1,250,000 rupees being on Calcutta, and 500,000 rupees on Bombay, tenders at 1s. 5\frac{7}{3}d. per rupee receiving about 50 per cent. of the amount applied for, above in full. From April 1 to November 9 the total realised by the sale of bills and telegraphic transfers was £5,431,242.

Silver.—The arrivals of silver from abroad have been small,

SILVER.—The arrivals of silver from abroad have been small, and the Indian Banks have been forced to bid high for Government drafts in the absence of specie shipments. Rupee Paper, for instance, which closed at 74%, has risen less than 9% per cent. since the beginning of August, whereas the advance in sailver has been ever 11 per cent. Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper has lately been in demand for remittance purposes, with the result that an advance in the London quotation has been accompanied by a fall in India—viz., from Rs. 1023 to Rs.102, owing to the larger supply of paper there.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 8, Nepaul (s), Calcutta; India (s), Calcutta; Orion (s), Calcutta; Niagara (s), Bombay.—9, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—10, Discoverer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 8, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.—9, Worsley Hall (s); Surat (s), London; Belgravia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 6, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool.—8, Goorkha

(s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 4, Inventor (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 4, California (s), Marseilles.—6, Lawada (s),

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 8, Clan Matheson (s), London.—10, Capella (s), London; Navarino (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Bokhara, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Nov. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. Gahan, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Rev. and Mrs. Cane and infant, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. T. Macaulin, Rev. — Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Thompson, Miss Beatty, Colonel F. James, Mrs. C. A. Stewart and three daughters, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Colonel Grant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Miss Coulthwaite, Mr. E. A. Moloney, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Lound, Mr. T. H. Priestley, Mr. J. K. and Mrs. Spence, child and infant, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, Mrs. Scott, child and infant, Mr. D. J. Taylor, Miss M. Henderson. From Venice: Mr. Rodocanachi, Colonel J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mr. G. and Mrs. Jackson and family, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. E. Schoen, Mr. B. Thayer, Mr. W. L. Green, Mr. H. W. Lyall. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Colonel M. M. Bowie, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. H. Robinson, Mr. W. Porteus, Mr. Gibb, Mr. N. G. Norton, Mr. H. T. Darrah, Dr. B. Framjee, Major E. A. and Mrs. Brind, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Ross, Mr. Sealy, Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Cargill. From Port Said: Mr. Simonet.

Port Said: Mr. Simonet.
For Port Said: Mrs. Morice and family.
For Malta: General Powlett-Bingham, Mrs. Jones.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Nov. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 29.

For Madras: Mrs. Blaxland, Miss Restall, Mr. Johnston. From Port

For Madras: Mrs. Blaxland, Miss Restall, Mr. Johnston. From Port Said: Colonel Campbell.

For Malta: Miss Byron, Mr. Hobson, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Simpson, Rev. W. Maule, Miss Maule, Miss Bannatyne.

For Colombo: Mr. M. Campbell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Mullikin, Mr. Maitland Heriot, Mr. Wright, Mr. L. P. Fisher, Mr. J. J. Thorburn. From Brindisi: Miss Okeden, Mr. De Soysa, Mr. P. De Soysa, Mr. Van Dort. From Gibraltar: Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Peabody.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. H. W. and Miss Gordon, Colonel Fyfe, Mr. C. C. Taylor, Mrs. Barrington, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Miss Page, Mrs. Boothby, Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. H. R. Boyle, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Deniceville, Mr. Heilgers, Count Von Langa, Rev. — Baleson, Mr. F. D. Brown. From Venice: Mr. E. J. Ralli.

For Port Said: Mr. Loftie, Middlemass Bey, Mrs. Middlemass, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Appleyard and two friends, Colour-Sergeant Smith, Mr. C. A. W. Bridge.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Caine and brother, Mr. Brown.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Nov. 25; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Dec. 2; from Brindisi, Dec. 6.

from Brindisi, Dec. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjing, Mrs. Wiehe, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. J. N. F. Greig, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Wann, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Donkin and three daughters, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. K. Hedges, Mr., Mrs. and Miss King, Miss Gough, Lieut. Prideaux, Dr. and Mrs. Fooks. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Creswell, Dr. Lynch, Mr. C. S. Wilson, Major Stevens, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. S. Dyal, Mr. C. E. Fox, Dr. P. S. Turnbull, Mr. W. A. Baker, Capt. H. O. Selby, Mr. D. M. Lumsden. From Venice: Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Fielder. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

For Malta: Miss Charlotte Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and two daughters.

daughters

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. C. B. Harvey. For Port Said: Mrs. Edwards and friend, Mr. James Clark, Dr. E. Kingsford.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Dec. 2; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Dec. 9; from Brindisi, Dec. 13.

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mrs. A. Marten, Mr. Shaw, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Knyvett, Dr. Holman, Miss Sharman.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Kellow, Messra J. and N. Brown, Mr. F.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Kellow, Messrs. J. and N. Brown, Mr. F. T. Turpin. From Venice: Mr. Cameron and son.
For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Maclean. From Brindisi: Mr. R. K. Wilson, Colonel Plowden, Mr. W. Kemble, Lady Brassey and three Misses Brassey, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz, Colonel Merriman, Major R. G. Græme, Colonel F. Wise, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher, Mr. E. D. Murray, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mr. T. and Mrs. Blissett. From Venice: Major J. M. Hunter, Mr. R. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. Weightman.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Wallace, jun., Mr. E. A. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Leatham, Dr. Dawson.

For Madras: From Venice: Mr. W. and Mrs. Walker and family. For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. F. Pollak, Miss Schleisinger.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, to sail Nov. 13.

For Bombay: Rev. Father Gardner, Mr. W. Brown, Miss Oliver, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Walsh. Mr. Denis Calman, Mr. R. J. Dalton, Miss Bowhill, Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, Mr. Colin Campbell, Miss Hogg, Mr. L. H. Harris. *From Suez:* Dr. Valentine, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Mr. Valentine, Miss Christie.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Alexander, Mr. Hewlett J. Stayner, Mr. C. P. Caspersz, two Sisters (Community St. John Baptist), Mr. and Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Selby, Miss Selby, Mrs. Moorhead, four children and ayah, Miss Warne, Miss Lucy Gordon, Miss Brough, child and ayah, Mr. C. E. Buckland, two children, governess and nurse, Mrs. Butler. For Colombo: Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Dunbar and two children.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, from Birkenhead, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Lady Hampson and friend, Mrs. Davidson, two children and nurse, two Misses Roberts, Major Turnbull, Mr. Inman, Rev. R. H. Slacke, Rev. J. A. Harriss, Rev. H. and Mrs. Rowntree. For Port Said: Mrs. Conor, two infants and nurse.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, from Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, from Liverpool, Nov. 10.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Smith, Mrs. Farquharson, three children and nurse, Miss Merson, Mrs. Mason and two children, Miss Pearson, Miss Ewart, Mr. J. A. Logan, Mr. S. H. Hayes, Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, Mr. F. P. Williams, Mr. Haviland, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Mr. A. J. Lucy, Mr. Mills, Mr. Alston, Mr. Power, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Guise, Mr. T. Fyler, Mr. F. A. Ahmed.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Staner, infant and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. Churchill and child, Miss Cummings and maid, Mrs. Keyworth and child, Mrs. J. D. Bacon, Miss Hatch, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cole.

For Colombo: Mrs. Grindel, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Grant, Miss Thomas, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Symons, Rev. and Mrs. J. Davies Thomas.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.
For Colombo: Mrs. Masters, Miss Masters, Miss E. Haig, Mrs. Harper,
Miss Harper, Mr. T. M. Twigg, Mr. E. L. Sandford.
For Madras: Mr. Cherry.
For Calcutta: Miss A. Mathews, Miss M. Jones.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Parramatta, Capt. Anderson, Oct. 25.

From London: Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Withy, Mrs. Sladen and two daughters, Lady Edge and family, Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. Rieslay, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mrs. James White, Mrs. Winckworth Scott, Colonel and Mrs. LeGeyt, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Galpine and two daughters, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr. J. D. Lees, Mr. F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Miss R. James, Mrs. Buckingham and infant, Mr. J. B. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Woolcombe, Governor F. W. Halliday, Mrs. Fortune and child, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. F. Grant, Mr. C. J. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. F. W. Carne, Mr. D. W. Aikman, Mr. J. C. Lyle, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. G. C. Beresford, Mr. J. L. Searight, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. Paget Toynbee, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Miss Grey, Mrs. and Miss Tollemache, Mrs. Story, Mr. E. R. Smitham, Mr. and Mrs. John and family, Mr. A. Leith, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cummusky, Mrs. Emerson and infant, Dr. and Miss Tyler, Miss Williams, Mrs. Couldrey and family, Lieut. R. P. Warren, Mr. James Moore, Capt. Carew, C.I.E., Mr. Rankine, Mr. Gemmel, Mr. Joseph Haynes, Mr. J. Hayes, Mr. James White, Mr. J. Burgin, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp and infant, Mr. Sharp, jun., Miss Sharp, Mr. Charles Taylor, Mr. G. Reed, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. D. Knight, Mr. W. Dennis, Mr. A. Cook, Mr. S. Holland, Mr. A. E. Dickson.

From Venice: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spitta, Mr. Hamud Ullah, Mr. J. C. Douglas, Mr. Bespinch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Glazier, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. Max Von Eynern, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. J. B. Richey.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Mr. Paisley, Surgeon H. Greany, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. W. Fuchs, Capt. H. Urmston, Mr. Mulvany, Mr. J. C. Hewett, Major Hutchinson, Mr. Westland, Mr. W. S. Sangster, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sullivan, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Crombie, Mr. B. B. Russell, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Mr. C. L. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Ladidaw, Major H. Wile, Mr. G. A. Dolby, Mr. F. W. Ludlaw, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Rule, Mr. R. Dougal, At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Parramatta, Capt. Anderson, Oct. 25.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, Capt. R. Haselwood, left Bombay, Oct. 29.

For London: Mr. E. de O. Williams, Mr. Flower. For Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Le Mesurier, Capt. F. W. Attree, Mr. H. W. Dawe.

For Suez: Colonel J. Upperton. For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Mistri.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. Harvey, from London, Nov. 4.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. Harvey, from London, Nov. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Banks, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Young, Colonel C. Larking, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. Ogle, Miss Holloway, Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. W. Hose, Mr. Smith, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Stuart, Mr. S. E. Gwyer, Mr. T. Turner, Capt. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Evans, Mr. E. G. Gahagan, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Benson, Mr. Stirling, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Miss Lixemore, Mr. T. Muir, Mr. Wyndham Cook, Mr. Cole.

For Madras: Mrs. Lee Warner, infant and child and Miss Lee Warner, Mr. Lushington, Mr. G. Wingfield, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Mr. H. D. D. Harding, Mrs. Eyre Powell, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Kitchen, Right Hon. R. Bourke and Lady Bourke, Mr. T. D. Rees, Lord Marsham, Capt. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Cumberledge and infant, Mr. D. Nicol, Miss Downton, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two infants, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, Hon. Basil Blackwood, Hon. F. Blackwood, Mlle. Clerc, Mr. H. G. F. Gordon, Mrs. Raye and family, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Gibson, Rev. and Mrs. Carey and family, Messrs. F. and R. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. F. and Mrs. Sills and family, Miss Delay, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Mrs. Livesay and infant, Mr. Mandy and party, Miss Chancello Campbell, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Donnen, Mr. C. Paul, Mr Mrs. Livesay and infant, Mr. Mandy and party, Miss Chancello Campbell, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Donnen, Mr. C. Paul, Mr Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Elworthy.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Lowe-Reid, Mrs. Nevill Ankwright.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Behrens, Mr. Lander, Mr. Arkwright.

Arkwright.
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Behrens, Mr. r. M. M. C. G. Ellis, Mr. J. L. Grant.
For Malta: Dr. and Miss Morrell, Miss Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Hardman, Mr. E. N. Thorne, Mr. J. Bowker, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. T. Manley.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from London, Nov. 11.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from London, Nov. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. H. V. D. Brockman, Mr. A. H. Butler, Mr. aud Mrs. W. J. Dare and infant, Mr. M. David, Misses S. and M. David, Mr. H. C. Eggar, Mr. W. Evans, Mrs. Evans and two children, Miss Fisher, two Misses Gibson, Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., Colonel T. and Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Keary and child, Mrs. Langham and infant, Miss Ida Langworthy, Mrs. Little and three children, Mr. C. and Mrs. Merony, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Miss Newbury, Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and child, Mr. E. Tennant, Mrs. H. Vernon, Mrs. G. H. D. Wilson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. G. B. Winter, Mr. W. Wright.

For Malta: Miss Andow, Mr. G. F. Bainbridge, Com. H. Barnard, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Dormellan and child, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. C. Hammerton, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Kisch, Mr. G. E. and Miss Robinson.

er B.I.S.N. s.s. Quetta, from London, Nov. 11

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lewis, Mrs. S. B. Hunt, Mrs. F. A. FitzGibbon, Miss Hasted, Miss Floyd, Mr. William Cole, Mr. James

For Colombo: Mr. James Stirling, Miss S. E. Miller, Mr. E. Nicolls, Mr. W. Blacklaw, Mr. Thomas P. Wetherall, Capt. and Mrs. M. Stanley and child.

and child.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Phillips and two children, Mrs. and Miss Rayner, Miss King, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mrs. Willcocks and child, Mrs. Batten, Mr. R. O'Bryen, Mr. and Mrs. Masters and two children, Mrs. A. J. Hodgson, Mr. E. H. Wild, Mr. Robert Murray, Mr. Eli Lees, Mr. Henry Lee, Mrs. Kendal and two children, Miss Kendal, Miss Archer, Mrs. C. E. Buckland and four children.

For Malta: Mrs. Marshall, Miss Delmege, Capt. and Mrs. Middlemass, Mr. Lemon Tubbs.

Mr. James Tubbs.
For Suez: Miss Baker, Miss Fortescue.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, sailing on Nov. 5.

For London: Mr. J. R. Deane and child, Mrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and two children, Mr. A. Prier de Saone, Mrs. Durand and child. For Brindisi: Lord Ulick Browne, Major and Mrs. Broadbent and two children, Mr. E. Scherber.

For Suez: Mr. H. M. Ismael Khan.

Per s.s. Parramatta, Capt. W. D. Anderson, sailing on Nov. 12.

For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert and four children, Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Cappel, Mr. Babu Jogendra Nathdas, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Mr. Clark.

For London: Mr. Goold, Brigadier-General J. R. Nimmo. For Marseilles: Major B. Babington, Mr.-H. C. Williams and infant, Mr. C. R. Chance, Mrs. Masson.

Per s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniel, sailing on Nov. 19.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Conor.

For London: Mrs. Willock and child, Mr. W. H. Collett.

THE high level of excellence of the Clarendon Press series, especially of the valuable Oriental works which it includes, has been justly recognised at the Edinburgh Exhibition by the award of a gold medal.



#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Or Pr Tr Ti BOMBAY.-October 19. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. to to to to to to 103 Co Fr M Po 1011 BANKS. PRESS COMPANIES. ... 125 ... 75 pr.et. ... 18 pr.et. ... 175 ... nil. 1,000 450 1,055 230 490 165 0 16 130 150 45 p.s. 665 140 1,410 1,675 610 50 0 405 210 125 435 0 80 500 1,225 680 680 25 90 70 20 SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Ahmedabad ... 1,000 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills... 1,000 Anglo-Indian ... 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ... — Bhownuggur Mills ... 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India ... 500 Coorla Mills ... 1,000 D. Spinning ... all Dhun Mills ... 1,000 Golam Baba ... 400 Gordon Mills ... 1,000 Hindustan ... 1,000 Hindustan ... 1,000 Hindustan ... 1,000 Hindustan ... 1,000 Manperial Cotton ... 500 Jaffer Ali ... 500 Jaffer Ali ... 500 Khatao Mackungee ... 1,000 Khatao Mackungee ... 1,000 Khatao Mackungee ... 1,000 Mahaluxmee ... 1,000 Mahaluxmee ... 1,000 Manockjoe Petit ... 110 Mazagon ... 250 Morarji Goculdass ... 1,000 New Groat Eastern ... 1,000 Sonderdas ... 1,000 Sonderdas ... 1,000 Sonolepore Mills ... 1,000 Sonolepore Mills ... 1,000 Sonolepore Mills ... 1,000 Southern India ... 1,000 Western India ... 1,000 20 2 ... 17½ p.ct. ... 90 ... 18½ ... 500 107 1 910 725 610 20 30 20 35 20 25 25 20 703 650 200 175 915 40 30 20 880 455 605 200 1,120 975 915 155 40 80 80 20 5 2,610 680 1,215 1874 1,525 160 50 40 20 15 530 910 580 57] 175 85 1,502 1,270 670 375 35 50 RAILWAY COMPANIES. RAILWAY COM G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ... 218-8-0 Do. New £20 Shares... 130-14-6 Do. do. ... 65-7-3 D.J. do. ... 1-18-1 B. B. & C. I. R. Co, ... 196-15 5 New £18 Shares ... — 1,800 350 90 20 860 do. do. do. MISCELLANEOUS. Bombay Saw Mills ... ... ... ... Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ... ... ... ... Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B) ... Indian Guarantee Suretyship ... ... Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ... ... ... Karachee Landing and Shipping... 225 110 2,675

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į	Carew and Co. (Limit Chitpore Hydraulic I Darjeeling Himalaya Dunbar Cotton Mills Equitable Coal	ed), Su	gar	100	100	to 3	iŏŏ Į
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	Equitable Coal Fort Gloster Jute Ma	nufacto	***	250 100	120 10	to to	=
	Goosery Cotton Mills	•••	<i>"</i>	200	190	to	- 1
	Gourepore Great Eastern Hotel	•••	. ***	100 100	88 88	to to	= 1
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	India General Steam Kamerhatty Jute Mi	lls	•••	100 50	90	to to	- 1
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	New Beerbhoom Coa		•••	100 100	83	to	90
	Damileletamona Duces			100	55	to	56
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ł	Amluckie	•••	•••	100	70	to	_
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)	Central Cachar	***	•••	200	115	to	117
	Central Terai (Darjil Chandypore (Cachar	ing)	•••	100 100	84 55	to to	36
	Chandypore (Cachar Chota Nagpore Colonial (Assam) Cocheela (Cachar)		•••	100	40	to	_
)	Coocheela (Cachar)	•••	•••	100 100	Liq: 29	uidati to	
)	Darjiling	•••	•••	100	127	to	=
נ נ	Darjiling Dehing (Assam) Dehra Doon	•••	•••	90 100	25 50	to to	26
-	Dessai and Parbut (	Assam)	•••	100	80	to	_
	Dhunsiri Durrung (Assam) Eastern Cachar	***	•••	100 100	95 34		_
8	Eastern Cachar			100	30	to	81
5 0	East Indian, Assam	, and C		100	30 100	to	32
5	Endogram Gielle (Darjiling) Good Hope Tea Co.	•••	***	100	65	to	=
5	Good Hope Tea Co. Gowhatty (Assan)	***	•••		150 Lia	to uidat:	ion
8	Grob Assam	***	***	100	rid 8		10n. 9
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Upper Assam	•••	•••	£10	15	to	
Tukvar (Darjiling)	•••	***	200	140	to	_
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	***	400	100	100	to	_
Teesta Valley (Darjilir	ıg)	•••	100	101	to	102
Tundarrea (Darjiling)		•••	100	61	to	62
Sungoo River (Chittag	ong)	•••	100	29		-
Springside (Darjiling)	•••	•••	100	85	to	87
Soom (Darjiling)	•••	•••	100	85	to	
Singell (Darjiling)	•••	•••	100	60	ţo	61
Singbulli and Murmal	ı	•••	100	77	to	
Seemah	***	•••		=	to	
Second Mutual Cachar		•••	56	10	disci	<b>.</b>
Sapakati	•••	•••	100	110	to	_
Rajabare (Assanı)	•••				to	_
Puttureah (Sylhet)	•••	•••	100	60	to	_
Punkabaree (Darjiling	:) •••	•••	100	65	to	
Phœnix (Cachar)		***	85	30	to	=
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	•••	•••	_		to	_
New Mutual (Cachar)	•••	•••	80	120	to	_
New Ghola Ghat (Assa			£10	Liqu		ion.
New Fallodhi (Darjilin		•••			to	. —
Do. contributory	•••	•••	125		_	
Muttuck (Assam)	•••	•••	200	_	to	
Mungledye (Assam)	•••	•••	<del>-</del> .	-	to	_
Do. contributory	***	•••	90	70	to	
Mothola (Assam)	•••	•••	100	80	to	_
Moran (Assam)	•••	•••			to	_
Do. contributo	ry	•••	90	8	to	_
Monacherra (Cachar)	•••	•••	100	15	to	
Mim (Darjiling)	•••	•••	100		to	_
Majagram (Cachar)	•••	•••	100	19	ţo	_
Luckimpore (Assam)	•••	***	£10	60	to	-
Lower Assam	***	•••	£71	23	to	-
Loobah		•••	100	118	to	12)
Longview (Darjiling)	•••	•••	100	_60	to	
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	•••	•••	100	30	to	32
Kuttal (Cachar)		•••	100	198	to	
Kurseong and Terai	•••	***			to	-
Do. contributory		•••	200	80	to	_
Kurseong and Darjiling	g	•••	250	90	to	_
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	•••	•••	100	18	to	_
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	***	***	100	40	to	-
Kangra Valley	•••	***	100		par	
Kalacherra (Čachar)	•••	•••	100	25	to	_
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	•••	•••	-	-	to	_
Jellalpore (Cachar)	***	•••	-	-	to	
Indian Terai	•••	•••	500	100	to	_
Hoolungorie (Assam)	•••	•••	100	46	0	47
Hoolmaree (Assam)	•••	***	100	93	to	_
Holta (Kangra)	•••	•••	100	72	to	

#### LONDON.—November 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES    Price   S   India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.   S6½ to   86½ sl.   100½ d.   D0.   October 10, 1888   99½ to 100½ d.   D0.   October 10, 1888   99½ to 100½ d.   D0.   October 10, 1888   99½ to 100½ d.   India Enfaced Paper     71½ to   71½ d.   D0.   d0.   1885     74 to   74½ d.   D0.   d0.   1885       103 to 105 d.   D0.   1886       103 to 105 d.   D0.   1886       103 to 105 d.   D0.   1895-96     110 to 116 d.   D0.       102 to 10½ d.   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.   100   107 to 100   East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.   100   113 to 120   Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.   100   115 to 107   South Indian, 4½ per cent.   100   116 to 118   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.   100   105 to 107   South Indian, 4½ per cent.   100   116 to 118   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.   100   105 to 107   South Indian, 4½ per cent.   100   116 to 118   Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.   100   105 to 107   South Indian, 4½ per cent.   100   116 to 118   Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.   22½ to 22   D0. Ann. B £l per ann. (less ½)   2½ to	1					-				
Price.   S6\$ to   S6\$ 3\frac{1}{2} India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd   S6\$ to   S6\$ 3\frac{1}{2} India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	1		GOV	ERNM	ENT 8	BECU	RITI	ES.		
S   India Stocks, Joc. 1948, Sp. alt pd   901 to 1001	1							Pr	ice.	
4 India Enfaced Paper	3	India !	Stocks,	Oct.194	8, Sp. :	all pd.		802	to	
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6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STORES. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 Great Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107 South Indian, 4 per cent 100 105 to 107 South Indian, 4 per cent 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7 7 7 to 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 5 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 160 to 162 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22 to 24 Do. Dof. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c 122 to 22 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less †) 22 to 22 Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 147 to 149 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 127 to 123 Do. do. 4 do. 100 127 to 123 Do. do. 4 do. 100 127 to 123 Code & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128 Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 4 to 5 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 22 to 25 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., Ld 20 104 to 105 Do. do 5 100 Do. do 5 100 Do. do 5 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 103 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 105 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102 Chartered of India, A. and C all 100 to 102 Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102 Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1	14	Do.	1880-	δ				103	to	105
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## Straits Settlements Government 104 to 106  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTORE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109  Great Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109  Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107  South Indian, 4 per cent 100 116 to 118  RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7 7 to 8  Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 5  B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent 23 to 24 to 24 to 24 to 22 to 23  Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less †) 22 to 22  Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 127 to 129  Do. Do. Ann. G., Gua. 4 p.c 100 127 to 129  Do. do. 4 do. 100 127 to 123  Do. do. 4 do. 100 127 to 123  Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 to 5  Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. 100 126 to 128  South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 122 to 123  South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 126 to 128  South Mahratta Gua., Ld 20  Do. do. 10 0 5  Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. 100  Do. do. 10 0 5  Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. 100  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 103 to 104  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 105 to 109  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 105 to 109  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 105 to 109  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 101  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102  Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102  Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102  Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102  Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102  Indo-European, Lim all 100 to 102  Chartered of India, A. and C all 100 to 102  BANKS.  Agra all 100 to 102  Chartered of India, A. and C all 100 to 102  BANKS.  Agra all 100 to 102  BANK BILLS.  Sight. 30 days. 6 day .  Calcutta Madras Sight. 30 days. 6 day .  Calcutta Madras Sight. 30 days. 6 day .  Calcutta Madras South Nom. 4 per cent. 44 per cent.			18	93-90						
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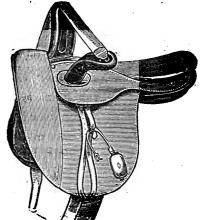
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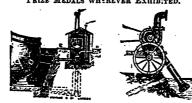
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

# General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 5th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 3rd November; and from Calcutta to the 2nd November

THE VICEROY is expected to reach Calcutta, on his return from his tour, by the I.G.S. Clive on the 13th December.

LORD CLANDEBOYE, the eldest son of the Viceroy, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever at Lucknow, is improving in health.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and the other members of the Afghan Boundary Commission, together with the escort, arrived safely at Peshawur on the 2nd inst.

News has been received from Cabul that a portion of the great Ghilzai tribe has risen against the Ameer. The rising seems limited at present to the country round Ghuzni, where one of the Ameer's regiments escorting treasure has recently been attacked and dispersed by the tribesmen.

Sanction has been received in India by telegram from the Secretary of State for the completion of the Burma railway—an extension of about 220 miles from Tounghoo to Mandalay. The commencement of operations on the spot was ordered immediately.

THE extension of the Nizam's State Railway into British territory is to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

THE Gurgaon District Board have offered to place at the disposal of the Punjab University the necessary funds for the creation of some college scholarships or exhibitions to be granted to students educated in that district, who belong to good but impoverished families.

THE Madras Government has received a telegram from the Government of India directing that the Gunpowder Factory is to be closed immediately.

ORDERS have been issued for the curtailing by thirty per cent. of the allowance drawn by Government employes during their stay at Ootacamund, and instructions as to the strength of the establishment to be taken up in the various Secretariats and the length of their stay at the hills is expected shortly.

THE Financial Committee are required to have their report in readiness by, if possible, the 20th of December next, in order that such of its recommendation as may be found acceptable by Government may be embodied in the Budget of March following.

It is probable that the Queen's Jubilee will be celebrated in Calcutta this cold season. It is thought best to select the same date as Madras if there is to be any celebration at all.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF has taken his passage to Port Said by the mail of the 10th December. The Hon. E. Forster Webster proceeds to Marseilles by the same steamer

It is proposed that the Agricultural Department of Bengal should be abolished. The local Government, however, is understood to be opposed to the step. The matter is now under consideration.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FILGATE, R.E., is looked on as a very probable successor to Colonel Trevor, C.B., when that officer retires from the important post of Secretary to

Government in the Public Works Department in the spring.

MAJOR FIREBRACE, R.E., Deputy Director-General of State Railways, comes to Bombay immediately as Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary, insuccession to General Hancock, R.E.

Ir is understood that Colonel Hunt, C.B., Commissary-General, is likely to bring his long career in the Commissariat Department to a close before long, by retirement.

As the Turkish regulations, proposed in 1884, regarding the passports of pilgrims for the Hedjaz, have not yet received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of Bombay have been instructed to inform the Protector of pilgrims that it is not necessary that such passports should bear the visa of the Turkish Consul at Bombay.

MR. F. B. Peacock, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, is the civilian who has been selected from Bengal for a seat on the Public Service Commission. He has accepted the appointment. Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., will be one of the representatives of the North-West-Provinces on the Commission.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship Khiva has been placed on the hydraulic lift at Hog Island. The lift will be a valuable addition to the dry dock accommodation in Bombay.

THERE is some probability that St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated in Bombay by a dinner, at which it is hoped the Governor will preside, and Lord Rosebery will be a guest.

It has been resolved to hold the usual dinner on St. Andrew's Day in the Town Hall of Calcutta. Mr. George Yule, the Sheriff, will probably take the chair.

THE Englishman gives currency to a report that the salaries of all Government railway employés are to be reduced ten per cent. all round from the 1st of January next for the sake of economy.

THE REV. I. W. ADAMS, V.C., accompanies the Commander-in-Chief to Burma.

Colonel Ben Williams, Director of Army Remount Operations in India, who has been on special duty in Persia for some months, reaches Bombay this week. He has managed to purchase 300 good remounts out of the 500 he required, and has paved the way for a further supply being sent from time to time.

On the breaking up of the Boundary Commission Major-Holdich and Captain the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., will leave for England. Captain Gore, R.E., on the other hand, will probably remain in India, and devote the present cold weather to perfecting the boundary survey plans at Dehra.

MR. F. J. GRAHAM HATCHELL, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, who was injured in the recent riots, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 1st November.

COUNT DE GEBURNATIS, it appears, was not the first European to be invested with the sacred thread that a Hindoo Brahmin alone can wear. Colonel Olcott, when in Calcutta some time ago, received the same honour from the late Pundit Taranath Vychaspatti.

The Official Summary from Mandalay, dated 31st October, states that, but for one dacoity, the town is quiet. In the district, Shan dacoits continue troublesome. A strong force was sent during the week to occupy Yabingalay, south-east of Mandalay. They came upon dacoits who had stockaded a pass in the hills. One sepoy was killed and three wounded, and Lieutenant Glanvillewas also wounded. The troops occupied Yabingalay. A raid by Ka-Chins is reported to have taken place sixteen miles souch of Bhamo. The Shwebo dacoits are somewhat active. Myinmyoo is still disturbed by Hla-Oo-and his gang. Pagan and Myingyan are fairly quiet. Western

Myingyan is disturbed. At Menbo the dacoits have displayed much activity. Two encounters during the week have taken place with them, and a part of Minhla has been burnt. The Yemethen Deputy Commissioner successfully attacked the rebel Theingong Shwegyee, killed three of his men, and captured his camp. The chief rebel leaders in the Yemethen district have gone south. The situation in Yemethen and Nyingyan is improving to some extent.

# Notes of the Meek.

TELEGRAMS received in London to-day state that Lord Dufferin returned to Bombay on the 14th inst. after a short cruise, but that he was still suffering from the effects of a slight attack of fever. He left on Friday, and is expected at Hyderabad to-morrow.

At Bombay, in reply to an address of the Municipality, this Excellency paid that body a high compliment, saying that he knew no corporation imbued with a more enlightened, progressive, and practical spirit. He regretted the difficulty which it experienced in raising money at a reasonable rate of interest, but hoped that the increasing confidence felt in its reputation would speedily supply the required guarantee.

In distributing the prizes to the Bombay School of Art Lord Dufferin did not commit himself on the matter of education. Avoiding the falsehood of extremes he expressed his great interest in the subject of artistic and technical education, the prosecution of which he believed would be one of the most fertile sources of the prosperity of India. At the same time he wished to say that the encouragement of technical education by the Government did not imply any want of appreciation of the admirable system of higher education so happily established in the ecountry.

THE latest news from Upper Burma given in the *Times* telegram, which will be found in another column, is not pleasant news. Dacoity still flourishes, and valuable lives on our side continue to be sacrificed in this most unsatisfactory guerilla kind of warfare.

The most unsatisfactory report amongst the many unsatisfactory reports from Upper Burma is that which tells of the great sickness amongst the troops which we have sent there. The climate is now as it was in our previous wars with Burma, the most dangerous foe to the soldier. In the campaign, which ended in the annexation of the fertile province of Pegu, besides the cost of two millions of money to the Indian Government, there was a terrible sacrifice of valuable lives. Between January, 1852, and May, 1853, upwards of fifty officers and nearly fifteen hundred European soldiers and two thousand Sepoys died from disease alone, exclusive of any killed or wounded in action.

It is stated, on the authority of a correspondent of one of our morning contemporaries, that at present, out of 20,000 of the force in Upper Burma, 2,000 are hors de combat from sickness—a statement which we hope later advices will show to be somewhat exaggerated. But the official Returns which have reached England show that the climate has been telling very severely upon the troops, Europeans and Natives.

WE cannot, however, believe that the treatment of our wounded has been correctly described by the Rangoon Times. That journal says:—

We wish to draw public attention to the inhuman manner in which soldiers who are wounded or invalided on service in Burma are treated. We remarked yesterday that they were experiencing great hardships, and receiving a very meagre allowance from the Commissariat Department, and it has come to our knowledge that these poor fellows, some wounded, and others in the last stage of dysentery, are put on board the steamers without beds or proper attention, and, in fact, without proper arrangements being made with the steamers as to messing. Men who are mere living

skeletons are occasionally to be seen lying on the bare decks, and the diet the medical authorities seem to think best for men wounded or suffering from dysentery is that vile compound known as Chicago beef, dry biscuits, and a little tea and sugar screwed up in a piece of dirty gunny.

There must surely be some misinformation or exaggeration in the above. The history which gave to the world such sad details of neglect and mismanagement in the Crimea in 1854 cannot surely be repeating itself in Burma in 1886.

In the various obituary notices which have appeared recording the services of the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, one incident in his life full of incidents seems to have been forgotten or overlooked. He was wounded under tragic circumstances on one occasion. He was out shooting with a brother officer near Aden, and, night setting in, they obtained shelter from the chief of a Somali village. Sir Herbert, it is said, had (as soldiers often have) a presentiment of evil, and, strange enough to say, his companion was also in low spirits. They had retired to rest, when there was a sudden rush of an Arab upon them, and, before the General could leap from his bed, the intruder had slashed at and disembowelled his sleeping friend. Sir Herbert threw himself upon the murderer, and engaged in a desperate struggle with him until assistance arrived. He was, however, very severely wounded. The Arab was subsequently publicly executed at Aden.

THE English Press in India generally approves of the new scheme for the organisation of the Native Army, considering it to be a very decided improvement upon the present system. But attention is called to one very serious drawback. The "linked" battalions are still to remain independent of each other during times of peace, and it is only when war has broken out that the regiments will practically become one. It is true that Sepoys are to be enlisted on the understanding that they will be liable to be transferred from their own regiment to one that may be on active service; but such a transfer, when it means leaving home to fight at Candahar, Herat, or some other point far beyond the frontier, will not often be a welcome change for the Sepoy. He will in most cases think it a hardship; and, if he has not been accustomed to see such changes made from the beginning of his service, he will be apt to think it an injustice as well. The terms of enlistment may be perfectly clear, but after serving ten or twelve years with the regiment in which he originally enlisted without having once seen that rule put into operation, the average Native soldier can hardly be expected to fall naturally into the arrangement. On the contrary, he will be apt to resent being called upon to discharge an obligation which he has probably by that time made up his mind that he has escaped altogether. If the new rule is not to cause serious discontent, it must be made part of the regular routine in times both of peace and war, as is the case with European linked regiments. Until this is done the linked battalions can only be said to exist on paper, and unfortunately the test of practical experience is being reserved for the very time when a miscarriage would be productive of a maximum of mischief, and when any attempt to tutor the troops into a theoretical knowledge of the system would be out of the question.

THE apostles of total abstinence have done much good in India in winning the British soldier into habits of sobriety and self-denial, which favourably contrast with the state of things which at one time existed in the army in the sunny East. But the best of intentions may be carried too far. It is no little credit which the advocates of the temperance movement can justly claim to themselves in the fact that nearly one-fifth of the European rank and file in the three Presidencies are total abstainers. This, however, does not justify any attempt to force total abstinence upon the remainder, who take and relish a glass or two of good beer. Yet this is what some well-meaning enthusiasts in the cause of temperance would like to do. Having succeeded, and very properly too, in getting the Government to discourage the old practice of serving out a ration of rum to every soldier, young or old, at midday,

summer or winter, they would now have the authorities interfere with the beer drinkers. Under prosent rules these men can obtain at the regimental canteens as much beer as they can pay for, so long as it is drunk on the premises and the consumers are sober. The "apostles" would have this stopped.

And for the following reason. They hold that the beer now sold to the troops is beer brewed in India, which beer has a greater alcoholic strength than beer brewed in England and exported to the East. This, however, is an assertion that requires proof. The beer brewed in India after the expenditure of much labour and capital on the part of the brewers—has turned out to be an honest, wholesome compound, much relished by the men, and very favourably reported upon by commanding and medical officers. It has necessarily a little more body than the light beers consumed in England, for otherwise it could never stand the variations of the Indian climate, especially the damp, clammy heat of the monsoons. But the beer imported from England for the troops had to be fortified against these climatic influences too, and was often more "heady" than sound notwithstanding. It is no secret that some of the English brewers have felt aggrieved at their excusion from the Indian supply owing to the Government of India giving its contracts to the local brewers, and pressure would be brought to bear, if possible, upon the Secretary of State for India to alter this arrangement. But, of course, the temperance advocates are not influenced by any other motive except anxiety for the well-being, morally and physically, of the soldier.

In this anxiety they can, however, allow their fears to be lulled to rest. The medical officers throughout the various stations of India are constantly taking the Indian brewers unawares by obtaining samples from the brewery cellars or go-downs. These samples are being continually subjected to most careful analysis, so that Tommy Atkins is fairly well looked after in the matter of being protected against too "heady" beer.

THE Indian brewers would perhaps be only too delighted to turn out the "weak and washy" stuff so often sold in England as beer, for then their malt would go much further, but the climate is on the side of honesty and good liquor, and does not allow of this being done. The soldier benefits and the cause of temperance does not suffer.

THE hearing of a claim preferred by a Madras servant in an Australian Court appears to have given some diffi-culty to the local magistrate there. The complainant culty to the local magistrate there. stated that he would be sworn on the Koran, but no such book was part of the properties of the court-house. It was suggested to swear him on a copy of the "Arabian Nights" but the manifestation and the state of the st but the magistrate would not give in to this pious fraud, and took the matter up in a firm and original way of his own. He explained to counsel and the Court that, as Madras was on the borders of China, the plaintiff was balf a Chinaman, and could be sworn by blowing out a match, which ceremony was accordingly gone through. We quite agree with an Indian contemporary, who is esponsible for the story, that it is difficult which to admire most-the familiarity of the learned magistrate of the Antipodes with geography or the reasoning by which a Madras Mussalman was converted for the occasion into half a Chinaman, or the easy grace with which the religious test of a Buddhist was made to apply to a follower of Mahommed.

THE Political Resident at the Persian Gulf has been requested by the Government of India to procure the best kinds of seeds and offsets of the date palm for experimental cultivation in the Punjab.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has put an end, in India, to the objectionable practice of using tubs as a means of serving out beer to soldiers frequenting the canteen. Beer engines are to be used with effect from January 1st.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the meeting on 7th Dec. the Directors propose a dividend of 3½ per cent. making, with the interim dividend paid in June, 6 per cent. for the year.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Nothing definite is known respecting the Ghilzai insurrection, Nothing definite is known respecting the Galizzi insurrection, but it is clear that the troubles are by no means at an end. A Lahore newspaper states that the members of a caravan, which arrived in Pishin on the 13th inst. from Cabul, viâ Ghuzni, brought news that prolonged fighting was still going on when they left Ghuzni, about the 2nd inst, that the Ameer's troops and the rebels had several times repulsed one another with heavy loss,

the rebels had several times repulsed one another with heavy loss, and resumed their original positions, and that the Ghilzais had sent a message to their tribesmen serving in the Ameer's regiments at Herat, urging them to rebel. The headman of the caravan also stated that a report was current in Ghuzni that the Ameer had been assassinated at Jellalabad.

News had arrived from the British outposts at Chaman that the Cabul-Candahar road was still closed by the fighting, but that a letter from the Ameer had reached Candahar, announcing a great defeat of the rebels, and stating that four Candabari regiments from Farah were marching to Candahar. All was quiet in southern Afghanistan, and the Durinas had volunteered to collect and fight against the Ghilzais.

Some British troops in the Quetta district, including half a

Some British troops in the Quetta district, including half a battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire, a mountain battery, and detachments of Native cavalry and infantry, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to the frontier posts. This is doubtless a precautionary measure due to the Ghilzzi troubles.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, NOV 15. The reports from various districts in Lower Burma continue

The reports from various districts in Lower Burma continue to be unsatisfactory. Dacoity is generally prevalent.

The Rangoon Gazette to-day announces that there are four gangs of dacoits at large in the Pegu district, and that in the Shoagyeen district, Toomyoung, a village near a station on the Sittang Railway, has been looted by a gang of forty dacoits.

The Rangoon Times reports a daring attack by a gang of dacoits on a house in the town of Moulmein. Two dacoits were killed and one wounded by volunteers who turned out.

General complaints are made of the defective police arrangements.

The details of the recent engagement with the Kyimindine Prince's force have been received. The insurgents were surprised and attacked at the point of the bayonet. Twenty were killed and many wounded, our only casualty being Lieutenant Eckersley, who was struck with three slugs in the abdomen. The Kyimindine Prince was wounded while escaping, and a woman, said to be his wife, was killed by a stray shot. A considerable quantity of arms were captured. When the troops were returning from the attack

were captured. When the troops were returning from the attack they were fired on in the jungle for about four miles.

On the 13th a body of 200 Sepoys of the 3rd Madras Regiment. commanded by Colonel Anderson, marching from Yemethen to Ningyan had a sharp skirmish with a large body of insurgents. Colonel Anderson was shot through the neck, and four Sepoys were killed and four wounded. The loss of the enemy was heavy. Lieutenant Fryer, 18th Bengal Regiment, with 80 rifles, recently attacked Mioggee, a village in the Chindwin district, to release the loyal Woon imprisoned there. The insurgents, numbering some hundreds, held a stockaded position. After an hour's

ing some hundreds, held a stockaded position. After an hour's sharp fighting the position was carried. The enemy's loss was sixty. Lieutenant Fryer was wounded, and three Sepoys were

To-day's official bulletin from Upper Burma states that some disturbances have occurred in South Bhamo on a refusal of the

people near Mogoung to pay taxes.

On the 18th concerted action will commence against the dacoits in the Tsagain district.

Mandalay is quiet.

General Roberts arrived in Mandalay yesterday, after inspecting all the military posts on the Irrawaddy. On reaching Mandalay he inspected the barracks and the hospital recently constructed on the river embankment. He then went down the river to inspect the roots at Ava and Tsagain. He will return to Mandalay to morrow then he will make his formed entry into

NOVEMBER 18.

to Mandalay to morrow, when he will make his formal entry into the city with a strong cavalry escort.

Surveying parties are now at work on several sections of the projected line of railway, the construction of which will be com-

menced next month.

Sir Theodore Hope will, it is expected, reach Rangoon on the 21st inst. He will proceed next day to Mandalay to inspect the proposed line of railway as far as Kyaiksai. Sir C. Bernard will eturn with Sir T. Hope to Rangoon, and will arrive here on

December 6.

The Sepoys who some time time ago fired on a Shan-Chinese caravan at Beelin have been tried for murder before Colonel Plant, Commissioner of Tenasserim, and acquitted.

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#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF. (Bombay Gazette.)

There is no need to point out to anyone who has enjoyed the privilege of reading Sir M. E. Grant Duff's Review of the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the past five years that every line of it has been written by his own hand. It is all about Sir M. E. Grant Duff; it is all characteristic and some of it eulogistic of Sir M. E. Grant Duff; and it is all so precisely like him that no intruding pen can have marred the fair surface of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's foolscap. He writes at his own will and in his own way. He is now eloquent, and didactic, now familiar, now funny. Friends in England who may be awaiting his return with a fear lest five years spent under the burning sun of Ootacamund, and of latitudes where it burns a little more than it does on the Neilgherries, may have enervated that brilliant man and dimmed the brightness of his intelligence will be reassured when they read this remarkable State paper. His jokes alone will satisfy them that he is all that he ever was, and perhaps a little more. They will see in his allusion to the "Rumpa rumpus" that his play of fancy is as fine as ever it was. They will see in in his playful decision that an attempt to turn Cochin lagoon into a harbour would make "three-quarters of a million sterling look very foolish," a cheerful illustration of a new method of brightening an Indian State paper by substituting choice Americanisms for the ponderous proprieties of official paragraphing. They will be comforted, too, by certain dexterous triflings about ugly incidents which we can plainly see are meant to do duty for the tiger stories and the snake stories which more frivolous Anglo-Indians pack in the portmanteaus of an imaginative memory when they prepare for setting out for Europe. This, for instance, will beat most of the stories that are told over a peg and cheroot at 14, St. James's Square:—"As to Bellary, I well remember being informed at Sandur that a few days before I was there a panther jumped on the back of a letter-carrier, tore open his bag and disappeared into the jungle, whether with or without the letter which he presumably desired to possess himself of my informant did not say." A good panther story like this is such a striking improvement to a State paper that it is a thousand pities that Sir M. E. Grant Duff's informant did not finish it. But perhaps the too cunning panther took possession of some title-deeds which enterprising civilians will think are well out of the way in the jungle. There is another story which has nothing to do with panthers, but which may have very much to do with other things about which Madras has been talking very much of late. In talking in his pleasant unconventional way of the investment of English capital in Indian agriculture, the Governor tells us, "I English capital in Indian agriculture, the Governor tells us, "I once said to a friend 'How do the —s get on with their estate?' 'Excellently,' was the reply, 'their father gives them the money to work it.' 'And what return does he get?' I rejoined. 'Oh, the return he gets is that one of them periodically returns to him.' C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas le commerce.' A capital story this, too, and not difficult to localise if only the "S." were printed at the beginning of the name instead of at the end. It would be a pity to bind within the forbidding covers of an ordinary blue book so merry a production as this. It should appear as a "holiday number" of the Madras Gazette, with a picture, say, of

"holiday number" of the Madras Gazette, with a picture, say, of an absconding panther for a frontispiece.

Yet Sir M. E. Grant Duff is now and again slightly serious. He tells us, in quite other words it is true, that he has not been half as great a disturber of the peace of Madras as he might have been. He tells us that his first impulse on coming to India was to try to make the institutions amid which he found himself as like as circumstances would permit to the l'arliamentary institutions which he had left behind in England. From this "natural and generous error" he was saved, he says, by various circumstances, amongst which he does not include the all-sufficient circumstance that the limitations imposed upon a Provincial Governor in India refuse him an opportunity for making experiments of that kind. The field was wide enough, nevertheless, everifor so ambitious a labourer, and there was nothing in it beyond the range of either his knowledge or his interest. Financial decentralisation was under discussion when he arrived here. He had been at the India Office when Lord Mayo's scheme was started, and so he knew all about it. Sir M. E. Grant Duff's predominant conviction on the subject is that decentralisation should be decentralisation—a conviction from which the most captious amongst us will not dissent. His ideas about land revenue are not so clearly expressed, but we gather from a footnote that his supreme criterion of the excellence of a revenue system is the smalla ss of arrears. "Nous avons changé tout cela" he says when he tells of the sixty-two lakhs of arrears before the famine now brought down to twenty-two. If the bringing down was wisely and considerately done we have no objection. But a word on the subject would have been acceptable. In much the same way he glances with a playful glance at the agricultural condition of the Presidency. Only a skiltul pen like his could have told us so much about the condition of the agriculturists. Under the subhead of

"cattle" we get this valuable information:—"No one can move much about Southern India without seeing that cattle are of the most enormous importance to the population. In some exceptional tracts he may be gratified by the appearance of the animals, but in most they are undersized, weakly, and have to fight during a considerable portion of the year a very hard battle to live at all." The same thing might have been said of crows without teaching us much about the condition of the forty millions included in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's satrapy. He does, indeed, endcavour to draw some inference from the facts that he here relates, though it is only a half inference, and even for a half inference it is absurd. Cattle are starving on rocky wastes, but the reason cannot be because there is not enough for them to eat, since "Mr. Robertson points out that Belgium possesses 569 head of cattle per square mile and calculates ours at 104 per square mile." As though while the agriculture of the Low Countries is what it is and the agriculture of Southern India is what it is, any comparison between the cattle-feeding capabilities of the two countries could be other than unreasonable and unreal! There is one significant admission in the minute which might well have served as a starting point for an inquiry into the very question which the writer avoids. He admits that the margin of cultivable land that remained to be brought under cultivation has now been taken up. "There is very little really good land remaining to be added to the arable soil," the Governor of Madras says, and hence, as cultivation cannot become more extensive it must become more intensive. "Take to high farming" he tells the Madras ryots, much as lofty benevolence has from of old sought to comfort the empty stomach with its fat "be thou filled." He has covered many pages with his dissertations about the agriculture of the Presidency; but he has not told us much.

However, he can write entertaining minutes, and if he had left nothing more than this remarkable paper "for a perpetual memorial" to the people of Madras, he would be remembered only as an interesting, if somewhat eccentric person.

# THE REORGANISATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY. (Times of India.)

A general order has been issued by the Government of India, which makes changes in the Indian Army more fundamental and more sweeping than any that have been introduced since the Staff Corps was set on foot a quarter of a century ago. But the Staff Corps system had an influence wholly baleful upon the noble service it was supposed to reform. It revolutionised the Indian Army, and completely unsettled and undermined the whole fabric. We are glad to see that the changes now introduced are meant, to have, and doubtless will have, a precisely opposite effect. They will reorganise and consolidate our Native regiments upon a firm and thoroughly military basis, and, by their liberality towards the sepoys, they will attach them more firmly to the rulers who have done so much for them. The changes introduced by the new regulations are numerous and varied, so numerous and varied that we cannot deal fully with the whole subject in a single article. The question of linked battalions, of the long waited for reserve, and kindred points we must hold overfor another time. To-day we propose to call the attention of our readers to the abolition of what has long been a very great scandal in the Native army, viz, the way that sepoys were forced to malinger before they could claim their pensions. Let us briefly, and for the last time, romind our readers what the system was under which pensions were granted in the Native army, and then the value and importance of the change now introduced will be at once apparent.

In the first place, then, the sepoy was enlisted—it is a great pleasure to be able to write in the past tense—for the natural period of his life. That is to say, from 1796 to 1877, his term of service with the colours was forty years; in 1877, it was reduced to thirty-two years. But it was enacted that, if, before he completed his full period of service, and after he had scrved fifteen years, he became unfit by reason of sickness, or was disabled by wounds, then he had to appear before a medical board, on whose recommendation he could obtain a modified pension of Rs. 4 per mensem. The consequences of this order might easily have been foreseen. For very many years past, it has filled the hospitals of our Native regiments with malingerers. It is easy enough to blame the sepoys for this, and to say that malingerers ought to be severely punished, but in reality, Government has been far more to blame than the men. This very month of November has witnessed, we are glad to think for the last time, the assembling of those regimental boards, which meet once a year to decide what sepoys shall be sent up before the general invaliding committee. It presents a curious scene, this preliminary committee, which consists of the commanding officer, the adjutant, and the regimental surgeon. They meet in the mess most likely, and outside in the mess compound is assembled a motley crowd of sepoys, all candidates for pension. If anyone not in the secret were to pass by the mess, he would never guess that the men sitting about with heads bound up, with sticks and crutches, giving utterance to groens and hollow coughs, were the same sepoys who generally look so smart and soldier-like. But so it is. They are trying to get their pensions, and, as the Sirkar in its wisdom will only grant

it on condition that they are ill and broken down, they naturally try and appear as ill and broken down as possible. But now, the try and appear as ill and broken down as possible. But now, the committee having assembled, the adjutant calls out the name of Private Ram Bux. Then there is a pause, and then a figure, supporting itself on a kind of improvised crutch, its face tightly bound in a cloth, and its whole frame apparently tottering with weakness, slowly approaches the committee. "Looks very ill," says the colonel, "what's the matter with him?" "He's the biggest schemes in the recipient." very ill," says the colonel, "what's the matter with him?" "He's the biggest schemer in the regiment," says the doctor, consulting a record, "he's been in hospital a hundred and fifty-one days already this year, and there's nothing the matter with him." So Ram Bux is told to go about his business, and warned to serve the Sirkar with zeal and energy, whereupon Ram Rux begins to weep, and to detail all his ailments. These being abruply cut short, he is ordered to go to the lines, whither he departs weeping, but with a firm intention to go on malingering for another year, in the hope that at last the doctor saheb will be tired out, and will be only too glad to get rid of him. The next name called out by be only too glad to get rid of him. The next name called out by the adjutant is that of Private Ramjee, who walks up tolerably briskly, and stands to attention before the committee. "Looks very well," says the colonel, "eighteen years' service. What's the matter with him?" "He's only been once in hospital during the last eighteen months," says the doctor, again consulting his record: "it's not the slightest use sending a healthy-looking fellow like that, who has a clean hospital sheet, before the general invaliding committee; they won't look at him;" and so Private Ramjee is sent to the lines, after telling the committee that all his family affairs are in the greatest confusion; that, if he can't get his pension, there is no one to look after his interests in his village, and that this means something like ruin to him; and, finally, that he has done eighteen years' faithful service, and hopes he may be allowed his pension of four rupees per mensem. But the committee have no power to help him, and so he, too, be only too glad to get rid of him. The next name called out by nopes he may be allowed his pension of four rupees per mensem. But the committee have no power to help him, and so he, too, goes to the lines, determing also to spend most of his time next year in hospital; and so one sepoy has been sent to the lines because he goes to hospital too much, and the other because he has been not enough. In fact, under this monstrous system, the obtaining a pension too often degenerated into a game of skill between surgeon and sepoy, which could out-manœuvre or tire out the other. out the other.

But, as we said before, the new rules have put an end, once and for all, to this bad old state of things, with which our Indian military readers must be only too familiar, and which we have persistently denounced year after year. The exact wording of the new order is as follows, and, though it abolishes the greatest goodel in the Indian Array art we have that some of its provithe new order is as follows, and, though it abolishes the greatest scandal in the Indian Army, yet we hope that some of its provisions may be improved hereafter. It runs thus:—"The present invalid pension after fifteen years is abolished prospectively for all soldiers enlisted after the 30th November, 1886, and, in lieu thereof, the ordinary pension will be granted to all soldiers on completion of twenty-one years' service in the regular army. The ordinary pension is also admissible after twenty-one years' service to all men now in the army. The superior rate of pension will continue to be granted after thirty-two years' service under the present rules. This change does not apply to strictly local corps." From this it will be seen that every Sepoy can now claim his pension after serving twenty one years with the colours. We wish the period fixed on had been twenty instead of twenty-one years; but, at any rate, it is an enormous gain to know that, wish the perica fixed on had been twenty instead of twenty-one years; but, at any rate, it is an enormous gain to know that, when Jack Sepoy has put in his twenty-one years, he will be able to claim his pension as a right in an honest, manly fashion, instead of having to degrade and lower himself by malingering for it. As we said before, we hall this innovation as one of the greatest boons that could be conferred on the Native Army, and one that will go far to restore the waning popularity of the army with the classes it is most desirable to attract, the classes that answer in some respects to our English village yeomen. It is true that the present invaliding committees will be continued annually for the men now serving; but, with the certainty of a pension after twenty-one years' service, malingering will practically cease, and the committee will revert to its legitimate functions of a pension after twenty-one years' service. tion of procuring an early pension for sepoys whose health has really broken down while in the ranks.

#### BENGAL.

Considerable success attended some experiments made last year at the Khorda Government estate in Orissa in the growth of the Nankin-khaki coloured cotton; and there can be but little doubt that the cultivation of this cotton might become an important item in the trade of the division. The difficulty at present seems to be the cost of its production, as the military authorities, who are now the chief consumers, are unable to offer the rates asked for it by the Orissa cultivators.

THE Finance Committee has for some time been engaged in examining the heads of the various provincial departments at Calcutta. Among those who have appeared before it are Dr. Lethbridge, Irspector-General of Jails; Mr. Blyth, Inspector-General of Registration; Mr. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. Finucane, Director of Agriculture; Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and of the Government Cinchona

Plantation, Darjeeling; Mr. Croft, Director-General of Education; and Colonel Trovor and Major Harrison. The Committee is now engaged in discussing its proposals with the Lieutenant-Governor; and when this is over, it will prepare its reports and return to

Calcutta.

An application which was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta the other day indicates that the social reform movement is in some quarters taking a turn not contemplated by Mr. Malabari. A Mahomedan woman appeared before Mr. Gordon Leith and applied for permission to remarry during the lifetime of her husband. The woman stated that for some time past she had been separated from her husband, who had given her no support, and, as now there was a young man, also a Mahomedan, who was willing to make her his wife, she would be glad if the Court would grant her permission to marry him. The Magistrate said he was sorry he could not help her in a matter of this sort, and the woman is reported to have left the Court looking very disappointed. looking very disappointed.

#### MADRAS.

MADRAS.

According to present arrangements, the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Pondicherry will be of very short duration; he is to arrive by special train from Tanjore at 7 A.M., on the 9th December, and to leave in the evening of the same day. There will be an official reception at Government House at about eight o'clock in the morning, a State breakfast, and a farewell tiffin in the afternoon, but here the programme ends. It is needless to add that the whole of Pondicherry is in deep despair, for all sorts of grand doings were spoken of, and to some extent arranged for. In fact, the Administration, the Municipality, and the unofficial citizens had made up their minds to make a red-letter day of the occasion of the distinguished honour conferred upon them by the visit of the representative of the Queen-Empress, and to never mind the expense. never mind the expense.

THE separation of the Church from the State in the French-Indian Colonies is believed, in Pondicherry, as likely to become an accomplished fact at a very early date. Under the present an accomplished fact at a very early date. Under the present arrangement the Home Government pays the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Department provided for the European congregations, while the "Foreign Missionary Society" takes care of Native Christians. The cost to the State, though not heavy—viz., from 20,000 to 25,000 francs pear year, has been a subject of warm discussion by the Colonial Budget Committee for several years past but no satisfactory settlement could be arrived at years past, but no satisfactory settlement could be arrived at. Now, however, the "Mission" has come forward offering to administer to the spiritual wants of both Europeans and Natives, and to undertake the whole of the clerical duties, at its own expense. The Minister of Religion is said to be opposed to the plan; but it is generally thought that the Chamber will refuse to vote the supply for the cost of the establishments in the next financial budget, which comes on for discussion next month.

Much alarm has been caused in Madras by the orders of the Government of India to close the Powder Factory. The Chamber of Commerce has protested against the measure. It alludes to its letter on the same subject in March last year and to the joint memorial which the Chamber and the Trades Association for-warded in November, 1872, to the Secretary of State deprecating the adoption of proposals for the abolition of the Gun Carriage and Powder Factories in Madras, and refers to the late imminence of war between India and Russia, to the present anxious political outlook, to the requirements of Burma which are now met from Madras, to the inability of the Bengal and Bombay Factories overtaking local demands, and to the probability of those Factories being unable to supply Madras. It indicates the danger depending upon the maintenance of railway communication in time of foreign war or internal commotion. The Chamber takes the opportunity to say that a small arms factory is much needed in Madras, and great risk is run by Madras being dependent on the factories of Dum-Dum and Kirkce. It maintains that as formerly, so now, the possession by Madras of the military factories would not only contribute to the security of this Presidency, but also afford a reserve of strength to Bengal and Bombay when their own stores are subjected to rapid repletion. The Chamber considers it indispensable for the safety of the country and trade that military featuries should not be recorded from a financial point of view factories should not be regarded from a financial point of view, like spinning mills, but their value should be gauged primarily with regard to their capabilities in time of war.

#### BOMBAY.

COLUMEL BISSET, R.E., Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway, will accompany the Viceroy during his tour along these lines.

THE Parsees of Ahmedabad have contributed the sum of Rs. 506 to the Parsee Lying-in Asylum Fund, through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, in memory of his grandson, Ardesir, Cowasjee Petit, deceased. A Durwar was held at Kolapore on the evening of the 30th to say good-bye to Mr. Lee-Warner; also a farewell dinner was given to him by the station. The large gathering of Native gentlemen after dinner testified to the general regret at losing so able and popular a Political officer.

MISSES. GOSTLING AND MORRIS, architects, of Bombay, have taken out a patent for coolers "for the purpose of cooling the water used in lowering the temperature of, or condensing the ether or similar chemicals used in the manufacture of ice and cooling liquids, and for the purpose of cooling the injection water used in condensing the steam employed in working the steam engines of ice and other machines and of prime-movers generated.

Considerable sensation was caused in the bazaar by the circulation of a rumour that a party of troops had perpetrated shocking outrages upon some Native women who were passengers on board the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba; but an inquiry into the matter showed that some jostling which sometimes occurs when persons are embarking on board ship had been n agnified and contorted into the commission of heinous crimes. It appears that about 160 European troops, who are to embark on board the troopship *Crocodile* for England, were proceeding in the steamer from Kurrachee to this port, with about 200 Native passengers. The vessel called at Mangrole, where about 80 or 90 Native passengers. sengers. The vessel called at Mangrole, where about 80 or 90 Native passengers were taken on board from boats. They entered the vessel on the lower deck where the troops were stationed, the Natives having the upper deck set apart for them. The embarkation took place in the presence of Lieutenant Carlton and the officers of the ship, when nothing of an unusual character occurred. On the arrival of the ship in port a mumber of these passengers handed a letter to Mr. Mackerness, the commander, complaining that the chastity of their women had been violated when they came on the vessel, and that a box had been stolen. The allegations were inquired into by the Company's agent, and it was ascertained that there was no truth in the grave assertions that had been made, the troops having conducted themselves well.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE state of health of the Rajas of Jhind and Nabha is now said to be such as will not prevent them from beingpresent at the Lahore Durbar.

THE Lahore paper says:—"No further news has leaked out regarding Sir Charles Aitchison's successor. It seems very likely that the Viceroy will give it out when he comes to Lahore; and in some quarters the name of Mr. J. B. Lyall is now freely mentioned as the probable successor."

A LITTLE DIFFICULTY.—Sir Krishna Das of Delhi has stated, in reply to a letter from Government asking for his opinion on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill sent to him, that if the Bill had been in Urdu he would have gladly given his opinion, but as it is in English he is unable to do so. Orders have, therefore, been given for the distribution of Urdu copies of the Bill.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—At a meeting of European Uncovenanted Officers, held at Lahore on the 19th ult., it was arranged to address his Honour the Lieutenaut-Governor on the subject of the Public Service Commission, and to inquire whether the Government of India will make provision for the adequate representation of the European Uncovenanted Service in India, by the appointment of some European Uncovenanted Officers as members of that Commission, in accordance with the assurance given in the House of Common by Siz Like Contact. given in the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst, that every interest concerned would be fairly represented on the Commission—an assurance which the Government of India have not as yet acted upon. The Punjab Uncovenanted Service having thus taken the lead in defence of the claims of their service, the members of the Uncovenanted Service in the other Provinces should . lose no time in following their example.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PREVIOUS to the retirement of Major-General Leslie, R.A., late Inspector-General of Artillery in India, the Artillery Staff at Army Head Quarters consisted of an Inspector-General of Artillery, whose duty it was to travel about during the cold weather, accompanied by his Brigade-Major of Artillery, and inspect the various batteries throughout India. His tours were so arranged that he inspected most batteries at least once in every two or that he inspected most batteries at least once in every two or three years. In addition to the Inspector-General and his Brigade - Major, there was a Deputy Adjutant - General of Artillery, of the rank of Colonel, with an Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, a Major. The Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery was the channel of communication with the Commander-in-Chief for all Artillery matters, and took his orders direct from his Excellency. It is now proposed to re-arrange these four appointments, and in place of four Artillery officers at Army Headquarters, viz., an Inspector-General of Artillery, with a Brigade-Major, a Deputy Adjutant-General, and

an Assistant Adjutant-General, to have only two, viz., an Inspector-General of Artillery, who will also be the confidential adviser of the Commander-in-Chief in all Artillery matters, and adviser of the Commander-in-Chief in all Artillery matters, and work directly under his Excellency's orders, and so combine the offices of Inspector-General and Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, and an Assistant Adjutant-General of the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, who will, under the orders of the Inspector-General, carry on the work of the office. The Inspector-General of Artillery will be liable for inspection duty, as the late Inspector-General, at the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and for inspection duties he will be granted the services of a Brigade-Major during the time his inspections may continue.

IT is believed that Colonel Alured Johnson, C.B., R.A., will fill the appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery under the new arrangement, with a Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, not yet named, as his Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR LUGARD, the officer at present holding the appointment of Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery in India, which is to be abolished, will revert to regimental duty.

THE present deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, Colonel Minto Elliot, it is believed, purposes retiring in the spring, when the period of Staff Service of Major Keith, R.A., the present Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, will expire; and opportunity may then be found to bring the new arrangement into

Major R. Hennell, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, having been invalided from Mandalay, has been permitted to proceed to Australia and the Colonies in anticipation of leave from the Com-

THE Commander-in Chief is accompanied to Burma by the following Staff Officers:—Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, Adjutant-General in India; Colonel H. Collett, Quarter-Master-General in India; Major W. G. Nicholson, Assistant Adjutant for Royal Engineers; Captain W. B. Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain C. H. H. Beley, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General; Major H. T. Lugard, Brigade-Major Royal Artillery; Colonel R. Pole-Çarew, Military Secretary; Major Ian Hamilton, Interpreter; and Lieutenants C. V. Hume, W. M. Sherston and Rawlinson, Aides-de-Camp.

Major L. F. Brown, R.E., reverts to Imperial duty, and proceeds to England on being relieved of his departmental duties in the Military Works Department.

THE following Artillery officers are under orders to proceed to England:—Major N. P. Fowell to join No. 21, R.A.; Major R. H. Wallace to join B-A, R.H.A.; Lieutenant N. E. Young to join J-A, R.H.A.; Lieutenant J. C. de K. Bruce Kingsmill proceeds from Jubbuipore to Trimulgherry to join D-1, R.A.; and Lieutenant L. W. P. East, R.A., proceeds from Bareilly to Saugor to join O-3, R.A. join Q-3, R.A.

On the termination of his duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission, Captain W. Polcock, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an attached officer, and posted to the Meerut command.

THE second battalion of the 5th Goorkha Regiment is to be raised at Abbottabad. The 1st Battalion and the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkha Light Infantry Regiments are to be allowed to give volunteers up to a maximum of 100 each, to form a nucleus for the new battalion. The importance of Abbottabad as a military station will thus be perceptibly increased, the garrison being two battalions of Goorkhas and a battalion of Sikh or Punjab infantry.

THE Gazette of India Simla, October 29, contains the following notifications:—A good service pension is granted to Colonel Delafosse, late 101st Fusiliers. Colonel Gellie, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to retire from the service. Captain Mahon is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Factories. Captain Jervois is appointed Commissary of Ordnance of the third class; Captain Waller, Additional Commissary of Ordnance of the third class; and Lieutenant Watkins, Commissary of Ordnance of the fourth class. Deputy Surgeon-Generals Planck and Bellew are allowed to retire from the service. Major-General Hancock is appointed to retire from the service. Major-General Hancock is appointed to special duty under the Government of India.

#### CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following General Order regarding the preparation of confidential reports on the officers of the Army has been published by the Commander-in-Chief :-

"The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to impress upon all officers in command the necessity of repeating more fully than is at present the practice on the professional qualifications of the officers serving under them, more especially the senior regimental and staff officers.

"It is on these annual confidential reports that his Excellency

must chiefly rely in selecting officers for promotion, for the staff and higher commands, and it is therefore essential that they should be precise and definite in character, and, above all, that they should be based on a personal knowledge of the officers reported on.

"To be of any practical use a confidential report must contain full information regarding the officer's professional acquirements, his zeal for the service, his personal activity and physical qualifications for the field; and his judgment and discretion in dealing with others and conducting military business. It is not sufficient to say that an officer is a good commandant, or second in command, or staff officer, as the case may be; what is required is a reliable opinion whether the officer possesses the qualifications which would be likely to render him valuable in positions higher than that which he may hold at the time.

"To enable a General Officer to form such an opinion, it is

essential that he should have a personal acquaintance with the senior officers under his command; and, in order that the Commander-in-Chief may fully benefit by this knowledge, it is of the first importance that there should be no hesitation on the part of the General in freely communicating to His Excellency the

opinion he may have formed.

"Should circumstances have rendered it impossible for a General Officer to gain an intimate knowledge of any officer gerving under him it should be so stated in the report, and the Commander-in-Chief must then depend upon former reports, of on the opinions of others who may have had opportunities or judging of the officer in question.

"Whenever an adverse report of an officer is made, it should invariably be communicated to that officer at the time, and a notification that this has been done should be entered on the report when it is submitted for His Excellency's information."

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME.

BIRTHS.

BRIGHT-SMITH—Nov. 12, at 3, Collingham-road, South Kensington, the wife of Captain Arthur W. Bright-Smith, 3rd Hussars, of a

Gauginer. Nov. 13, at Sutherland House, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain C. R. Simpson, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, of

a daughter.

of Captain George Alexander Keith Wisely, Royal Engineers, of a

#### DEATHS.

BROCK—Nov. 3, at The Firs, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Major Nicholas Mourant Brock, late of the 1st West India Regiment.

DAWKINS—Nov. 12, Ann, widow of the late Colonel Francis Henry Dawkins, Grenadier Guards, and last surviving daughter of the late

Dawkins, Grenadier Guards, and last surviving daughter of the late General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., aged 81.

Byans—Nov. 12, Colonel Henry William Evans, of Hermitage House, Hadow, Kent, and Wimborne Minster, aged 78.

HAVELOCK—Nov. 16, at 41, Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, Hannah Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., aged 48.

Heather—Nov. 13, at 166, Stroud Green-road, Finsbury Park, N., John Fry Heather, M.A., Cantab, late of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, aged 71.

Hyde—Nov. 12, Samuel William Hyde, son of the late Samuel Hyde, H.E.I.C.S., aged 50.

HYDE—Nov. 12, Samuel William Hyde, son of the late Samuel Hyde, H.E.I.C.S., aged 50.

Maxwell.—Nov. 12, at Kilncleuch, Langholm, George Maxwell, Major-General, late of 66th Regiment.

MURRAY—Nov. 13, at 29, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, Margaret Norvell, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Murray, late R.A, and fourth daughter of William Ker Hay, late H.E.I.M.S.

PRENDERGAST—Nov. 14, at Meldon Lodge, Cheltenham, Thomas Prendergast, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, second son of the late General Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, aged 79.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BECKHAM-Nov. 1, at Pcona, the wife of Captain L. G. Beckham,

BOOKHAM—100. 1, at 2001, vib.

Bombay S.C., of a son.

BURKITT—Oct. 23, in the Gulf of Suez, on board the P. and O. s.s.

Siam, the wife of W. H. Burkitt, Bengal S.C., prematurely of a

Sam, the wife of W. H. Burkitt, Bengal S.C., prematurely of a daughter (stillborn).

COBB—Oct. 26, at Bombay, the wife of G. H. Cobb, Inspector, Bombay Police, of a daughter.

CRAWFORD—Oct. 28, at Breach Candy, the wife of C. E. G. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

COPE—Oct. 30, at Lahore, the wife of F. H. Cope, B.A., Educational Department of a daughter.

Department, of a daughter.

Hughes—Oct. 26, at Mooltan, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Hughes,
M.D., Medical Staff, of a son.

Mura—Oct. 30, at Al'garh, the wife of J. W. Muir, C.S., of a son.

-Oct. 24, at Lucknow, the wife of Major A. Oldham, 12th

Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, of a son.

ATERSON—Oct. 29, at Kassauli, the wife of Major H. Paterson, 3rd. Pioneers, of a son.

SAVAGE-Oct. 24, at Cuttack, the wife of H. Savage, C.S., of adaughter.

TATE—On All Saints' Day, at Bangalore, the wife of J. Tate, Superin-

TATE—On All Saints Day, at Dangaiore, the was of the state of tendent, Military Stores, of a daughter.

Thomson—Oct. 24, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon-Major George Thomson, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Umballa, of a son.

WILLIS—Nov. 2, at Neemuch, the wife of Acting Conductor R. A.

Willis, Commissariat Department, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

PENHEAROW Anderson-Oct. 27 at Lahore, J. B. Penhearow to Ada;

Reamor Anderson.

REleanor Anderson.

RAY—Shotter—Nov. 3, at St. Nicholas Church, Frere-road, Hugh.

Wray, of the Harbour Works Department, Kurrachee, to Edith.

Shotter, Bank of England.

#### DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—Nov. 3, at Breach Candy, Alice Luscombe, the dearly-loved wife of C. E. G. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, aged 28.

WEBB—Oct. 25, at Jullunder, Captain D. J. N. Webb, the Connaught Rangers, aged 28.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Major-General J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., who presided at the meeting, said they would have probably wondered why the Directors had proposed a dividend of £2 7s. per cent for the half-year when the accounts showed of £2 7s. per cent. for the half-year when the accounts showed that the earnings for that period would really have yielded nearly. £2 17s. 6d. per cent. on their paid-up capital, subject, however to income-tax. The dividend of £2 7s. per cent. was equal within three-eighths of a farthing to £2 10s. subject to English and Indian income-tax, which the company paid for the share-holders. During the construction of the line the Secretary of State advanced to them interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital, the advances to be repayable out of the moiety of their surplus profits over 5 per cent. In any half-year when they earned more than £2 10s. per cent. the surplus was to be paid over to the Secretary of State, with the proviso that if a payment was made on account of the earnings of the first half-year any portion of it was to be returned to the company if in the second half-year they did not earn enough to make up the £2 10s. per cent., subject, however, to income-tax. From telegrams received from India within the last few days he could safely tell them that they might look forward to receiving as dividend for the current half-year about £2 7s. per cent. free of income-tax. He feared that they would not get any more than that. Their traffic feared that they would not get any more than that. Their traffic. wer steadily increasing.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—The sales of Government bills during the past week have been remarkably small, not owing to any falling off in the demand, but owing to the refusal of the India Council to sell except at a very high rate. Twenty lacswere offered at the official allotment on Wednesday, but only about 2 lacs were disposed of; these went at 1s. 6 1-16d. both for bills and transfers, with a trifling amount in bills at 1s. 63-32d. per rupee, thus showing an advance of about 1d. on the week. The result of the allotment caused some surprise, and it is believed that the few remittances applied for were for account of some outside operator; at any rate, the exchange banks advanced their buying rates for merchants' bills by d. only, viz, to 1s 5 11-16d. for 30 day bills, and, although exchange advices from India have since improved, the banks do not show any eagerness to buy; indeed, it is a question whether the current quotation could be obtained it is a question whether the current quotation could be obtained for forward business to any considerable extent. Indian bankers expressed themselves very little disconcerted by what appeared to be, in effect, if not actually, a combined action between the buyers of silver and the India Council. Other conditions were certainly not particularly favourable for so strong an advance as that established at the allotment of Council Bills. Not only is the value of money still tending downwards in the East (the Bengal Bank Rate having been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent on Saturday, and the Bombay rate from 5 to 4 per cent. on Wednesday), but some moderately large. Indian Railway Transfers have been offering in the market, and there are more to follow. About 13 lacs, we understand, have been placed at 1s. 6d. per rupce, or one-sixteenth below the minimum demand rate at which the India Council was willing to draw. The amounts disposed of and rates obtained at this week's The amounts disposed of and rates obtained at this week's official allotment of India Council remittances were as follows :-

-Telegraphic Transfers.-Rs. Average Minimu -Council Bills.---Average Minimum Rs. Average Minimum nil. Calcutta... nil. Bombay...60,000 1/51 dd. 1/6.0781d.full 1,50,000 1/6.0265d. 1/61 dd.full nil. Madras ... nil. This week 20 lacs will be offered for tender. From April 1st to-

November 16th inclusive the Council has granted remittances for Rs. 8,12,04,050, realising £5,792,153. To the corresponding date last year Rs. 5,65,50,359, realising £4,380,203, had been disposed of.—Statist.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SEVENTEEN LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF MEDLÆVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.\*

Statutory lectures on history delivered to undergraduates in an university are more likely to be recondite than interesting, and it is, perhaps, no reflection upon Dr. Stubbs to assert that his work must be judged by the standard of learning rather than of popularity. Indeed, the talented author—one of the most profoundly cultivated intellects of the day—deals largely with the philosophy of history. It is not so much mere facts that he lays before his readers as the deductions to be drawn from the various circumstances to which reference is made. It is true that he introduces himself. "Not as a philosopher, nor as a politician, but as a worker of history." But it may be gathered from the context that in penning these words he used the term "philosopher" in its narrowest sense; and as he avows that he wishes "to educate workers for the good time coming," it is obvious that he aims at something more than a mere rechauffé of facts which "he who runs may read" in the various works which are accessible to the student of history.

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A glance at his mode of treating his subject will serve to indicate the tone of the work. Touching upon modern historical inquiry, Dr. Stubbs points out that "compared with the study of ancient history it is like the study of life compared with that of the death, the view of the living body compared with that of the skeleton." With ancient history, facts being complete in themselves, the student can make his own deductions, and promulgate his own theories; there are no disturbing elements to upset calculations or wreck plans of thought; the ocean of inquiry is not dotted with unsuspected and unseen rocks; the expanse is wide, but it is unruffled. As regards modern history, "on the contrary, you are dealing with the living subject; your field of examination is the living, working, thinking, growing world of to-day.

and in this new, and modern, and living world there has been since the era began such a continuity of life and development that hardly one point in its earliest life can be touched without the awakening some chord in the present. Scarcely a single movement now visible in the current of modern affairs but can be traced back with some distinctness to its origin in the early middle ages; scarcely a movement that has disturbed the world since the invasion of our barbarian ancestors but has its representative in the chart of law, or thoughts, or territory to this day. Not a dynasty that is trembling out its little span of days now but represents in its shattered, tottering throne some great hero, some great heroic movement that has won the gratitude of the medieval world. Not a country, revolutionised and levelled until it hardly knew itself, until it scarcely remembered the names of its rivers and mountains, has been able utterly to obliterate the boundaries, or the coustoms, or the affinities of its old divisions. The dynastic traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past." This somewhat lengt

#### THE WIND OF DESTINY.+

Strange and wonderful is the wind of destiny; equally so is the tale which Mr. Hardy has given to the world under the above title. It is unlike any other work with which we are acquainted, so far as the English language is concerned, and we fancy that the author has taken Victor Hugo as his model. There is the same disjointed conversation, which seems to flash forth from the heart rather than the lips; the same reflective fashion of viewing the motives which inspire mankind, and the actions resulting therefrom; the same weird treatment which, were it not masterly, would be revolting. One might well transpose the authors of "Les Travailleurs du Mer" and "The Wind of Destiny," and assign the former to our American friend, and the latter to the democrat across the Channel.

That the writing is powerful is not open to question, that there is considerable ability in the handling of the subject is equally undeniable, and on these grounds the volumes will appeal without doubt to a large number of thoughtful and reflective readers; but as regards novels of the hour by far the greater number of purchasers could not with accuracy be classed in this category. What will the hoi polloi have to say to the "Wind of Destiny"?

We hardly like to venture an opinion. Of love-making there is enough and to spare. So far well; but it is not of the romantic, school-girl fashion, which delights and disgusts. It is rather prosaic and matter-of-fact, the better to stand the "whips and scorns" of time. Then there is the admiration of a wife for one who is not privileged to call himself husband; but passion never emerges into guilt, and there is no thinly-veiled impropriety to give piquancy to the tale, and lend thereto the charm of modern latitude of conduct. Lastly, there are two suicides, both fair daughters of Eve; but there is no sickening detail, and the reader forgets the harassment by reason of the literary veil which envelops what is repulsive, and leaves much to be filled in by imagination. As might have been expected, the plot serves but little more than a peg whereon to hang descriptive word-painting. Each chapter is a scene in itself, and might almost be read apart from the context. There is, doubtless, much to attract in this style of writing, which has, at any rate, the merit that it is much less common than the ordinary everyday novels, which have little in them whereon to reflect. Whatever, therefore, may be the verdict of the public from a publisher's point of view, the "Wind of Destiny" certainly merits perusal as a talented example of a talented school of composition.

#### RHODES IN ANCIENT TIMES.\*

To not a few readers the mention of Rhodes will suggest recollections of childhood connected with the thrilling moment when, opening the volume devoted to the "Seven Wonders of the World," they perused, with open mouth and eyes, the account of the Colossus, to vast in dimensions that it bestrode the mouth of the harbour, into which vessels sailed, passing between its legs—a pure fable, by the way, for, as Mr. Torr shows, its height was little more than 100 feet, while the harbour mouth is of no insignificant width.

But Rhodes deserves to be looked at from other points of view, historical and antiquarian. Like so many of the islands of the Archipelago it owes its origin to volcanic action, having been gradually raised, apparently within recent times, for Mr. Torr reproduces a curious myth on the subject. "When Zeus and the immortals meted out the earth, Rhodes was not yet manifest amidst the sea-waves. Helios (the sun) was away from Olympus, and they left him without portion of land. When he spake thereof, Zeus would cast the lots again; but this he suffered not, for he beheld within the surging sea that land arising from below to be a dwelling-place for men and flocks. Straightway he bade Lachesis proclaim the gods' great oath, and join with Zeus in granting him that isle, when it was born into the upper air, to be his realm."

Situate, like the other islands of the Archipelago, in such a position as to command the commerce between Egypt, the Levant, Asia Minor, and Europe, it rapidly rose into prominence, which was signalised by its being selected by the old geographers (headed by Eratosthenes, B.C. 250) as the point of intersection of the primary meridian with the primary parallel of latitude. So far back as the time of the compilation of Homer's catalogue, the "Rose" of the Egean, as, by a play on its Greek name, the island was called, contributed nine out of the 1,186 ships which formed the Greek Armada against Troy; but in later times its maritime progress was rapid, and in the polmy days of Rhodes it had seventy war vessels, considered even more formidable on account of the brilliant seamaniship and admirable strategy of the crews, than merely for their size. Indeed ten Rhodians were proverbially said to be as good as ten ships, and it is significant of their eminence at sea, that the Rhodian maritime law was adopted as the basis of Roman jurisprudence on matters which, with us, come under "Admiralty" jurisdiction.

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Like our own country, the island was an emporium of merchandise from all parts. Its denizens possessed great commercial aptitude—to this day it is said in the Levant that a Greek of Rhodes will outwit any three Jews in a bargain—and the riches, and consequent splendour and bustle, of the city and port—opes streptiumque—excited general admiration. Strabo, writing about a century B.C., says, "It surpassed all other cities in harbours, in streets, in walls, and in other buildings," while, two centuries later, it was called, "the fairest of Greek cities."

later, it was called, "the fairest of Greek cities."

Shipbuilding was a great industry, Herod of Judea figuring among the distinguished customers. Not that commerce drove away agriculture, for the island was exceptionally fertile; the wine, in particular, "needed no bush" either at Rome or at Athens, though we may doubt whether the "delicate flavour imparted by just the right quantity of sea-water" (p. 70) would quite commend itself to the palate of a modern gourmet.

quite commend itself to the palate of a modern gourmet.

The prosperity of the island—the harbour dues alone were £40,000—showed itself in the luxurious tendencies of its inhabitants, who retained nothing of their Doric origin but a form

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Mediæval and Modern History." By William Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Chester. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1886.

<sup>†</sup> The Wind of Destiny. By A. J. Hardy. Macmillan and Co

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Rhodes in Ancient Times." By Cecil Torr, M.A., With six Plates. Cambridge University Press. 1885. All rights reserved.

<sup>†</sup> This colossal image of Helios, the sun-god, and tutelary deity of the island, only stood for fifty-six years, being cast down by an earth-quake, B.C. 227. Plimy saw it lying on the ground after its overthrow, and states that few men could clasp its thumb in their arms, and that its fingers were equal in size to most statues. It has, however, been surpassed in magnitude both before and since.

of its uncouth dialect, so exaggerated that a special lexicon had to be written to interpret it. Their semi-oriental luxury, and the sunny climate, made the fair island a favourite residence of the more wealthy Romans.

Rhodes was celebrated for sculpture and for painting (which latter Anacreon sportively calls the Rhodian art), and the antiquities of the island would have been of the highest interest had more been forthcoming; but many of the finest examples of Rhodian art found their way into the hands of Roman proconsuls, who seem not to have been surpassed by Napoleon himself in rapacity where the fine arts were concerned. Much, however, may doubtless be recovered by systematic exploration, which, if we may judge by some of the illustrations to this work, would be amply rewarded.

amply rewarded.

Mr. Torr does not bring us beyond the classical period, or we might have had many a stirring tale of the gallant knights of Rhodes, of whom nothing now remains but the immortal fame and the name, Caballero de Rodas, borne by a noble Spanish family descended from one of the band of heroes. But, wherever the author has touched on a subject, he has "bottomed" it. Many of the topics are replete with interest to every classical scholar. For full information on these, we need only refer readers to Mr. Torr's very complete and exhaustive monograph; it abounds in references to his numerous authorities, and will assuredly long remain the standard English work on the Rose of the Egean.

#### A NORTHERN LILY.\*

If "marrying and giving in marriage" be the aim and object of a novel, assuredly Miss Harrison must be congratulated upon the success with which she has mated all the principal characters in her pages. We readily avow that so long as the world remains conducted on its present principles, the goddess of love, or, perhaps, rather the goddess of marriage, will ever be an important factor in the daily life of mankind at large. But is it not a little severe upon the fobles of Eve's daughters to draw a picture of a lady whose sole aim and object in life is to marry her—what? daughters. No, that would be in some degree excusable; but sons—what have they to do with such things? Surely they might be left to their own devices without the assistance of an intriguing mother? But then the authoress may, perhaps, be excused, for with many, indeed, with most of that sex, marriage is the "summum bonum" of existence—till they try it; and then—well, each must speak from personal experience. Nor do we omit to remember that as the great majority of novel readers wear long dresses rather than short coats, naturally Miss Harrison writes for the former rather than the latter. Moreover, if matrimony be a topic which pleases the one, there is a fair sprinkling of death pour encourager the other.

Of the characters sketched interest naturally centres round the "Northern Lily," Miss Elsie Ross—a fine specimen of an openhearted, generous-minded, and—higher than all—absolutely unsophisticated Scotch maiden—who wins the heart of the reader in the first few lines, as she is introduced in company with her rough rugged, and disappointed father, a country laird, who never quite recovered the blow that his only child chanced to be a girl, and not a boy, which latter would have succeeded to the paternal acres. If all specimens of "daughterdom" from the other side of the Tweed were thus lovely and attractive, the "more the merrier" would be the welcome to the Highland and Scotland lassies as they trip towards England's shores and Southern hearths. Then there is "Aunt Caroline," the puritanical and somewhat whimsical wife of old General Lindsay, a couple whom the reader likes because they like Miss Elsie. Their companion, Miss Mayn rrd, if not laughable would be, perhaps, contemptible. Lady Eleanor—stiff, haughty, reserved, and soured—passes along, sometimes despised, at others pitied, her fate being a mixture from the chalice of destiny, in which good and evil are blended in pretty equal quantities. Her sons, David and Lionel, are the heroes of the story, and need therefore no description—they speak for themselves at every turn. The remaining prominent figures—mostly girls—are the ordinary type, of the "earth earthy." They provoke no sympathy, their powers of attraction being superficial—interest in them is but skin deep.

There is considerable conceptive power displayed in the volumes, which have, moreover, one merit—alas! none too common in these days of semi-veiled impropriety—that the pages are not soiled with a single expression calculated to raise a blush upon the cheek of a country maiden, albeit as innocent and simple as the heroine herself, the story of whose uneventful life gives grace and attraction to the tale of a "Northern Lily."

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.—"Lady Burton's Edition of Her Husband's 'Arabian Nights,'" Vol. I. (Waterlow and Sons); "A 'Sketch of the Career of Richard F. Burton," "Indian Exchange Difficulties," by Major Sedgwick (Simpkin, Marshall and Co); "The History of the Forty Vezirs," done into English by E. J. W. Gibb (George Redway); "Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle," edition by C. E Norton (Macmillan and Co.)

#### OBITUARY.

#### THE LATE MR. A. W. FORDE.

Bombay society has lost one of its most esteemed and useful members in Mr. Arthur William Forde, M.LC.E., who died at his bungalow at Maisbar Hill, on Oct. 25th, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a son of the Rev. Arthur Brownlow Forde, of Maghull, Lancashire, and had made a reputation as a civil sengineer before he came out to this country. He was for some years chief engineer of the Londonderry and Inniskillen Railway Company in the north of Ireland, where he passed the greater part of his early life as an engineer. Having been appointed chief engineer of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, he first came out to Bombay in 1855. Mr. Forde constructed the Taptee Bridge, and was the first engineer in this country to employ the Warren girders in bridge construction as he had done in Ireland. Mr. Forde had been wrongly supposed by some to be an advocate of the narrow gauge system. He was in favour of the narrow gauge system only where it would have been too expensive to employ the broad gauge; but he was never an advocate for break of gauge. He was a conscientious worker in his profession, and did most of his work, even as to details, with his own hands. He left the employ of the B.B. and C I. Railway in 1860, being succeeded in the office of chief engineer by Mr. Francis Mathew, and went into private practice up country. In 1864 he settled and practised as an engineer in Bombay with marked ability and success. He began the work undertaken by the Frere Land Reclamation, and was for some years connected with the joint-stock company bearing that name. Mr. Forde also designed and built the Sassoon Dock, the first wet dock in Bombay. He reclaimed a large tract of land near Nowsaree, covering about 7,000 acres, which was named the Sasforde Lund Reclamation, after his family seat in county Down, Ireland. A considerable portion of this land has already been brought into cultivation, and probably needs only further expenditure of capital to make it paywell. In September, 1878, Mr. Forde was appointed consulting engineer to the

General Henry Goodwin, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, died on Nov. 8 at Bournemouth, aged seventy-nine. He entered the Bengal Engineers on Dec. 18, 1823, obtained the Colonel's allowance on March 3, 1855, became a full General on July 14, 1871, and was placed on the Retired List under the age clause on Oct. 1, 1877. He served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1826, and throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848, and was awarded the medal for each of these services. In 1857, he finally left India on account of ill-health, being then Chief Engineer in the Lower Provinces. After his retirement from the service he devoted himself entirely to works of philanthropy in London and elsewhere, and he was one of the originators of the Midnight Mission. The death of General Goodwyn leaves Lord Napier of Magdala the senior of the late Bengal Engineers, while Lieutenant-General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., becomes Colonel-Commandant, and Colonel E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., obtains the vacant off-reckoning

The late Colonel Alexander MacLeod Stewart, who died at Bell Cottage, Murree, on the 3rd October, was born in December, 1836, and was the only son of Captain Charles Stewart, Royal Artillery, who was killed in the Afghan Campaign of 1842, and graudson of General Sir Alexander MacLeod, K.C.B. He entered the army as an Ensign in the 64th Regiment in 1852, and the Bengal Army in 1853. He served with the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, and was Adjutant, 4th Punjab Rifles, during the Indian Mutiny in 1857 and 1858; was present at the siege of Delhi, and capture of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded, and was also present at several minor engagements, including the taking of Jhugger and Narmool, at the action of Shamshabad, and at the attack on Fort Royal at which, the commandant being killed, he successfully brought his regiment out of action. He was present at several minor affairs under Lord Clyde until the capture of Bareilly in May, 1858. He was twice honourably mentioned in despatches. He retired from the service in Augus', 1881, on full pay and pension.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;A Northern Lily." By Joanna Harrison. London: Macmillan

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

THE battle about Currency, Bi-metallism, and fixed ratios continues to rage, and the newspapers received from India by the present Overland Mail are greatly occupied

with the long despatch from the Indian to the Home Government containing a statement of the critical financial position in which India is now placed, and suggesting the means of deliverance—the only means which, according to the Indian authorities, can be suggested, viz., Bi-metallism.

On this text each paper preaches its sermon, going over again old arguments, and getting deeper and deeper. into mazy mysteries, "in wild confusion lost." Saint Anthony when he preached to the fishes obtained a very patient and respectful hearing, but when his discourse. was finished it is reported that his congregation continued their old habits, and even the eels "went on eeling." And so it will be with all the currency sermons preached by the Press. Nobody will be convinced by them. whatever side the preachers take. The Currency, Commission will continue to make inquiries, and in the meantime, the rupee may rise or fall. The hope of the Government of India is, of course, that it may rise, but the despair of the servants of the Government of India is that it may fall still further. They are the congregation at present most deeply interested in any discourse which can show them salvation out of their trouble. But to tell them, as one Press preacher does, that nothing can be done in the matter until the Currency Commissioners have examined into the question of whether the fall in silver is or is not a gain to Indian trade is to mock them. Drowning men do not expect onlookers from the shore to discuss the best method of how they may be saved -they simply want to be saved. And this is the position of the servants, civil and military, of the Government of India, who at this moment are suffering from the depreciated currency. It does not matter one jot to them whether the exporter of Indian wheat can to-day buy more wheat for ten rupees than he could do ten years ago for fifteen. They know, and practically have to feel, that fifteen rupees of salary mean to-day a less remuneration than fifteen did ten years ago. Those who have to remit home have to accept a loss by exchange and commission of not less than 25 per cent., and those who, not having given hostages to fortune, are still in happy bachelorhood, find that the purchasing power of the rupee in India has diminished: rather than increased for them, however much it may have enlarged for the wheat or cotton exporter. Rent, wages, and bazaar prices of food have, we are assured, risen everywhere in India against the Sahib -even if they have become lower for those who serve and cheat him. It may be that Ram Bux Khansamah understands how to take advantage of the fall in silver, so as to make his master's rupee go as far in the bazaar as if he were buying wheat for export, but one thing is cera: tain, that his master does not get the benefit of his knowledge. For him cheap silver means dear provisions and an enhancement in the cost of all necessaries of life.

But is there no remedy to be found for this state of things except in the disputations of doctrinaires and currency crazemongers? There is a remedy if the Government will but take courage enough to heart to adopt it, and that remedy is to increase the pay of their servants of the Services who are suffering most severely from the position in which, through no fault of theirs, circumstances have placed them. Permission might be given for family remittances to be sent to England at a certain fixed ratio so as to lessen the present drain on slender resources. Of course the question of where the loss is to fall would immediately be raised by the faddists and the pseudo-economists, and the answer would have to be boldly given that the State must bear the loss. That

difficulty would have to be faced, but it is not one that is so very terrible after all. It need not cause any extra burden to English or Indian taxpayer if certain wasteful expenditure in many Departmental directions were checked, and a wise economy substituted. It cannot be argued upon any ground of fiscal, litical, or other policy that the State which contracted to pay its servants a certain remuneration when the rupee represented a certain value (within a fair limit) is justified in taking advantage of an unlooked-for calamity, and should allow its servants to suffer or shift as best they can for themselves. We do not believe that the public, who are the taxpayers, would for a moment complain if the simple action we recommend were taken. If the labourer was worthy of the hire offered to him yesterday, and he continues to do the same good work to-day, it is unjust that he should suffer if his master can prevent it. We have touched upon this subject before, and may have to recur to it again, but, with all respect to all who have written, or are writing, about silver and currency, this is the only solution of the problem, so far as the Indian Services are concerned.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 30.)

Browne, Lord H. Ulick, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil

BROWNE, Lord H. Ulick, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 1.
ROBARTS—The services of Captain C. J. Robarts, officiating cantonment magistrate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Sept. 20.
FOUCAR—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as Consul for Germany at Moulmein.
HAGENS—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Hagens as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein. H. Hagens as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein.

The following reversions and postings will take place in the Political Department consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel C. K. M. Walter, resident of the second class and resident in Meywar :-

EUAN-SMITH, Colonel C. B., C.S.I., officiating resident of the 2nd class and officiating resident in Meywar, reverts to his substantive grade of additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel F. A., officiating additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, reverts to his substantive grade of official agent of the 2nd class. Lieut.-Colonel Wilson is posted as political agent in Bundelkhand, from

Colonel Wilson is posted as political agent in Bundelkhand, from the date of joining.

Robertson, Major D., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bunderkhand, is posted as assistant to the resident in Mysore, and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, from the date of joining.

Roberts—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Bor. W. F. Bobbing of the Methodist Epicagol Chaptan Instance.

BBBINS—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. W. E. Robbins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Igatpuri, to be a marriage registrar in respect of all places within the territories of H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad; and to license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said

MAHON, Captain R. H., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to be an assistant superintendent of factories, vice Major T. Mayhew, R.A., resigned, dated Oct. 1.

Jervois, Captain C. E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, and

commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to be commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to be commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain R. H. Mahon, R.A., appointed an assistant superintendent of factories, dated Oct. 1.

WALLER, Captain J. D. H., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, and efficiating commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to be an additional

commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, during the absence of Captain Jervois on field service in Burma, dated Oct. 1.

Watkins, Lieut. L. G., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 4th class, vice Captain W. G. Massy, R.A., promoted, dated Sept. 19.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., commanding the Rawul Pindi Division:—

Division:—
HANNAY, Major C., Aryll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be aide-decamp, dated Sept. 27.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates of their arrival in India:—
ALPIN, Lieut. S. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry.
HARRIES, Lieut. A. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry.
CONWAY-GORDON, Major L., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, to be lieut.-colonel commandant 3rd, or Sind Punjab and Indus Valley Railways, vice Lieut.-Colonel B. T. Hill, who has resigned the appointment. ment.

The services of Mr. T. Michell, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Director-Generál of Railways.

CONCANNON, Mr. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Burma, temporarily employed on State Railways in Bengal, is re-

Burms, temporarily employed on State Railways in Bengal, is retransferred to Burma.

McArthur, Major A. D., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 20.

Hancock, Major-General H. F., R.E., consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is placed on special duty under the Government of India, from Nov. 1.

JOPP, Colonel K. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is appointed to the office of the charge of consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is appointed to the office of the charge of consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, during: the absence on special duty of Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E. KENNY, Mr. J. J., traffic candidate, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

DENNYS, Mr. E. A., examiner P.W. Accounts, is, on return from furlough, posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Calcutta.

Accounts, Calcutta.

Higgs, Mr. J. A., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard.

MULLALY, Lieut. H. R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Oct. 4. HEMMING, Lieut. E. H., R. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Oct. 15.

undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are posted to-

The undermentationed assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are posted tothe railways noted opposite their names:—
Scovell, Mr. C. T. R., N.W. Railway.

NATHAN, Mr. W., Sind-Sagar State Railway.

Lyle, Mr. J. C., Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

Burke, Mr. J., superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent, 1st grade, from
Oct. 10. Oct. 10.

Oct. 10.

TOULMIN—Consequent on the above Mr. W. N. Toulmin, officiating superintendent, 1st grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of superintendent, 2nd grade, from the same date.

DEANE, Mr. A. W., 1st grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service from Oct. 15.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

GELLIE, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, from Nov. 13.

PLANCK, Deputy Surgeon-General C., from Aug. 4.

BELLEW, Deputy Surgeon-General H. W., C.S.I., from Nov. 14.

#### FURLOUGHS.

NEWMARCH, Major-General O. R., Bengal Staff Corps, secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (p.a.), for one year. BRISCOE, Captain B., Bengal Staff Corps, 40th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India (m.c.).

BUTTER, Lieut.-Colonel A. D., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), up to April 4, 1887.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. St. Q., General List, Infantry (p.a.);

for one year.

Hamilton, Surgeon H., M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.), for six months, by the Secretary of State for

India.

MADGE, Mr. P. M., assistant superintendent, lat grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, in extension, for four months and seventeen days, from Dec. 1.

PEART, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., commandant Bhopal Battalion, is granted think five days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail him-

thirty-five days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

OWEN, Mr. C. W., 2nd grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.), for six months, by the Secretary of State for India.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Oct. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :-CHAMBERS, Lieut. Colonel W. E., Staff Corps, to be officiating commandant 39th Bengal Infantry, vice Gellie, on furlough, dated

Al COO ζ, Surgeon A. W., 1st Sikh Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, M.D.

Vousden, Major W. J., V.C., 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed member of the Punjab Remount Purchasing Committee, vice Captain H. N. Webb, transferred to the Remount Department.

Webb, transferred to the Remount Department.

Holland, Lieut. H. F., 24th Punjab Infantry, is appointed junior officer in the Punjab battalion of the Burma Police, vice Lieut. C. Cheyne, permitted to resign that appointment.

Saunders, Colonel E. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half pay on March 20.

Bayley—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel G. Bayley,

1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on Nov. 11, on completing four years' service as regimental lieut.colonel in command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment, he is

colonel in command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

THATCHER—With the sanction of Government, Captain J. F. C. Thatcher, 20th Bombay Infantry, is appointed paid attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, during the absence of Lieut. A. C. Yate in Burma, dated Oct. 7.

STRACHEY, Lieut. R. J., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, is detailed to attend the present garrison class at Kasauli.

BUIST-SPARKS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. E. B. Buist-Sparks, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the Commissariat Staff.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed:—

firmed :-

LOUDON—Burma Field Force Orders, dated Jan. 1 and May 30, appointing Lieut. F. A. Loudon, 25th Madras Infantry, to be brigade quartermaster at Mandalay, from Dec. 1 to 19, 1885, inclusive.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 27.)
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments :-

MEDLEY, Lieut A. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Webb, appointed to the Army Remount

Department.

Low, Lieut. R. B., Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated Oct. 12.

Goad, Captain H., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squad-

ron commander, sub pro tem., vice Browne. Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J. R., squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice

Goad, vacated on promotion to captain.

Hall, bieut G. J. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Goad.

Russell, Surgeon-Major E. G., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers, vice Surgeon W. Conry, proceeded to Upper Burma.

Upper Burma.

EGERTON, Lieut. R. G., wing officer, to be squadron officer Corps of Guides, vice Cooke-Collis, promoted to wing commander.

Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Egerton.

CAIRNES, Lieut. W. A., R.E., to be adjutant, dated Sept. 14.

PETRIE, Lieut. R. D., R.E., to be company commander, vice Lieut. Cairnes, dated Sept. 1.

MUBRAY, Lieut. F., supernumerary on the establishment 21st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 12th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Henessy, retired.

Henessy, retired.

Sanders, Lieut. G. L. H., wing officer, on probation, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to be wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation, in exchange with Lieut. Swinton.

Swinton, Lieut. R. R., wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, in exchange with Lieut.

Sanders.

Herbert, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regi-

Herbert, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice McKay, transferred to the 40th Bengal Infantry.

Robin, Lieut. N. E., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 4.

Herbert, Lieut. C., East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 30.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the follow-

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the follow-

ing transfer:

ROBINSON, Paymaster and Hon. Major De la P., Army Pay Department, from the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to be paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, vice Paymaster and Hon. Major A. Denning, proceeding home on completion of a tour of foreign service.

EVANS, Colonel H. M., assistant adjutant-general, on furlough, is posted to the Allahabad division.

CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, Major-General H.R.H. A. W. P. Albert, Duke of, K.G., &c., is posted to the Rawul Pindi division.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Toppin, Lieut. Colonel J. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for

fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

Cockburn, Captain F. P., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 27.)

LAMBERT, Mr. J., C.I.E., deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Marindin, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the District of Mymensingh on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca.

lector of Dacca.

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted to the Sudder station of the Patna District on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca.

BAMBER, Mr. H. W. J., district superintendent of police, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs District.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, for three months, on sick certificate.

sick certificate.

O'Dowda, Mr. C. F., is appointed to act as an assistant sub-deputy opium agent in the Benares Agency, vice Mr. N. Morris, resigned.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 30.)

HOLMES, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, and private secretary to the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-

West Provinces and Oudh, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., assistant magistrate and collector, has been appointed to be private secretary to the Hon. the Lieut.Governor and Chief Commissioner, from the date on which he takes over

and Chief Commissioner, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. W. Holmes.

GILES, Mr. F., officiating assistant commissioner, Naini Tal has been appointed to be under secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, appointed settlement officer of Gorakhpur.

HARINGTON, Mr. A. H., officiating commissioner, Sitapur division, on being relieved by Colonel G. E. Erskine, has been appointed to officiate as commissioner, Rae Bareli division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. B. Harington.

privilege leave, of Mr. H. B. Harington.

ROBERTS, Mr. C. H., extra assistant commissioner, Kumaun, has been appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Naini Tal, from the

date on which he relieves Mr. Giles.

Bird, Mr. H. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, on being relieved by Mr. W. Homes, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, and to be posted to the same

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., officiating under secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appoint-

ment, vice Mr. J. O. Miller.

Miller, Mr. J. O., under secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be assistant magistrate and collector from the date on which he takes charge as private secretary to the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor.

Heut.-Governor.
THORNHILL, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Ranibagh-Ranikhet Cart-road Division.
WARD-SMITH, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is granted one year's furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidary leave.
HARINGTON, Mr. B. H., officiating commissioner, Rae Bareli Division, has been granted privilege leave for three months from Nov. 1.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Oct. 28.)

Anderson, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Jullundur to the Sialkot district, and appointed to officiate as

Juliundur to the Staikot district, and appointed to officiate as district judge, from Oct. 19.

WILSON, Mr. J., on being relieved of the duties of senior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, is transferred to Shahpur, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, from Oct. 21, vice Mr. J. W. Gardiner, transferred.

WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Oct. 19, on return from the privilege leave of

absence granted him.

Bartholomew, Major R., deputy commissioner, has obtained leave of absence in India for six months, on urgent private affairs, from Aug. 23.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### ( Ventral Provinces Gazette, Oct. 30.)

HALLETT-On the return from leave of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. H. Hallett, superintendent Central Jail and School of Industry, Jubbul-pore, Mr. J. J. Higgins, district superintendent of police, at present officiating superintendent Central Jail and School of Industry, Jub

bulpore, is transferred to Damoh.

Skiffon, Mr. H. P. K., officiating district superintendent of police,
Damoh, on being relieved by Mr. Higgins, is posted to Jubbulpore
as assistant district superintendent of police.

Naylor, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, on return from

furlough, is posted to Betul.

McIver, Mr. C. W., officiating district superintendent of police, Raipur, on being relieved by Sirdar Rattan Singh, is posted to Nagpur as

assistant district superintendent of police.

Drysdale, Mr. T., is posted as deputy commissioner to the Betul district, on return from the furlough granted him, dated Jan. 29,

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, on return from the furlough granted him, dated April 15, 1885.



DAT, Mr. B, will resume charge of his duties as extra assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, on being relieved by Mr. Hennessy.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Balaghat.

THOMAS, Lieut. Colonel R. M. B., deputy commissioner, Balaghat, on being relieved by Mr. Needham, is transferred to Raipur WOMACK—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. Womack, C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

#### ASSAM.

#### (Assam Gazette, Oct. 21.)

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., officiating political agent, Manipur, is appointed to act temporarily as deputy commissioner, Naga Hills, in addition to his own duties as officiating political agent, Manipur.

PEET, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, from Mr. G. Stevenson, on Oct. 18.

MULLANE, Surgeon J., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Kamrup district, on Oct. 11.

BERTELSEN, Mr. V. W., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Goalpara, on Oct. 7.

Oct. 7.

Oct. 7.

LUTMAN-JOHNSON, Mr. H., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of judge and commissioner, Assam Valley districts, from Mr. H. S. Beadon, on Oct. 18.

WILSON, Mr. J., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the office of inspector of schools, Assam, from Mr. C. B. Clarke, on Oct. 20.

SHERMAN, Mr. W. H. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal and Assam State Railway, who was granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, Sept. 30, availed himself of the same on Cct. 30.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, Oct. 19.)

RAWLINGS, Mr. A. E., is appointed to be a magistrate of Class II. in the Kyaukse district, and is specially empowered to pass sentences of

whipping.

Joseph, Mr. H. G., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is posted to the Meiktila district.

Scorr, Mr. J. G., is appointed to the charge of the Hlaingdet sub-division.

The Chief Commissioner approves of the following appointment in the Tavoy Company of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., to be lieutenant.

HALL, Lieut. T. W., of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. he may avail himself of it.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

#### (Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 27.)

LAING, Surgeon-Major J. A., M.D., to officiate as sanitary commis-

LAING, Surgeon-Major J. A., M.D., to officiate as sanitary commissioner, Madras, sub pro tem., in succession to Dr. G. Bidie, appointed surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.

HUTCHINS, the Hon. Mr. A. Justice, one of the puisne judges of the High Court, Madras, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be fellows of the University of Madras:—Messrs. A. G. Brown, D.C., J. S. Gamble, M.A., J. R. Henderson, M.B. and C.M., and E. Thurston, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., F.R.M.S. F.R.M.S.

Cook, Mr. J. E., first assistant superintendent Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, vice Colonel Cloete, on privilege leave and special duty.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey,

to act as first assistant superintendent, vice Mr. Cook, acting deputy

These appointments will take effect from the date on which Mr.

Gompertz, deputy superintendent, returns to duty from furlough.
FARRER, Mr. P. W. N., acting assistant commissioner in the Salt and
Abkari Department, is confirmed in that rank from Oct. 1.
The following transfers are ordered:—

SMITH, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the office of secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, to the V Circle for duty in the South Arcot Division.

D'ROZARIO, Mr. J. A., district Munsif of Kutnad in the South Malabar District, to be district Munsif of Pynad in the North Malabar

District.

Stone, Mr. F. W. M., assistant superintendent of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Tuticorin to the charge of the Adirampatnam Circle. This cancels the notification posting Mr. Greatorex to the charge of the Adirampatnam Circle.

Darling, Mr. R E. G., assistant inspector of salt and abkari revenue, is transferred to the Tuticorin circle, vice Mr. Stone. This cancels

the notification transferring Mr. Darling to the Balacheruvu

#### MILITARY.

GOMPERTZ, Captain B. T. M., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, GOMPERTZ, Captain B. T. M., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, vice Major Clark Kennedy, on furlough, dated Oct. 14.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

MULLINS, Lieut. A. J., R.A., to act as aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. H. Williams, who has vacated, dated Oct. 21.

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the dis-

posal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief:—
HUTCHINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., General List, Infantry, commandant
Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

BLACK, Rev. J., M.A., to be honorary chaplain Madras Volunteer Guards.

LEONARD—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Major T. T. Leonard, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, dated Jan. 12, is cancelled, at his own request, from Oct. 18.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Oct. 22.)

ADOW—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) F. E. Hadow, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Meerut Division, that officer is directed to proceed forthwith to Meerut to join his appoint-

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following transfer of Royal Artillery officers:—
KINGSMILL, Lieut. J. C. de K. B., G Battery, 4th Brigade, has been transferred to D Battery, 1st Brigade.

GLOVER, Lieut. W. M., A Battery, 4th Brigade, has been transferred to S Battery, 1st Brigade.

HARDINGS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain Hon.

A. S. Hardinge, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

BURFORD-HANCOCK, Lieut. H. S., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is detailed for duty at the Wellington depôt.

The following departmental transfers are ordered:—

BYNO, Lieut.-Colonel T. R. deputy assistant adjutant-general, from Nagpore Force to Belgaum district.

CLERK, Major R. M., deputy assistant adjutant-general, from Belgaum district to Ceded district.

The Bestimatel Commander in Chief is pleased to make the follows.

The Provincial Commander in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

ing appointments:—

HARRIS, Major T., deputy assistant adjutant-general, Western district, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel Rowlandson dated Sept. 10.

OGILVIE, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., General List, Infantry, to be officiating second in command 19th Regiment Madras Infantry during the absence, on other duty, of Lieut.-Colonel F. Smalley, to join forth-

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the follow-

ing postings:—
WRATISLAW, Major M. H., General List, Infantry, who has been brought on the brigade staff as deputy assistan; adjutant-general,

brought on the brigade staff as deputy assistan: adjutant-general, posted to the Nagpore force.

Nelson, Lieut. F. J., officiating wing officer (on probation), 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, till the arrival of the 29th Madras Infantry, at Rangoon.

Way, Lieut. A. C., wing officer (on probation) 27th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Mouat, Surgeon-Major G. B, M.D., on arrival from England, to do duty South Station Hospital, Bangalore.

Hickson, Surgeon-Major G. B., on arrival from England to do duty Station Hospital, Balléry.

Station Hospital, Balléry.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Thwaytes—By the officer commanding Raipur, appointing Lieut. E. C.
Thwaytes, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Raipur, vice Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, proceeding on leave.
CHAMBERS—By the officer commanding the Western district, appointing Lieut. Colonel C. C. J. O. Chambers, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to command the gyrison of Canapanere during the absence

Infantry, to command the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of the officer commanding on a tour of inspection.

QUIN, Major E., Staff Corps, wing commander 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, for forty-two days, in extension of leave granted him, on medical certificate.

(Oct. 29.)
Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the follow-

transfers of Royal Artillery officers:—

EARLE, Captain W. H. S., No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports

Division, has been transferred to No. 4 (heavy) Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division.

O SULLIVAN, Captain E. O., No. 4 (heavy) Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, has been transferred to No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division.

Ports Division.

GRANET—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. E. J. Granet, H Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been promoted captain, and posted to L Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, that officer is directed to proceed to England to join the latter battery for duty.

HUSSEY—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. A. H. Hussey has been appointed to H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, vice E. J. Granet, promoted.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed by the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—

Lower Standard in Hindustani:-

INGLIS, Captain T. D., Royal Artillery.

LASCELLES, Lieut. G. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

McMahon, Lieut. N. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

CROMIE, Captain C. F., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

THACKWELL, Captain W. H., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

HAWKER, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

WYLD, Lieut. W. G., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

HENEGAN, Lieut. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, probationer,

Stoff Corps. Staff Corps.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following

ppointment

HESKETH, Lieut. Colonel R. W., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, vice Dickens, appointed commandant, dated

Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel A., attached, to be wing commander, vice Hesketh, promoted.
RICHMOND, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., second in command, to be com-

RICHMOND, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., second in command, to be commandant 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Gadsden, who vacates,

dated Oct. 6. WROUGHTON, Lieut. Colonel F. J., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Richmond. PRYCE, Captain D. D., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice

Wroughton.

MACKENZIE, Colonel C., second in command, to be commandant 19th
Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Beeching, who vacates on attaining
colonel's allowance, dated Oct. 11.

LEGGETT, Colonel J. B., wing commander, to be second in command,

vice Mackenzie.

OGILVIE, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., late wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Leggett, but to continue to act as second in command 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

CRAWFORD, Colonel H. P. R. F., second in command 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commander, vice Rowlandson, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowance, dated Oct. 5.

SIMPSON, Lieut Colonel R. J. B., wing commander to be second in command, vice Crawford.

Kelly, Major H. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Simpson, remaining seconded for service on the Staff.

Watson, Colonel E. J., second in command, 24th Regiment Madras

Infantry, to be commandant, vice Coningham, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowance, dated Oct. 5.

VANDERZEE, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Watson.

MACNELL, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D., late wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Vanderzee, remaining seconded for service on the Staff.

Anderson, Captain E. B., wing officer, to be wing commander (sub pro tem).

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel K. F., wing commander 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be second in command, vice Wilson, who retires,

dated Sept. 28.

HUTCHINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., General List, Infantry, to be wing commander and to officiate as second in command.

The Provincial Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the follow-

ing postings:—
FRASER, Surgeon-Major J., senior medical officer of the North Station
Hospital, Secunderabad, to do general duty, Eastern district.
CORKERY, Surgeon T. H., on arrival from England, to do duty Station

Hospital, Secunderabag.
The following orders are confirmed:

The following orders are confirmed:—
ROBERTSON—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore division, appointing Captain J. W. Robertson, M Battery, B Brigade, acting adjutant Royal Artillery, Bangalore, vice Lieut. Guise, transferred on promotion.

Keyliser—By the officer commanding Western district, appointing Colonel F. C. Keyliser, C.B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to command the garrison of Cannanore, vice Lieut. Colonel C. J. O. Chambers, relieved, and during the absence of the officer commanding the district on a tour of inspection.

Chambers, relieved, and during the absence of the officer commanding the district on a tour of inspection.

Hooper.—By the officer commanding Ceded district, appointing Colonel G. S. Hooper, Madras Cavalry, as next senior officer to assume command of the district and garrison of Bellary, vice Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Staff Corps, proceeding on furlough.

Parsons—By the officer commanding Ceded district, appointing Colonel A. D. Parsons, 2nd Madras Lancers, to assume command of the district and garrison of Bellary, vice Colonel G. S. Hooper, relieved. relieved.

#### FURLOUGHS.

James, Lieut.-Colonel J. P., Staff Corps, private affairs for one year, from Dec. 4, or subsequent date on which he may be struck off duty; pension service, 30 years.

Walker, Major C. W., Staff Corps, wing commander 19th Madras Infantry, private affairs for one year, from Nov. 10, or subsequent date on which he may be struck off duty; pension service, 21 years and 292 days.

and 283 days.

LLOYD, Lieut. A. M., Staff Corps, 24th Madras Infantry, medical certicate for one year; pension service, 8 years and 148 days.

CAPTAIN II. FARKANT, 20th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Ava.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The report for the twelve months ended June 30, states that the balance of general revenue (after payment of debenture interest and the appropriation of £1,500 to the reserve account) is £27,381, out of which a distribution of 6 per cent. is recommended, making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the 4th June last, a total of 10 per cent. for the year, being the same distribution as made a year ago.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Rombay Government Gazette, Nov. 4.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
CATES, Lieut. G. E. Hyde, on being relieved of the appointment of acting fourth political agent, Kathiawar, to act as second in command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur.

LYDE, Capt. M. T., to act as fifth assistant political agent, Aden. ABUD, Lieut. H. M., to act as sixth assistant political agent, Aden.

SMITH—The services of Capt. E. D. N. Smith, second in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Savanovati notal corps, and resumed charge of the office of first Hunter, Major F. M., C.B., C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of first assistant political resident, Aden, and political agent for the Somali

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters Poona, Oct. 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments

ments:—
HILL, Lieut. J. R., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 23.

WIDDICOMBE, Lieut. F. S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 26.

HUMFREY, Colonel F. T., Staff Corps, commandant 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be commandant 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Colonel Kettlewell, who has vacated the appointment.

PETTON, Lieut. W. J., wing officer and quartermaster, officiating wing commander 4th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry for duty.

Cavalry for duty.

RICE—Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major G. R. Price, just promoted to that rank from adjutant, R.A., Barrackpur, has been posted to E-I R.A.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the

Secretary of State for India, on the date specified:— EBDEN, Major F. F., Staff Corps, second in command 23rd Bombay

EBDEN, Major F. F., Staff Corps, second in command 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, Aug. 9.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. R., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, Aug. 2.

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., 10th Bombay Infantry, is appointed sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from the 10th inst.

STURT, Colonel C., Bombay Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe. The following promotion of warrant officer in the Commissariat (Transport) Department is ordered to have effect from June 10:—

PORDAGE, Sub Conductor W. (supernumerary, specially promoted for service in Suakin), to be absorbed and brought on the effective strength as sub-conductor in succession to Sub-Conductor H. Powell, pensioned, from June 10.

BUDD, Lieut. N. A. T., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Oct. 19.

Anderson, Brigadier-General H. S., Staff Corps, at present commanding 4th Brigade Upper Burma, to the brigade staff of the army, with the local rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General Nimmo, aide.de-camp, resigned.

with the local rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General Nimmo, aide de-camp, resigned.

POTTINGER, Colonel B. H., R.A. (commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay district), to officiate on the brigade staff of the army, with the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general, until the arrival of Brigadier-General Anderson.

#### FURLOUGHS.

H.E. the Commander-in Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. R., C-2, Royal Artillery, for three months.

MITCHELL, Veterinary Surgeon (1st class) M. C., Army Veterinary

Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

RAYMOND, Veterinary Surgeon R. W., to remain in England from

Oct. 7 to Dec. 25.
Bedford, Colonel J. H., Royal Engineers, in India, from Nov. 8 to Jan.

Bedford, Colonel J. H., Royal Engineers, in India, from Nov. 8 to Jan. 31, 1887, on private affairs.

Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from Sept. 30. Lieut. Cartwright is in his 6th year's service for pension, which commenced on Oct. 22.

Comyn, Lieut. Colonel F. F., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 4th Bombay Infantry (officiating commandant 2nd Bombay Infantry), has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty. Lieut. Colonel Comyn is in his 28th year's service for pension, which commenced on March 30.

Newneam, Lieut. A. T. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty. Lieut. Newnham is in his sixth years' service for pension, which commenced on May 8.

his sixth years' service for pension, which commenced on May 8. COBBOLD, Rev. F. E. D., chaplain of Karachi, is allowed one month's

leave of absence from Oct. 18.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### NOVEMBER 18. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. G. Hancock, Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. Homfray Inf., Col. A. J. C. Birch, S.C., Lieut. A. G. Peyton, S.C. Madras Estab.—Major H. M. Dale, Inf., Lieut. W. Browne, S.C. Eombay Estab.—Lieut. F. M. Edwards, S.C.

Gengal Estab.—A. Earle (Cov.), R. M. Henderson, H. W. W. Reynolds (Cov.), J. W. Parry, G. M. Currie (Cov.), W. E. Dawe, P. H. Cresswell, W. H. P. Sherman.

Bombay Estab.-J. L. Lushington.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surg. H. Cayley, three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. D. Macdonnell, S.C., three months;
Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, S.C., six months; Major J. H. Newill, S.C., three months.

Rombay Estab.-Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, S.C., two months.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—H. T. Storey, ten months' furlough; J. Posford (Cov.), three days' furlough; W. M. Shawe, six months' s.c.; G. Wheatley, three months' furlough; J. S. Armstrong, eleven months'

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. F. Churchill, S.C., Lieut. W. Prior, S.C., Capt. J. S. Minter, R.A., Lieut. H. Trevor, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. H. A. Justice, S.C., Major D. Heming, Inf. Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D.

CIVIL Bengal Estab.—H. G. Boyce, C. W. Palmer, H. Osborne. Madras Estab.—H. E. Sweet, C. Rundall. Bombay Estab.—K. T. Best.

# Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

#### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is satisfactory, so far, that ventilation in your columns of the action of the Standard Company as regards Indian (and Ceylon) policies, has drawn a statement from the Company's Head Office; but the ruling of the Company is, in two ways, open to doubt and objection.

lst. The admission, as it ought to be, that the claims, as they fall in, on the old policies, are to be paid in such currency as may be elected by claimants, is made in the nature of a concession, not, as it undoubtedly should be, as of a right of the assured; moreever it is clogged with conditions which cannot, I conceive, be legally demanded.

I fail to see how

I fail to see how I can be called upon to exercise any present option, or to do anything but to hold the Company to its own bargain made in the most distinct terms in the policy drawn up

bargain made in the most distinct terms in the policy drawn up by the Company. However, the Company have perhaps thought better of their idea of calling for my "option," as no demand has as yet been made for my "declaration" of such optional choice.

2nd. What is the meaning of the expression that "Bonuses will, in all cases, follow the currency of the sum assured?" Does it mean, as I will hope that it does, that bonuses will be paid at the rate of 2s. per rupee, in sterling if desired, equally with the sum assured? or that the Company, while giving in to such payment of the sum assured, will withhold it from the bonuses?

I hope not: but would submit the desirability of a perfectly

I hope not; but would submit the desirability of a perfectly

clear ruling on this point also.

My bonuses were, prior to 1880, as I have stated in a former letter, certified in s'erling, and, subsequent to that date, have been converted, in the (accumulated) certificates, into rupees, at one rupee for two shillings; and ought evidently to be reconverted into starling at her when they come to be paid to my werted into sterling, at par, when they come to be paid to my heir, or assigns, if so desired, equally with the sum assured. B.

THE STANDARD OFFICE AND ITS POLICY-HOLDERS. The following correspondence appears in the Ceylon Observer:

Colombo, 9th Oct., 1886.

Colombo, 5th Oct., 1800.

(Timeo Danaos dona ferentes.)

Sir,—The letter published last night by the Agents of the Standard Company consists of four paragraphs which I will summarise and comment on, as shortly as possible. In the first they intimate that the Directors supposed that policy-holders were conscious of "the effect the Proclamation of 1872 had on their nolicies:"—that suggested effect being that all policies conpolicies;"-that suggested effect being that all policies con-

tracted for sterling may be discharged by rupees at par of exchange. My short comment on this is that no one but the Directors themselves has ever supposed that the Proclamation had that effect on any policies other than those which had, like had that effect on any policies other than those which had, like Sir Richard Morgan's, combined the two special features of having been contracted prior to 1872, and having reserved power to the Company to discharge them in Ceylon. Other policy-holders are likely to remain "unconscious" of any such effect, and I think that the sooner the Directors awaken to their misconception of the subject the better; lest they find Sir Richard Morgan's case prove a very unprofitable mare's nest for them. Unfortunately, the letter of the Agents does not give much sign of such awakening. of such awakening.

In the same paragraph the Agents disclaim for the Directors any "intention of taking advantage of policy-holders," and all "ungenerous motives." I shall only say that had the rupee been down to 1s. 4d. when Sir Richard Morgan died ungenerous would down to 1s. 4d. when Sir Richard Morgan died ungenerous would have been a mild expression for the conduct of a company (who had then sustained a very slight less by exchange on premia) in taking advantage of that iniquitous proclamation, the effect of which is to reduce a sterling policy by one-third of its sterling value, when the rupee is that late. I do not think the Company acted generously to Sir Richard Morgan's executors, but very much the reverse; and it would probably have done better, in its own interest, to have remembered that non omne qued licet konestum est.\*

In the next rangeraph—the important one—the Agents pro-

In the next paragraph—the important one—the Agents claim with a flourish, and as if it were an enormous boon, that those holding policies dated before 1872 and contracted to be paid in nolding policies dated before 18/2 and contracted to be paid in sterling, may now have them endorsed as payable in sterling provided they agree to pay all future premiums in sterling; but, "should they elect to continue paying their premia in rupces at par it would be understood that they admit the Company to be only liable to pay rupees at par of exchange on the falling in of the policies." I am almost tempted—not to overflow with thankfulness for the offer, but—to make the vulgar inquiry with reference to fancied peculiarities in the colour of a querist's organs of vision. If the mental vision of the policy-holders is of the average ence to fancied peculiarities in the colour of a querist's organs of vision. If the mental vision of the policy-holders is of the average acuteness they will probably decline to see the necessity for "endorsing" on their policies that they are payable in sterling, when it has been already provided in the deeds themselves that they are to be so paid! And their lawyers will probably advise them that whether they formally do or do not make the proposed agreement to pay all future premiums in sterling, their policies will nevertheless continue to be due in sterling. Whether the debt by the Company may le subject to a set-off is altogether another question, but whatever is due by it will continue to be due in sterling, with or without any fresh agreement. And no well advised policy-holder will allow it to be understood that they admit the Company to be only liable to pay rupees at par on the falling in of the policies, or, in other words, that they have consented to the tacit alteration of the original contract which is now avowedly suggested to them. On the contrary, and most certainly, unless a sterling policy contains original contract which is now avowedly suggested to them. On the contrary, and most certainly, unless a sterling policy contains an expressly reserved power of payment in Ceylon, or at some defined rate, the policy is at law payable at home in sterling, and payable abroad at the value in sterling of the foreign cur-rency in which it may happen to be paid—be it rupees, dollars, or marks. "Understandings" prove almost invariably to be mis-understandings on one side or the other; and a wise policy-holder or a prudent company will have their "understandings" in writing and signed by both parties in writing and signed by both parties.

in writing and signed by both parties.

The root of the blunder the Company, or their Agents, are committing lies in supposing that "those who have always paid their premiums in rupees at par of exchange" are thus "in terms of the proclamation only entitled to payment of the amount insured in rupees at par of exchange." The Agents in so writing put words and conditions into the proclamation which are not in it. The operation of the proclamation does not in the least depend on either how or where policy-holders have, before or since its date, paid their premia; nor on any circumstances not expressly mentioned in the proclamation itself. In "terms of the proclamation," in a certain limited class of debts, whatever is due in the Colony may be defrayed by rupees at the rate of Rs.10 to £1 sterling; and this is independent of any considerations of any kind whatever. All other classes of debts remain due as they were before the proclamation, and are equally independent of any other considerations whatever than the terms of the contracts. The so called concession, therefore, is no concession at all, and if the policy-holders acquiesce in it they will act fatally to their own interests.

The third paragraph requires no remark. The fourth complains of a want of courtesy in the Committee having addressed the Head Office in London direct instead of through the local Agents. I am sure no discourtesy was intended, and consider the complaint unreasonable, I had almost said querulous as well. Companies and firms at home appoint agents here solely for their own interest and convenience, and their doing so introduces neither law nor etiquette preventing third parties, who are independent of I am quite sure that Sir Hercules Robinson did not foresee (none of us then did) the iniquitous consequences that were to ensue from

of us then did) the iniquitous consequences that were to ensue from his rash interference with *private contracts*, when it became necessary for Revenue purposes to adjust *public taxes* into rupees at a fixed rate.

both, from addressing the Company or firm direct on matters which can only be disposed of by the principals, and when there is no special convenience to either party in communicating through the agent. The Agents of the Insurance Company are neither agents nor representatives of the policy-holders, nor interested on their behalf. They have neither authority to give the redress that is demanded, nor are they neutral; and it would be mere circumlative. cumlocution to forward through them, instead of through the cumiocution to forward through them, instead of through the Post-office, communications to the Company. But further, the Agents of the Standard Company were invited to attend the meeting of policy-holders and assist their deliberations, but elected to hold themselves apart. They, therefore, cannot reasonably complain that their information as to the resolutions and action of the policy-holders has been only obtained from the public newspapers.—I am, your obedient servant,

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LATE PUBLIC MEETING OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

#### ğ II.

Colombo, 13th October, 1886. SIR,—The question at issue between the "Standard" and its SIR,—The question at issue between the "Standard" and its policy-holders has throughout been contained within a very narrow compass, and in my opinion it is now settled by the decision telegraphed by the Directors to the Local Agents. I for one, as the holder of three policies in the Company, have no intention of questioning that decision.

The reciprocal covenants contained in the class of policies affected are plain, and easily understood. The Company undertakes to pay the sum assured in pounds sterling, either in London or Ceylon, provided that the policy-holder on his part pays the premium in pounds sterling in the same way.

For many years some of us have not paid pounds sterling because we have not been asked to do so; now we are; and I cannot see how we can with any show of reason deny our liability.

cannot see how we can with any show of reason deny our liability.

The question whether premiums are too high is another one altogether; some of us can fairly approach the Company upon the subject of excessive rates, but the point has no direct connection with the issue just settled.

My object, however, in addressing you is not so much to express my opinion upon the "Standard" question as to controvert the views of "the Chairman of the meeting of policy-holders" upon

what is known as the Currency Proclamation of 1871.

This Proclamation has been called by some very hard names, and it has been suggested that the Chamber of Commerce should take steps to procure its amendment. The plain truth of the matter, however, is that the "iniquitous consequences" that have followed upon this "iniquitous Proclamation" are altogether due to the fact that the judges of our local courts, including the "Chairman of the meeting of policy-holders" himself in his judicial capacity, have interpreted the Proclamation in a sense altogether at variance with its intention and true meaning; and what is wanted to set matters right is not an amending Proclamation, but an authoritative judgment correctly interpreting the

existing one.

The Proclamation of 1871 was never intended to have any application whatever to engagements contracted in and payable

in British pounds sterling.

It was intended to have reference only to engagements contracted in and payable in rupees though expressed in terms of British money.

And it is owing to judgments having been delivered at variance

with this true meaning that the question with the Standard Company and others of a similar nature have arisen.

The currency of Ceylon was never pounds sterling of England as stated by "the Chairman of the meeting of policy-holders." The denomination of accounts was pounds, shillings, and pence, but the actual coin current was before 1872, as it has been ever circumstants.

since the Indian rupee.

It was the custom prior to 1872 to call ten rupees a pound, and sub-divisions of the rupee, shillings and pence, but this did not alter the fact that the actual currency was rupees. It simply meant that we were giving to so many coins an arbitrary name, in the same way that a sovereign and a shilling are now called a guinea. That we chose a very inconvenient name is sufficiently evidenced by what has since occurred.

The object of the Proclamation was a very simple. debar the holder of a bond expressed in terms of British money, but on which only rupees at the rate of ten to the £ were really due from claiming anything else than ten rupees per £ when British money had ; ceased to be the denomination of account in Ceylon. In other words, to put it beyond doubt, that no one could claim what was not his due, i.e., a pound sterling under cover of the fact that Rs. 10 had been described as a pound in

There was never any confusion in the mind of merchants, or probably of the general community, as to the meaning of the Proclamation until the question got into the law courts. To the merchant there was prior to 1872 a difference between a British pound sterling and a Ceylon pound currency, as there is now between a British pound sterling and ten rupees. He always had to adjust the exchange between the courts and the rupees. had to adjust the exchange between the two, as he has now. The

only difference is that owing to the change in the relative values, the rate of exchange has materially altered.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY Bois.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 15, Clan Macgregor (s), Bombay; Roumania (s) Bombay.—17, Thames (s), Bombay; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 15, Nuddea (s), London.—16, Peshawur (s), London; Kangra (s), London.—17, Clan Sinclair (s), Clyde.—18, Victoria (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 15, Ballaarat (s).

MADRAS.—Nov. 12, Armenia (s), Calcutta.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 15, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—17, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay.—18, Bokhara (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 12, Khiva (s), Hong Kong.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 16, Britannia (s), London.
MADRAS.—Nov. 13, Clan Matheson (s), London; Clan Ronald (s), London.—16, Navarino (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Nov. 25; s.s. Nizam, from Venice, Dec. 2; from Brindisi, Dec. 6.

from Brindisi, Dec. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjing, Mrs. Wiehe, Mr. J. N. F. Greig, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Wann, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Donkin and three daughters, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. K. Hedges, Mr., Mrs. and Miss King, Miss Gough, Dr. and Mrs. Fooks, Capt. A. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two infants, Mr. Mumford, Mr. G. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Gordon, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Howell. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Creswell, Dr. Lynch, Mr. C. S. Wilson, Major Stevens, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. S. Dyal, Mr. C. E. Fox, Dr. P. S. Turnbull, Mr. W. A. Baker, Capt. H. O. Selby, Mr. D. M. Lumsden, Mr. H. C. D. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. B. A. Gupta, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. R. L. Stewart, Mr. Max Bernhardt, Mr. J. S. Elmore. From Venice: Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Fielder, Miss Jefferson. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Knox. Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

For Malta: Miss Charlotte Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and two daughters, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. H. W. Linford, Mr. Lay.
For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. C. B. Harvey.

For Port Said: Mrs. Edwards and friend, Mr. James Clark, Dr. E.

Kingsford. For Alexandria: From Venice: Miss Faber, Miss Hanbury, Mr. and

Mrs. Storey, Signora A. Pini, Cavalier Pini, Signor Riva. For Suez: Mr. W. J. Walker.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Dec. 2; s.s. Gualior, from Venice, Dec. 9; from Brindisi, Dec. 13.

from Brindisi, Dec. 13.

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mrs. A. Marten, Mr. Shaw, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Knyvett, Dr. Holman, Miss Sharman, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. J. Anderson.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Kellow, Messrs. J. and N. Brown, Mr. F. T. Turpin. From Venice: Mr. Cameron and son.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Maclean, Lieut. and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot and infant, Mr. Beith. From Brindisi: Mr. R. K. Wilson, Colonel Plowden, Mr. W. Kemble, Lady Brassey and three Misses Brassey Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz, Colonel Merriman, Major R. G. Græme, Colonel F. Wise, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher, Mr. E. D. Murray, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mr. T. and Mrs. Blissett. From Venice: Major J. M. Hunter, Mr. R. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. Weightman. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Wallace, jun., Mr. E. A. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Leatham, Dr. Dawson.

Dr. Dawson.

For Madras: From Venice: Mr. W. and Mrs. Walker and family.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. F. Pollak, Miss Schleisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Ziffo.

For Malta: Mr. Besley, Miss Nelson, Miss Laverack.

#### Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Nov. 25.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. E. Rigg and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. H. Austen, Mrs. Mitchie and child, Miss Ward, Mr. Lawson L. B. Dykes, Mr. Gervase C. Elwes, Mr. A. M. Vaughan Hughes, Mr. John Williams.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron and

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron and two children, Dr. and Mrs. F. Clarence Smith and child, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. A. N. Rogers Harrison and two children, Miss Male, Miss Beatty, Mr. D. N. Fox, Mrs. and Miss Bickle.

For Calcutta: Mr. White, Mr. T. G. Mackay, Mr. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pargiter and child, Rev. Aubrey Smith, Rev. D. Frater, Mrs. Alfred Yaldwin, Miss Bird, Miss Disney, Miss E. Disney, Mrs. Holbosch and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. M. Winton and child, Mr. A. F. Nuthall, Mr. F G. Welch.

For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar and three children, Mr. Sydney Roberts, Mr. H. Meyer.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, sailed Nov. 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Grindel, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Grant, Mrs. P. Williams, Miss Thomas, Miss Mary E. Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. Davies Thomas, Mrs. C. E. H. Symons.

For Madras: Mr. R. A. Roberts, Miss Cummings and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. G. Churchill and child, Mrs. Keyworth and infant, Miss Hatch, Mr. G. S. Coles, Mrs. J. D. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanes, infant

and avah

and ayah.

For Calcutta: Mr. S. H. Hayes, Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Talbot, Miss A. Smith, Mr. Guise, Mrs. Farquharson, three children and nurse, Miss M. Merson, Mrs. Mason and two children, Mr. J. O. Logan, Mr. R. C. Haviland, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Mr. Arthur J. Lucy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart, Mr. W. Mills, Mr. G. C. Alston, Mr. R. M. Power, Mr. E. Samuel, Mr. H. T. Tyler, Miss Bessie Pearson, Miss L. Ewart, Mr. F. W. Ahmed.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, sailed Nov. 11.

For Port Said: Mrs. Conor, two infants and maid.
For Bombay: Lady A. Hampson, Miss Georgina Murray, Mrs.
Davidson, two children and ayah, Miss Lena Roberts, Miss Beatrice
Roberts, Major S. D. Turnbull and two nieces, Mr. H. J. Juman, Rev.
R. H. Slacke, Rev. J. A. Harriss, Rev. and Mrs. Rowntree.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail Nov. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Palmer and child, Mr. Pattullo, Mrs. Masters, Miss Master, Mr. Bury, Mr. W. Saunders, Mrs. Dobrie, Miss Haig, Mrs. Harper, Miss Harper, Mr. Thomas M. Twigg, Mr. E. L. Sandford.

For Madras: Mr. Cherry. For Calcutta: Miss Annie Mathews, Mr. Dobrie, Mr. C. J. Hatch. Mr. Barnard, Mr. Walter Reive, Mr. James Middleton, Mr. William Spalding.

Per s.s. Clan Forbes, to sail Dec. 4.

For Colombo: Mr. Albert Rosling, Mr. Edward Rosling, Mr. Edwards,

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, Nov. 3. From London: Mr. and Mrs. Young, Rev. A. Ramsay, Mrs. Jacobs and two infants, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Miss Biscoe, Miss Gregory, Mr. Leckie, Mr. Nicke, Mr. Potter, Mr. Midwood, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Blowers, Mr. B. T. Suffrien, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. E. T. Kaye, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. O. S. Higman, Major C. M. Browne, Mr. James Frietas, Mr. W. West, Mr. Swaboda; Miss Forbes, Lieut. Walsh, Mr. Fiens.

From Brindisi: Mr. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt, Mr. J. Hartman, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Williamson, Colonel and Mrs. Sewell and son, Colonel C. R. M. Walter, Mr. Kennedy, Colonel Erskine, Mr. R. M. Horsfold, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. F. B. Beachcroft, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. D. R. Keith, Mr. C. O. Andras, General Gib, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Rev. A. Britten, Mrs. Lock, Mr. C. Sharp, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. Barker, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. C. Gowan, Mr. Aldane, Mr. S. Cator, Mr. C. Gosling, two Misses Monk, Mr. T. Fyatt, Miss Henvey, Miss Brownigg, Mr. Jones, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. H. McCormack, Colonel Trevor, Mr. W. P. Carson, Major E. R. Ellis, Mr. W. F. Hall, Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Mr. Mondy, Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. F. Place, Mr. McCracken, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. Bartlett, Dr. J. Burgess, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Ward.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Norworthy, Mr. Ward.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Norworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Gallons and infant, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Forbes, Dr. Bhandarker, Rev. B. Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Forbes, Mr. J. W. Fido.

From Aden: Mr. Grant,

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. Seaton, Nov. 17.

From Colombo: Capt. Lynch-Staunton.
From Bombay: Mrs. Durant, Capt. S. K. Harris, Mrs. Harris and infant, Mr. J. C. Lushington, Miss Robertson.
From Malta: Mrs. Colson, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Richardson, Miss A. Richardson, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. J. Keys, Mr. Stevens, R.N., Mr. Croker.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, left Bombay, Nov. 5.

For London: Mr. J. R. Deane and child, Mrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and two children, Mr. A. Prier de Saone, Mrs. Durand and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cuthbert Anderson and infant, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Dowling, Mr. Burt, Master Burt, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. F. Groves.
For Erindisi: Lord Ulick Browne, Major and Mrs. Broadbent and two children, Mr. E. Scherber, Misses Aitchison, Mr. C. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cardew

and Mrs. A. G. Cardew.
For Suez: Mr. H. M. Ismael Khan.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bokhara, Capt. Edwards, from London, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Gahan, Rev. and Mrs. Cane and infant, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. T. Macaulin, Rev. R. W. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Thompson, Miss Beatty, Colonel F. James, Mrs. C. A. Stewart and three daughters, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Colonel Grant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Miss Coulthwaite, Mr. E. A. Moloney, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Lound, Mr. T. H. Priestley, Mr. J. K. and Mrs. Spence, child and infant, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, Miss M. Henderson, five Sisters, Mr. Boggs, Mr. J. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Briggs, Mrs. Clements.

For Port Said: Mrs. Morice and family, Lieut. H. M. Eden, Lieut. A. H. Leith.

For Malta: General Powlett-Bingham, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Ferrugia.

Per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. Symons, from London, Nov. 18.

For Madras: Mrs. Blaxland, Miss Restall. For Malta: Miss Byron, Mr. Hobson, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Simpson, Rev. W. Maule, Miss Maule, Miss Bannatyne, Mrs. Glazbrook, Sergeant and Mrs. Rawlins.

Mrs. Rawlins.

For Colombo: Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Mullikin, Mr. Maitland Heriot, Mr. Wright, Mr. L. P. Fisher, Mr. J. J. Thorburn, Mr. C. P. Martin. For Calcutta: Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. H. W. and Miss Gordon, Colonel Fyfe, Mrs. Barrington, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Miss Page, Mrs. Boothby, Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. H. R. Boyle, Mr.T. Brown, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Deniceville, Mr. Heilgers, Count Von Langa, Rev. J. Bateson, Mr. F. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Faithful, Mr. Apostolides, Mr. A. G. Adams, Mr. G. J. Cooper, Mr. T. S. Welch, Mr. Johnston.

For Port Said: Mr. Loftie, Middlemass Bey, Mrs. Middlemass, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, two Misses Appleyard, Colour-Sergeant Smith, Mr. C. A. W. Bridge, Rev. Canon Phillips, Mr. D. Perry, For Suez: Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. H. T. Caine, Mr. Brown.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Liverpool, Nov. 13.

For Bombay: Rev. Father Gardner, Mr. W. Brown, Miss Oliver, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Denis Calman, Mr. R. J. Dalton, Miss Bowhill, Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, Mr. Colin Campbell, Miss Hogg, Mr. L. H. Harris.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Parramatta, Capt. W. D. Anderson, sailing on Nov. 12.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert and four children, Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Cappel, Mr. Babu Jogendra Nathdas, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Mr. Clark.

For London: Mr. Goold, Brigadier-General J. R. Nimmo, Mrs. Whymper, Rev. and Mrs. Manwaring and two children, Mr. T. Dale

For Marseilles: Major B. Babington, Mr. H. C. Williams and infant, Mr. C. R. Chance, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. E. J. Moore.

Per s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniel, sailing on Nov. 19.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Conor. For London: Mr. W. H. Collett, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Macdougall, Mrs. Macdougall and two

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. S. Briscoe, sailing on Nov. 26.

For Brindisi: Miss Thompson. For London: Mr. Molyneux.

Per s.s. Verona, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Dec. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. M. Durand.

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Dec. 10.

For Port Said : H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Capt. Forde.

For Marseilles: Hon. E. Forster Webster. For Brindisi: Mr. F. S. Stonton, Mr. G. Smyth.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD

Sbip.	To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown,		Leaves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.	
	1886.					1886.	
Euphrates	24 Nov.	-	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec-	
	1	Plymo'th				1887.	
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec.	18 Dec.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.	
		Q'stown.	1887.				
Crocodile	21 Dec.	23 Dec.	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan	
_	1887.	•					
Jumna	5 Jan.	-	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	
Euphrates		-	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.	
Serapis	23 Feb.	<del></del> .	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.	
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#### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th
Serapis Crocodile Jumna  Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis	26 Nov. 1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb. 19 Mar.	24 Nov. 7 Dec. 12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	26 Nov. 9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	1886. 25 Nov 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  BOMBAY.—October 19.	Kemp & Co.        175     45       Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.       50     112       Oriental Govt. Security       20     23       Oriental-Loan Assoc.       20     102       Prince of Vales' Fire Insurance     1,000     1,700       Trencher and Co.       all     1,115	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 46 0 47 Indian Terai 500 100 to Jelalpore (Cachar) to Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) 100 25 to
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.   Four per Coat	Thacker and Co all 185  LAND COMPANIES.  Colaba Co	Rangra Valley
Five per Cent, Municipal Loan 101½ to — Coorla Spinning Bonds to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 10 to 97 11  4 of 1870 (1885) 100 0 to  4 of 1978-79 (1895) 102 10 to  4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102 10 to	Lower Assam        £71       23       to       —         Luckimpore (Assam)        £10       60       to       —         Majagram (Cachar)         100       19       to       —         Mim (Darjiling)         100       —       to       —         Monachera (Cachar)         100       15       to       —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.  INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Bunk of Bombay all 10 pr. ct 725 Bunk of Bengal all 10 pr. ct 850 Bunk of Madras all 9 pr. ct 623 EXCHANGE BANKS.	41 of 1879 (Coupon) to   CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.     6 of 1865 (1885) Rs. Paid off   6 of 1865 (1887) 100 0 to   6 of 1870 (1887) 102 8 to   6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to   6 of 1878 (1998) 103 0 to   6 of 1878 (1998) 99 4 to   6 of 1878 (1998) 99 4 to	Do.       centributory        90       8       to       —         Moran (Assam)          100       87       to       —         Mothols (Assam)         90       70       to       —         Do.       contributory         90       70       to       —         Mungledye (Assam)          200       —       to       —
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 128 Hong Kong & Shanghat Banking Corporation National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr.ct 110  PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to — 5 of 1873 (1908) 99 4 to — 5 of 1834-5 (1905) 99 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Do. contributory   125
Akbar        1,400        125        1,000         Albert Ginning Co.        all        75 pr.et        450         Albert (Kurrachee)        all        18 pr.et        1,055         Apollo         175        230         Bellary         400        nil        490	Agra £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 120 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 145 to —	Punkabaree (Darjlling)        100       65       to       —         Puttureah (Sylhet)         100       60       to       —         Rajabare (Assun)         —       to       —       to       —         Sapakati          100       110       to       —         Second Mutual Cachar           -       to       —         Seemah            -       to       —
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited Colaba 125 0 665 Dhollera Ginning 1,880 16 140 East India all 130 1,410	Bank of Bengal 500 870 to 872] \\ Do. of Upper India 100 135 to Delhi and London £25 170 to Himalaya 100 115 to Mussoorie 100 105 to National of India £12] 110 to	Singbulli and Murmah   100   77   to
Fort 1,000 150 1,675 French 8,500 45 p.s 610 Harvoy & Sabapathy  Khangaum	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 101 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291 Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to — COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Toesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 101 to 102 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Manmar M all 0 210 New Berar 400 0 125 Prince of Wales 125 33 435	Alipore Coal 100 120 to —   Arakan Oil Co Rs 5 Nominal.   Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.   Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150	LONDON.—November 22.
Sabapathy (Bellary)       —       —       —       —       500         Sassoon       —       1,000       —       25       —       500         Sind & Punjaub Cotton       750       —       90       —       1,225         Sind       —       —       500       —       70       —       683         Volkart       —       —       590       —       20       —       680	Barnagore Jute £10	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Price.  3 India Stocks, Oct.1948, Sp. all pd S7 to 87 to 87 India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 100 to 101 to 101 to 102 to 104 India Enfaced Paper 72 to 73 to 73
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.         Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325         Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 395         Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 635         Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500         Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 107	Bengal Mills £100	4\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\text{Do.}  \text{do.}  \text{1882}  \text{do.}  \text{1893}     \text{104}  \text{to}  \text{75}   \text{4}  \text{Do.}  \text{1881}        \text{102}  \text{to}  \text{104}  \text{to}  \text{105}  \text{to}  \text{106}  \text{to}  \text{107}  \text{to}  \text{106}  \text{to}  \text{107}  \text{to}  \text{107}  \text{to}  \text{106}  \text{to}  \text{107}  \text{to}  \text{107}  \text{to}  \text{106}  \text{to}  \text{107}  \text{to}   \text{to}   \text{to}    \text{to}                              \qua
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Calcutta Steam Co.     85     98     to 99       Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar     100     100     to 100       Chitpore Hydraulic Press     100     60     to —       Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.     100     99     to 100       Dunbar Cotton Mills      100     25     to 27       Equitable Coal      250     120     to —	4 Do 100 to 102 41 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 104  RAILWAY DEBENTURES.  PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 pc 100 107 to 100
D. Spinning all — 20 Dhun Mills — — Empress Co all 25 700 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 650 Golam Baba 400 20 200	Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 10 to — Goosery Cotton Milis 200 190 to — Gourepore 100 65 to — Great Eastern Hotol 100 83 to — Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115	East Indian, Irredeem. 4\frac{1}{2} p.c.   100   113 to 120     Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.   100   107 to 109     Oude and Rohllkund, 4 p.c   100   105 to 107     South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent   100   116 to 118     RAILWAYS.     Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7\frac{1}{2} to   8
Hindustan 1,000 40 915 Hingunghat Mill	India General Steam Navigation   100   92   to   93   Kamerhatty Jute Mills   50   90   to	Bongal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4\frac{1}{4} to 164     B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 102 to 164     Eastorn Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 22\frac{1}{4} to 23\frac{1}{4} \]   E. Indian, 4\frac{1}{4} p.c. Ann. A, 1953 22\frac{1}{4} to 23 \]   Do. Ann. Be 1 per ann. (less \frac{1}{4}) 24\frac{1}{4} to 25 \]   Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4\p.c. 12\frac{1}{4} to 122 \]
Jaffer Ali      500      40      200       Jowruz Baloo      1,000      30      1,120       Khandelsh      1,000      30      975       Khatao Mackungee      1,000      20      915       Leopold       100      5      155	Naini Tal Brewery 100 108 to —	Great I. Pouin., guar. 5 p.c 100 143 to 151 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 129 to 131 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2} do. 100 122 to 124 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2} do. 100 11\frac{1}{2} to 118 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 127 to 129
Madras United       1,000       160       2,610         Maheluxmee       1,000        680         Manockjee Petit       all        1,215         Mazagon       250       9       1871         Morarji Goculdass       1,000       50       1,525         Naigam	R. Scott Thomson and Co 500	Robikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4
National1,000	Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) 100 70 to — Amicable (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Amiuckie 100 70 to — Arcuttipore (Cachar) 100 85 to —	Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 103   102   to 103     Do. Do. Do 35
Sassoon        1,000        40        1,502         Sholapore Mills        1,000        35        1,270         Southera Southern India         50        070         Southern Mahratta	Assam	Do. é p.c. Preference all 14 to 143
Victori Mills 1,000 85 475 Western India 1,000 50 810  RAILWAY COMPANIES.  G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stook 218-8-0 5 pr.ct. 1,800	Burkhola (Cachar) 100	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 103 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 33 to 34 BANKS.
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6     do.     860       Do. do.     65-7-3     do.     90       Do. do.     1-13-1     do.     20       B. B. & C. I. B. Co.     196-15 5     do.     360	Cocheela (Cachar) 100 29 to —   Darjiling 100 127 to —   Dehing (Assam) 90 25 to 26	Agra
New £18 Shares — — — —	Dehra Doon 100 50 to — Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 80 to —	
New E18 Shares — — — — MISCELLANEOUS. Paid-up. Cash Rates. Bombay Saw Mills 1,000 225	Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 50 to —   Dessai and Parbut (Assam) 100 80 to —   Dhunsiri 100 95 to —   Durrung (Assam) 100 84 to —   Eastern Cachar 100 30 to 31   East Indian, Assam, and Cachar 100 30 to 32	BANK BILLS.   Sight.   30 days.   261 days.   Calcutta   Madras   1s. 61-16d   1s. 6d   1s. 515-16d

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., 8.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B. Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 13 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B. Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M. Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M D., C. I E., B. Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo. Alexander, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., B. Aloes, Maj. M. A., R E., 1 yr., Sept. 24, '86, B. Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M. Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1yr., 270 dys., fr. June 30, '85, M. Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., 9 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '80, B.

Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R. E., lyr. 9 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., lyr., fr. Apr. 30, '80, B. Badgley, Capt. J. M. T., R. E., M. Bagehawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., lyr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Baillie, Liout. R., S.C., lyr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo. Bairnsfather, Leut. T. H., S.C., lyr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., lyr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., lyr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Balfour, Lieut. J. H., S.C., lyr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Balfour, Lieut. J. H., S.C., lyr., fr. May. 1, '86, Bo. Bart, Maj. D. W. K., S.U., 8 mos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Bart, Maj. D. W. K., S.U., 8 mos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo. Bartye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B. Becech, Surg.-Maj. L., lyr., fr. June 3, '86, M. Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M. Bernetr, Surg. C. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '88, M. Bennetr, Surg. C. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '88, M. Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B. Birch, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Birch, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Birch, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo. Bouts, Col. J., R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo. Bouts, Col. J., R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo. Boutson, Col. J., R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo. Boutson, Col. J., R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo. Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 ym., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B. Broome, Lieut. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '81, Bo. Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, B. Bunny, Capt. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Bunny, Capt. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B. Burne, Lieut. R. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Burne, Major J., Gran, fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Burne, Major J., Gran, fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Burne, Major J

Butcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Carr, Lieut. A. N., S C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., Bo.

Castellari, Hon. Capt. R. F., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '86, B.

Cayley. Bde. Surg. H., 3 yrs., from April 3, 84, B.

Chambers, Col. R. M., 1nf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.

Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.

Chamner, Capt. B, S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.

Chapman, Maj. Gen. E. F., C.B., R.A., 182 dys., B.

Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., Bo.

Chasc, Liout. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 18ms., fr. Aug. 22, '85, Bo.

Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.

Christie, Capt. C. H. F., R. E., lyr. 6dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, M.

Clarke, Major, S.C., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.

Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.

Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.

Colozan, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.

Colozan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1yr., 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Corty, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.

Cripps, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Courming, Maj. W. G., R.E., 1 yr. 5 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '86, M.

Dale, Maior H. M., Inf., M.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., M.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB., 1 yr. 63 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Deane, Lleut. F. B., S.C., 506 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.
De Pres, Col. G. C., S.C., 131 mos, fr. Mar. 7, '86, B.
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M.
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobble, Lt. H. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr.
June 20, '86, M.
Duke, Hon. Lleut. C., 6 mos., fr. July 20, 86, Bo.
Duko, Surg.-Maj. J., B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. J., B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. J., S.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Duvand, Maj. E. L., S.C., fr. Oct., '86, B.

Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo. Garrett, Cap. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '86, B. Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Gibscock, Lt. Col. T.B. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '83, B. Godfsmid, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '83, B. Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo. Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo. Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Grant, Lieut. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '80, B. Grant, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M., R. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo. Gregg, Surg. Maj. W. H., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '86, B. Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.

Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B.

Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.

Halg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.

Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.

Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.

Hall, Ldeut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '86, B.

Hall, Ldeut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '86, B.

Hall, Ldeut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Hamcock, Surg. J. G.

Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 11, '85, B.

Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 11, '85, B.

Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.

Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 19 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '83, M.

Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.

Hay Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.

Hay Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.

Heaviside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.

Heunell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.

Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.

Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.

Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.

Hobiay, Maj. T. F., S.C., 1 yr., 147 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Holle, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.

Holle, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.

Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.

Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '80, M.

Hunt, Maj. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Ir-monger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M. frving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B. Jackson, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '85, B. Jacob, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., Bo. Jameson, Surg. G., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B. Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jameson, Capt. G. J., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B. Juffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B. Jernes, Capt. H. J. W., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B. Jennes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M. Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B. Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Jonnes, Ch. J., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '85, M. Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B. Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B.

Ke-gan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '83, B. Kolly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M. Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B. Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R. E., 1 yr. 321 dys., fr. July 17, '85, M. Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M. Kerr, Lieut. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '86, B. King, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 9 May, '86, M. Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B. Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B. Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, M. Kunbardt, Capt. H. G., R. E., lyr. 273 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lawson, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 21 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo. Le Messurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13,

85, Bo.
Loslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Lowie, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lindley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 11 mo., fr. Mar. 26, '83, M.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., fr. Ost. 1., '86, M.
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Logan, Col. A. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '86, M.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J. Bo.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Duke, Hon. Lieut. C., 6 mos., fr. July 29, 86, Bo.
Duke, Surg.-Maj. O. T., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. J., B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Durand, Maj. E. L., S.C., fr. Oct., '86, B.

Edwards, Liout. F. M., S.C., Bo.
Egerton. Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Eiliot, Col. H. R., Inf., 85 dys., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Egilis, Captain C. E., R. E., 262 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B.
Erans, Col. H. M., S.C., 273 dys., fr. July 6, '86, B.
Fagan, Lieut. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Fagan, Lieut. Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Frincis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
FritzGerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '85, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '85, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., K.C.B., C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., K.C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., K.C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Cap. C. M., K.C.B., B.
Mackenzie, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dunc 28, '85, M.
Maguire, Lieut. Col. H. M. S., C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '85, B.
Maxwell, Cap.

Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M. Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B. Medliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo. Menliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M. Merriman, Lt. Gn. C.J., C.S. I., R. E., 19ms. fr. May 1, '85, Bo. Miller, Col. J., S.C., 9 mos., fr. April 2, '86, B. Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M. Moberly, Col. C. M., S.C., 9 mos., fr. April 1, '86, M. Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 21 mos. from July 14, '86, B. Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 2½ yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B. Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B. Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Montesor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Mookerj, Surg.-Maj. P. N., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '86, M. Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo. Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B. Mosrly, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1yr., 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '85, B. Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24. '86, B.
Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.
Newman, Surg. Maj. J. H., M.D., lyr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Nolan, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24 '86, Bo.
Norton, Lie tt. C. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '84, B.
Nutt, Lt. Col. H. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 18, '86, Bo.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B. Olivior, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 88, Bo. O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, 86, B. O'Meara, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., 180 dys., B. Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B. Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M. Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B. Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S. C., B. Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S. C., B. Phillips, Col. A. M., S. O., 2 yrs., from Juno 9, '87, Bo. Pitt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B. Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S. C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B. Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S. C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B. Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., 90 dys., fr. May 29, '86, M. Potter, Bde - Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr., 120dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B. Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Preston, Capt. J. E., S.C., M. Pritchard, Liout. A. B., S. C., 280 dys., fr. April 5, '86, B. Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Rutros, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., 1r. Mar. 1, '86, B. Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M. Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '86, B. Renny, Lieut. S. M., R.A., 182 dys., fr. July 31, '86, B. Renny, Lieut. S. M., R.A., 182 dys., fr. July 31, '86, B. Riddell. Bde.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '85, M. Rideout, Clet. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '86, M. Riddout, Clet. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan., 12, '86, M. Rind, Maj. A. T. B. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B. Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 18ms., from Aug. 26, '35, M. Robertson, Col. R. S., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B. Robertson, Col. R. S., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B. Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B. Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B. Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., 117 dys., fr. Dec., '85, Bo. Rowlandson, Col. H., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B. Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., 43 dys., fr. July 13, '86, M. Rowlandson, Lt. Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

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Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken: and for physic—with which it is as-well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quimine and Cockle's Fills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five-

#### COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous curve was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar.'

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 12th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 10th November; and from Calcutta to the 9th November

At Lahore, on the 4th inst., Lord Dufferin invested Sir West Ridgeway with the Order of the Star of India.

His Excellency said the moderation and conciliatory spirit shown by the Ameer in regard to the demarcation of the western portion of his frontier ought to facilitate the arrangement of the only remaining matter in dispute in a manuer consonant to his interests and his rights.

THE VICEROV arrived at Ahmedabad on the 5th inst., when he met with a reception of a purely formal character. On the following day his Excellency received an address of welcome from the Municipal Commissioners.

From Ahmedabad the Viceroy went to Baroda. En route he stopped at Neriad, and received an address from the Municipal Commissioners. Referring to the tobacco industry, his Excellency said it was only by general and technical education and by an intelligent and united effort that an honourable place could be maintained in the markets of the world, and that to the truth of this the Gujeratis were fully alive.

Ar Baroda, where elaborate preparations had been made for his reception, the Viceroy opened the new State Hospital, which has been built by the Gaekwar at a cost of two lakhs. The hospital will bear the name of Lady Dufferin, in recognition of her exertions in the cause of the women of India.

THE Viceroy arrived at Bombay on Wednesday, going direct to Sassoon Dock, whence he embarked on board the Clive. After a three days' cruise his Excellency will return to Bombay.

LADY DUFFERIN, who had been detained at Lucknow owing to the illness of Lord Clandeboye, joined the Viceroy at Bombay.

A LARGE number of chiefs and princes are expected in Bombay to meet Lord Dufferin. The Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the Maharajah of Kolhapore have already arrived.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has arrived at Rangoon, and proceeded to Mandalay.

THE 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry have dispersed a band of dacoits at Shoaybo with a loss of seventeen lives.

THE officers of the Army Headquarters, Madras, have left Rangoon for Madras, and proceed to Ootacamund.

THE office of Minister to the Maharajah Holkar is vacant, Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji having retired from service. The post has been offered to De van Bahadur Raghonath Rao of Midras, who has accepted it, and, if his services can be spared, may be shortly expected back at Indore.

It is asserted that for the present, at any rate, no English tutor will be appointed to take charge of the youthful Scindiah. He will learn the English language from Doctor Crofts, who has just been placed in medical charge of him. The Viceroy agrees with Sir Lepel Griffin, and he, in turn with the late Maharajah, that it is not desirable the son should adopt too many English ways.

Tuz latest news from Cabul is that the Chilzai rising at Chuzni has been completely suppressed.

THE AMEER does not encourage the transmission of letters and papers from one part of his State to another. The postage on an ordinary letter is five annas, and three rupces for a newspaper.

The proximate cause of the Ghilzai rebellion in Afghanislan appears to have been a tax of five rupees a head attempted to be levied on men coming to the railway works in Beluchistan, added to a recent reduction of hereditary stipends paid to the religious classes.

H.E. SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, Commander-in-Chief, has returned to Bombay from Poona.

THE Bank of Bombay on Wednesday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 percent.

The Hon. J. W. Quinton has returned from Simla to-Allahabad, and resumed charge of his office as Member of the Board of Revenue.

It is probable that Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, may retire in the first half of next year. Mr. Gordon, the Chief Accountant, also intends applying for leave to retire about March next.

THE subscriptions to the Lord U.ick Browne Fund now amount to nearly Rs. 3,000. The Maharani Surnomoyee and his Highress the Nawab of Murshidabad have each contributed Rs. 500.

It is understood that the Hon. H. S. Cunningham will take furlough after the conclusion of his work with the Finance Committee, preparatory to retirement, and that he will not resume his seat on the Calcutta High Court Bench.

MR. CLARMONT DANIEL, Judge of Fategarh, and authoxof several works on the Curroncy Question, has retired from the Punjab Civil Service.

In a Government Gazette Extraordinary the Governor-General in Council places on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Alghan Boundary Commission during their two years' absence from British territory.

THE net imports of gold into India in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,76,29,:47, against Rs. 4,67,19,365 in the previous year.

ANOTHER claimant to the Barmese throne has appeared in the person of the Limbin Prince.

THE official report on the tone of the Native Press of Calcutta during the past year is unfavourable. The tone of the Native Press has generally been antagonistic to the legislative and administrative action of the Government.

A VETERINARY Department is about to be established in Berar under Government auspices.

THE disestablishment of the Church in Pondicherry, issto take place immediately.

At a recent meeting of Scotsmen it was decided tohave a St. Andrew's dinner in the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 30th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK has been selected to take the appointment of Director-General of Railways in India. when it becomes vacant in December.

CHOLERA seems to be epidemic in Calcutta. During the week ending the 30th ult., there were seventy-three deaths from cholera against sixty-three and ninety-eight in the preceding two weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by forty-nine.

The Mandalay Railway has been sold to a private company, who are to take it over when the country is settled.

It is rumoured that the office of the Examiner, Marine Accounts, is to be removed from Calcutta to Bombay.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY, who has been a devoted follower of the chase in India since the Delhi manœuvres, and who still remains in the country to complete his sporting programme, has bagged no fewer than fourteen tigers, two of whom charged simultaneously and were shot right and

## Notes of the Week.

THE news that five more regiments are required in Burma is not satisfactory. That Sir Frederick Roberts will succeed in putting down anarchy and dacoity before he leaves may be taken for granted, but how has all this muddle come about? The Indian Press does not hesitate to lay the blame upon the Civil authorities, especially upon Sir C. Bernard, whose intentions were excellent, but who forgot that cheap work is not always the best work. The result of the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish system he at first pursued is now apparent. But the anxious thought is that with the possibility of a rupture any moment with Russia regarding India, England has to keep nearly 40,000 troops in Burma who are utterly unavailable at present for any other work.

THE Rangoon Times says that "there is not the slightest reason to doubt that a very serious difference did exist -between our late Commander-in-Chief and Sir C. Bernard, as to the necessity of proclaiming martial law in our Upper Provinces. It is to be hoped that General Roberts will come to Burma, as we hardly think the Chief Com-missioner can be so self-opinionated as to try and force his absurd ideas upon a man of Sir Frederick's experience."

LORD DUFFERIN, in complimenting the young Nizam of Hyderabad, is reported, according to the Times telegram, to have said that he could imagine no more enviable lot than that of an Indian Prince under British rule, absorbed only in cares concerning his own State, and far removed from the turmoil and trouble of European politics. His Excellency knows how to "take occasion by the hand," and to say graceful things which can be interpreted as the disteners choose. Alexander told Diogenes that he would exchange positions with him if he could, but it is not eynical to think that the philosopher of the tub did not believe him.

A NATIVE ruler, who has really the interests of his people at heart, and who strives to make them prosperous, contented, and therefore happy, has in India a fine field For the exercise of his abilities and honourable ambition, but where is that ruler to be found? He might be created, but not by idle flatteries and tall phrases. Let the Paramount power give all its feudatories to understand that good government—honest and speedy justice—must be the distinguishing marks of their rule, or otherwise they shall not be allowed to govern, and then results would appear which do not now follow on mere Darbár speeches.

WE have commented elsewhere on Lord Dufferin's complaint against the Native Press—an old and very just complaint. There are, however, one or two exceptions from the charge which would include all Native editors and contributors as sedition - mongers. Amongst these Inonourable few we are glad to find a Mahomedan contemporary, the Muslim Herald, which is strong in favour of English rule and leading.

This friendly journal, commenting upon the foolish writings of the class complained of by Lord Dufferin, says:—" If we were to make a gift to a man in need, and with that gift the man goes and drinks and creates a row in the street, would we not naturally decline to oblige him ever again? Similarly, after the disgracoful use a large number of our brethren are making of the liberty of the Press so generously granted to us, can we expect or even dream of yet another gift from England, and that in the form of a representative government? Under present

circumstances who could say the renewal of the ugly Gagging Act is not possible; and if Lord Dufferin has really suggested that measure, as once it was rumoured, we cannot justly blame his Excellency." There will be hope of calmer writing and better manners amongst the Bengali Babús, if they will but take a hint from the

THE Assam Government Gazette records as a matter to be thankful for that during the past five years the most remarkable feature of excise demand in Assam has been the growth of the relative importance of country spirits, which is now nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as it was in 1879–80. From an Assam Revenue Collector's point of view this is, perhaps, a consummation to be grateful for, but it is possible that Exeter Hall and the Total Abstaining Associations will not see it in the same happy financial

However, there is a compensating influence in all sublunary trials, and the genial author of the Gazette paragraphs, whilst lamenting that the demand on account of rum had fallen off in the two upper districts of the Assam Valley, and that the consumption in the four lower ones was "inconsiderable," gives the gratifying (to the Board of Revenue) information that "an exception is found, however, in Goálpára and the Gáro hills, where the cheapness of Bengal rum enables it to hold its own against the increasing consumption of country spirits.'

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy, after leaving Poonah, proceeded to Aurungabad, whence he visited the caves of Ellora. He then went on to Hyderabad, arriving there on Wednesday evening. A succession whence he visited the caves of Ellora. He then went on to Hyderabad, arriving there on Wednesday evening. A succession of fetes occupied the remainder of the week, the principal being a banquet|given by the Nizam on Thursday. On that occasion Lord Dufferin, in proposing the health of the Nizam, described him as the representative of a dynasty and a State which had always been faithful allies and friends of the British Crown. His Highness was, the Viceroy proceeded, a young man standing on the threshold of what he hoped would prove a happy and fortunate career. Indeed, he knew no more enviable position than that of the Princes of India. Enjoying as they did under the British Imperium absolute immunity from those anxieties by which European States were perpetually exercised—namely, dangers from without and the fear of revolution within—they were able to give their whole time and attention to the advancement of their States, a field amply sufficient to satisfy the widest ambition. They also had the satisfaction of knowing that the British Government desired to extend to them its heartiest sympathy and assistance, asking nothing in return but that they should administer wisely. He was happy to assure the Nizam that there was no community of India in whose happiness and prosperity the Queen and people of England and the Indian Government took a deeper interest than they felt in the great historical State of Hyderabad.

The Viceroy resumes his journey this evening and is to meet of Hyderabad.

of Hyderabad.

The Viceroy resumes his journey this evening, and is to meet the Governor of Madras at Arconum to-morrow.

The recent religious riots at Delhi appear to have left a considerable feeling of bitterness behind. The Hindoo cloth merchants of that city have united to refuse to sell to or hold any dealings with the Mahomedans, and the symptoms of boycotting and conspiracy are spreading to other trades. A petition praying for his interference has been presented by a large number of influential Mahomedans to the Deputy Commissioner. It is feared that if something be not done there will be a serious interruption of the trade of Delhi, and possibly a renewal of the riots.

The announcement that the Government has lent a large sum of money to the Simla Municipality for the purpose of building a town hall has excited much surprise. The step is severely criticised by the majority of the Indian Press. Some newspapers, however, defend it as a legitimate investment of capital. This defence can hardly be supported in face of the fact that the Government lately refused loans for important public works in Calcutta and Bombay. The security, too, is more than doubtful, seeing that the prosperity, if not the very existence, of Simla rests upon a very uncervain tenure.

The returns of the external land trade of the Punish for the

rests upon a very uncertain tenure.

The returns of the external land trade of the Punjab for the last year show a slight decrease in imports and a large increase in exports. The imports come mostly from Cashmere, and the decrease is chiefly in the shawl trade. Cibul takes the largest quantity of exports, and this section shows an increase under the heads of piece goods, tea, indigo, and salt. The report expresses

heads of piece goods, tea, indigo, and salt. The report expresses hopes of an increase in the trade in Indian tea with Ladakh, which market is now almost monopolised by the Chinese traders. The Australian steamer Melpomene, with 582 Mahomedan pilgrims, returning from Mecca, arrived at Cilcutta on Friday. When passing Madras she was caught in a cyclone, and driven for about two days. Twenty-three Native passengers died of fright or of injuries received from the violent rolling. The captain and several of the crew were also severely injured.

#### BURMA.

BURMA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

A Rangoon correspondent telegraphs that five more Native infantry regiments are expected immediately—namely, three from Madras, one from Bombay, and one from Calcutta. Four go by the main river and the fifth to Ningyan.

Major Symonds, of the South Wales Borderers, commanding the mounted infantry, has captured the camp, arms, and transport of Hlaco, the dacoit leader in the Tsagain district, who, hearing of the British approach, narrowly escaped through the dense jungle, leaving many of his men as prisoners. The telegraph from Mandalay is monopolised by State messages, and all private messages are refused. messages are refused.

RANGOON, Nov 28. Fifty men of the Rifle Brigade, twenty-five Midras Lancers, and fifty mounted infantrymen met on Monday a large body of Boshway's force between Minhla and Tsagain. The enemy was entirely routed. One hundred and forty-three rebels were killed. On attempting to cross the Irrawaddy they were turned back by the launches of the Naval Brigade. Lieutenant Jones, of the Rifle Brigade, and two men were wounded. Boshway's force still numbers some 3,000 men.

MANDALAY, Nov. 27.

General Sir Frederick Roberts will remain in Burma till March next. He is now considering the question of replacing the troops next year by Indian and Burmese police. The Natives are eagerly attending the dispensaries which have been established through-

Captain Pulley and a column of Goorkhas, while proceeding to dislodge a band of dacoits from a village about thirty miles from Mandalay, found the enemy established behind stockades at intervals along the road. The British troops were subjected to an incessant fire, and Captain Pulley and nine of his men were wounded. Eventually, however, the British force occupied the willage.

General Chesney is expected here on Monday.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Ghilzai rebellion seems to be at an end for the present, although it is impossible to say how long the quiet may continue. Muskhi Alam's sen, who headed the insurgents, has taken refuge in the Kakar country.

A small c lumn has left Candahar to punish the Hatah Ghilza's,

near Kelat-i-Ghilzai, for turning out the Governor.

The Postal service has been resumed between Cabul and Candahar, but the road is not considered safe for travellers.

The British Political Agent in Pishin has returned from Chaman, and the troops ordered from Quetta to strengthen the frontier losts will not be required to move.

#### BURMA.

The most important item in the Burma news of the week is the announcement of a second attack upon Myingyan by a large band of rebels, who succeeded in firing the town. The rebels in quesof rebels, who succeeded in firing the town. The rebels in question are said to belong to Bo Shwebo's force; and if so, the attempt proves him to be even more powerful and enterprising than was supposed, for, by last accounts, he had fallen back towards Napeb, and in any case Myingyan lies far outside his ordinary beat. The Shans are coming in to Myingyan with offers of co-operation to clear the country of dacoits, whose ascendency they find to be destroying their trade.

The weekly summary from Upper Burma dating up to Sunday last states that at Bhamo some disturbances had been created by last states that at Bhamo some disturbances had been created by dacoits in the south of the district. Katha is fairly quict, for our occupation extends to the new post of Kyoundoung The ruby mines expedition is delayed by rain, but has up to the present been unopposed. Shwebo is quiet, except in the Shewcga corner, where the Hyderabad Cavalry acted so effectively. There are rumours of an intended disturbance in Mandalay town, but no apparent grounds for them exist. Two columns are operating against the Shan dacoits to the east, and one column, on the plateau, has obtained the submission of the dacoit villages around. Ava is quiet, as also most of Kyoukse, except to the south-east, where Shan dacoits exist. Sagain, Yeu, and the southern Chindwin districts are still disturbed by Hla-Oo's gang, against which operations are about commencing. From Central Chindwin tidings have been received that certain Thoogyees who

have opposed us for eight months are coming in. The defeat and dispersal of the Tammu rebels by the Assam column have done much good, and Mr. Gleeson's death is the only bad incident reported from Chindwin. The Myingyan force have occupied Pakhongyee unopposed, and a column has started for Peen and against the Welloung dacoits. A post will be established at Peen. At Menbo Generals White and Low have arranged a programme of operations, which will begin immediately, first clearing the river bank at Meiktila. Yemethen is quiet in the north, but disturbed in the south and west. There is a decided improvement at Nyingyan, where the rebels have been punished several times by General Lockhart. The Tounghoo road is fairly safe, but the Yemethen road is quite the reverse. Good rain has fallen all over the country, much benefiting the crops. have opposed us for eight months are coming in. The defeat and

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### A NATIVE PAPER ON BRITISH RULE. (Englishman.)

That somewhat notorious vernacular print, the Ananda Bazar Patrika, draws a very sombre picture of the economical state of Bihar under British rule, and compares its present wretched condition with its prosperity, not merely under the Hindu Rajah of old, whose virtues and good fortune seem to have rivalled those of old, whose virtues and good fortune seem to have rivating those of the early Kings of Ireland, but even under the sway of the Mussalmans. The writer is "unable to restrain his tears at be-holding the wasted bodies, the tattered clothing, the wretched huts of a peasantry, which it is difficult to believe was once one of the most prosperous in the world." Nor, apparently, is the Bengali rayat a much more pleasing subject of contemplation. The skies have relented, and have given him good harvests of late, but he is always trembling on the brink of famine, and nothing but his abstemious habits and low scale of living prevent him from being a perennial insolvent. Of course there is some nim from being a perennial insolvent. Of course there is some truth in this picture, and English writers are not less ready than Bengalis to a limit that the people of India, even for an Oriental race, are not wealthy. But it is useless to imply that the only remedy for this discouraging state of things is the removal of British rule. No other remedy is suggested by our Native critic—and the fact that poverty and distress have occurred under British rule is emphasical with an obviously hostile intention.

Now the Angula Ragar Patrila can hardly hope to make

British rule is emphasi-ed with an obviously hostile intention.

Now, the Ananda Bazar Patrika can hardly hope to make political capital out of such insinuations against British rule. When a Radical on the stump declares that Lord Salisbury is responsible for the failure of the crops and the high price of foodstuffs we make allowances for party acrimony, and understand him to mean that he desires to secure the return of Mr. Gladstone to power by any means and all means. But there is no very immediate prospect of the Editor of the Ananda Bazar Patrika becoming Lieutenant-Governor, or even Commissioner, of Patrika and it seems a pick that he should stir up race animosity without and it seems a pity that he should stir up race animosity without and it seems a pity that he should stir up race animosity without any object other than mere mischief-making. Such petulant recrimination is the more to be regretted that Native newspapers can do much, if they will, to ameliorate the condition of the more crowded parts of Bihar and Bengal. Why do they not teach their readers that only four or five days journey from the pullulating villages of Bihar lie thousands of acres of rich soil waiting to be reclaimed from jungle? It is the fashion nowadays for Native journals to abuse teaplanters and the labour laws; for Native journa's to abuse teaplanters and the labour laws; and to charge Europeans in Assam with crimes which recall the vigorous denunciations of the "Nildarpan." But the tea planters, whatever their errors (and they are not those which the Calcutta babus are wont to heap on their shoulders), have a defence before humanity which was denied to the indigo-planters of Lower Bengal. They have been the pioneers of migration into Eastern Bengal. In eight years the teapla ters of Assam have drained away from the most crowded and poverty-stricken parts of Bengal no less than 180,000 men, women, and children. Why is this work of migration left entirely to the much-abused teaplanter? He is no mere philanthropist, and the life of a tea-garden coolie is not one which a prosperous rayat would choose. But it is evidently better than the existence of thousands of small cultivators in Biber and Cnota Nagpur. Else how is it that from 2,000 to 3,000 garden sirdars leave Assam every year, and return to the tea-gardens with fresh recruits for the labour force?

#### GLORY OR SHAME. (Madras Times.)

The marvellous elasticity of the Indian Revenue was proclaimed with a grand flourish of trumpets in the year following the official close of the last great famine. We say advisedly the official close, for it is a well-known fact that the people were still suffering from the miseries of privation, when the Government officials in the Revenue Department began rigorously to collect, not merely revenue for the current year, but arrears and advances. How thoroughly this was done, and what widespread and profound misery and ruin were inflicted in the collecting of the revenue in the Salem district at that time, was clearly and honestly depicted

with mingled sorrow and indignation by Mr. Stokes. In the same remorseless way, perhaps in some places with greater ruthlessness, the revenue was collected all over the country in that year and the following, with the astounding result that it was the largest revenue ever collected in India—the totals seeming to astonish even the Government, whose urgent demands for money had caused the putting forth of extraordinary and cruel efforts by the revenue officers. At once to express the magnitude of the result, and to conceal the enormity of the cruelty by which it was attained, the word "elastic" was applied to the revenues of India.

The simple, innocent Government of Lord Lytton could not, of course, be expected to know how so much money was raised immediately after the most grievous of known famines. It is true that he could, and did, quote Micawber on balancing income and expenditure. But he who could not tell how the money went in the Delhi Assemblage and the Afghan campaigns, could hardly be expected to care how the money came, provided it did come. Is not vegetable life so vigorous in the tropics that the lamboo shoots up a cubit in a night? Did not Jonah's gourd spring up in a night? Why should it be different with the revenue of India? Or it Lord Lytton might say in the same strain as Topsy said of herself. "I 'spects it grow'd." Blissful ignorance!

Is not vegetable life so vigorous in the tropics that the lamboo shoots up a cubit in a night? Did not Jonah's gourd spring up in a night? Why should it be different with the revenue of India? Of it Lord Lytton might say in the same strain as Topsy said of herself, "I 'spects it grow'd." Blissful ignorance!

But his Excellency, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, K.C.S.I., Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, is a different kind of man altogether from Lord Lytton. Though he can quote poetry, we question whether he ever gave his mind to writing it. Doubtless he could do it, if he tried, for what is there he cannot do? And his universal knowledge would be of great he cannot do? And his universal knowledge would be of great use in such composition, if he but indulged in the poetic vein, and acquired skill in versification. But we suspect his Excellency regards life as far too serious for any portion of it to be spent in such vanities. And as to his confessing ignorance of the way in which money either comes or goes, he would be ashamed to do it, and it would not be necessary. For none knows more of these or any other matters than this omniscient statesman. In his Review Minute he observes without approbation that a certain school consider the revenue of this country as "wholly inelastic." In the face of that statement, and of the fact that, when he began his rule, the customs duties had been swept away, and the sult tax reduced by twenty per cent., his Excellency thinks it not a bad result that the income of the Presidency rose from £9,530,000 in 1881-82 to £9,960,000 in 1885-86, and that the increase under purely revenue heads was even greater than the total would lead one to expect. Exultingly he announces the fact that the increase of net revenue divided between the Imperial and Provincial of net revenue divided between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in four years amounted to nearly 100 lakhs, or 25 lakhs a year. But the expenditure also of the Madras Presidency has increased enormously—to more than 150 lakhs over the expenditure in the year before the famine. Indeed, the revenue in 1883-84 exceeded the revenue in the infamous year after the famine, and fell short only by nearly 18 lakhs of the revenue in the more n-torious year following. The gross increase of revenue in four years, compared with the revenue of the year before the famine is no less than 165 lakhs or 41 lakhs a year! Whether famine, is no less than 165 lakhs, or 41 lakhs a year! Whether this should be a matter of congratulation or not depends a great deal on circumstances. The enormous increase in the revenue immediately after the famine was regarded by the rulers of the land with great complacency. But considering the means employed to bring about that increase and the disastrous effect upon the country of employing such means, that increase ought to be rather matter for shame and regret. If we could be sure that the increase in the revenue under the present Governor arose naturally out of the increasing prosperity of the country, then ought we to rejuice. But if the revenue has been increasing while the country has been stationary or deliving in prosperity we think it should has been stationary or declining in prosperity, we think it should be a matter for shame and legret rather than for rejoicing. A very large portion of the 100 lakes of net increase of revenue was very large portion of the 100 lakes of net increase of revenue was derived from the collection of arrears of land revenue. Says his Excellency the Governor: "Even before the famine the arrears of land revenue were much too high—over 62 lakes." It is evident that after the famine, and when the present rule began, the arrears were very much greater, and yet this large amount of arrears, due by people still suffering from the effects of famine, has been reduced till it is now less than 22 lakes. Did the people pay up their debts out of the abundant increase of their property and their debts out of the abundant increase of their prosperity and of the fruit of the land? Indeed, it is not only the arrears that they have been paying up, but an increased proportion of the annual demand, and there are clear indications of coercion and of diminishing prosperity, with this great increase in the land revenue.

## UNEQUAL EMOLUMENTS. (Bengal Times.)

Unquestionably, it seems fair to advocate, upon broad principles of equity that, where duties are supposed to be similarly responsible demand equal intelligence, moral integrity, appreciation of strict justice and self-abnegation in promoting the public interests, two men discharging such functions should be paid alike. At a casual glance, one seems to be struck with the extreme impartiality of such a principle, and but for certain internal differences in the habits, mental, constitutional, ethical and assisted fibre of those two men, candour would compel

from us an acknowledgment that, any difference between them in emolument, ran's, or other essential, could only stand confessed as stigma and a scandal on a Government that would tolerate it. Closer inspection and a wider range of experience, combined with a healthier and more liberal view of human infirmity, have changed our ideas in such respects, just as we feel sure we shall succeed in changing our realers by showing how men's work may differ who strive for similar results, and with not altogether dissimilar powers. Let us start with an illustration of a European and a Native, as Deputy-Magistrate. Can it be supposed that and a Native, as Deputy-Magistrate. Can it be supposed that these two incumbents—attainments being fairly equal—would, in all respects, turn out work of precisely similar value? It seems to us rash to arrive at any such conclusion. Allowing both Native and European a full share of integrity of purpose and honesty of principly, can we deliberately determine that unfilled integrated on the same lines? that undiluted justice would be administered on the same lines? We doubt it. If we take into account the surroundings of both, their peculiar habits, idiosyncracies, frame of mind and liability to local influences, it is impossible to believe that both will regard innocence or guilt in an accused person from a similar standpoint. Bazar gup, that prolific source of distortion and embellishment, is always more or less busy with peoples' names and reputations in a Motussil station, where intelligent communities are limited, while small beer and its chronicles are not. Europeans seldom or while small beer and its chronicles are not. Europeans seldom or never hear what is said in bizars, but to a Native, gossip and report are part and form a very essential part of his mental pabulum. Hence it is that a Native Magistrate is often as well versed in the history of a case he is about to try, as Muktears on both sides. This we know from personal observation extending over a long range of years. That being so, who will contend for one instant that, one's mind is not more or less hisseed for or against an accused before a tittle more or less biassed, for or against an accused, before a tittle of evidence has been recorded? This is no fable, since we have seen it illustrated in a variety of examples. In ninety have seen it illustrated in a variety of examples. In ninety per cent. of cases decided by Europeans, no whisper has reached a presiding officer of a single detail he has to analyse. It is e.sy takes in hand a case with a preconception of its merits, imperfectly gathered from report; and argue as one may, it is simply impossible to divest one's mind of associations with which current rumour surrounds delinquencies. It follows, therefore, if current rumour surrounds delinquencies. It follows, therefore, it our proposition be true, that the quality of work performed by these two officers must differ in its intrinsic value, and this view is strengthened by a tendency in Native litigants to refer their cases to the judical arbitration of European officers in preference to that of their own countrymen. Now, if work is unequally done, payment for it should undeniably be adjusted upon some equitable scale of proportionate value. Hence, reason and justice alike declare in favour of higher emoluments for Europeans. Were it even otherwise, there are arguments in favour of Were it even otherwise, there are arguments in favour of our contention which we may not overlook. Apart from all we have previously advanced, it must be evident that domestic outlay in European families is very much larger than it need be among Natives. A European, accustomed to and reared upon a generous, stimulating diet, disburses, as a necessity, much more upon his food than would suffice for a Native, and this rule applies equally to his apparel, his establishment and his surroundings. To maintain his prestige, he is forced by necessity to live up to a certain figure, both in and out of his dwelling. His table and other appointments must correspond with his social status. Then, too, we must take into account that, there are not many Europeans in India whose income is unaffected by current rates of exchange on home remittances. Twenty-five per cent. and upwards of loss upon every pound sterling, or its equivalent, is a tax that implies a strain few incomes can sustain, except under a tax that implies a strain few incomes can sustain, except under the contraction of the property of of th system of pinching economy in other directions, involving a self-denial and personal sacrifice not easily estimated. It is doubtless for these and other sufficient reasons Government has wisely made a distinction that equity will approve. Once, this principle is accepted, and acted upon, in its implicit integrity, Natives will be convinced that no disparagement of their abilities is implied, and this true, once thoroughly digested, we shall see less of that sullen discontent which has of late years characterised Native

#### THE VINDICATION OF GRANT DUFF.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

"So are they all, all honourable men."—(See tc-lay's telegram.)

The man who digs himself a tomb
And hastes to drop forgotten in it,
May jus ly, ere he meets his dom,
Address Creation in a Minute.
It cannot harm a reputation
Gone past all prospect of salvation.
'On! very honourable men"—
Thus writes the Ruler of Madras—
'Your 'enemies' are happy when
The bounds of right you overpass.
And, since they are so spiteful, why—
When you go wrong, the fact deny

All grossly patent forms of fraud Are inexpedient, because They to our enemies afford,

Excuse to prate of breach of laws. Don't blush, my friends! I also find How soon old rules slip out of mind. The Decalogue, for instance, is
A simple Code of Sections ten,

Yet we occasionally miss
An odd commandment now and then Well-Laws are long and Life is short! So, keep your trading out of Court. Observe, I drop no word of blame,

No syllable of consure mild;
Nor can men's 'spiteful nonsense' shame
My colleagues pure and undefiled.
But since the world is so abusive, Don't make your land jobs too obtrusive. You see, a narrow minded hord.

You see, a narrow minded hord,
By spite and malice actuated,
Take views which are, we know, absurd
Of lapses such as I have stated.
Wherefore, I do adjure you, then,
Keep straight in public, gentlemen,
Buy land in provinces afar—
The sinful Pioneer eschew;
Mittaget the will reminder.

Mistrust the wily zemindar Who notes whate'er you say and do, So sha'l each full of honours die

So sha'l each full of honours die
A pure and pensioned C.S.I.!"
Fit ending to a fit career—
A dwindling reputation's close;
But let us, while we scoff, revere
The man who, even as he goes,
Paints in the shame with artist hand,
And fleunts the nighter through the And flaunts the picture through the land.

#### RACE FEELING. (Indian Chronicle).

What do the otherwise well-meaning Hindoo residents of Allahabad mean by starting a Samaj for the guidance of Hindoos in their intercourse with the Mahomedans? If there be any in their intercourse with the Mahomedans? If there be any truth in the paragraph that is now going the round of the Indian papers, we cannot but condemn the folly of these who have had any hand in starting such an Association. It is said that a separate market has been opened in order to cut off all communication with the Mahomedans, and that a resolution has been passed at a general meeting requiring all Hiudoos not to use an ekka or carriage driven by a Mahomedan, nor to buy any article from a Mahomedan. It is also resolved that no Hindoo should ever evoke the medical help of a Mahomedan dector or Hakeem, and that every Mahomedan. It is also resolved that no Hindoo should ever evoke the medical help of a Mahomedan dector or Hakeem, and that every Hindoo should shun the atmosphere of a Mussulman lawyer or Mukhtear. The members of the Association are said to be "leading gentlemen," but if this be the outcome of their lead the sooner such leaders are discarded the better for all concerned. sooner such leaders are discarded the better for all concerned. The relation between the two races has become bad enough in all conscience; why embitter it more by the display of such foolish and scandalous exclusiveness? If you have any pretension to culture and good sense, why should there be such an exhibition of silly prejudices? We must also ask all good Mahomedans to learn forbearance and teach the masses of their community to cultivate good fellowship and peacefulness. It is the fanaticism and violent conduct of the lower c'asses of that race that exasparate the otherwise peaceloving Hindocs. We must also canperate the otherwise peare-loving Hindocs. We must also candidly request the leaders of the Mahomedan community not to play into the hands of the Anglo Indians and sacrifice national interests for the sake of temporary and petty individual or sectional advantages. Rightly or wrongly, a feeling is gaining ground that any Mahamedan follows whiteses are set up by the Anglo that our Mahomedan fellow-subjects are set up by the Anglo-Indians to put down the Hindoo community that is now showing a tendency to claim political power and privileges. There can be no real progress without peace and harmony between the two communities. Secret or open rupture between them cannot benefit anyone but the Anglo-Indians. The leaders of both the races must understand this, and act accordingly. The two races must unite, notwithstanding the fanaticism of the one or the prejudices of the other. They must come together in spite of the Anglo-Indian intrigue.

#### ORIENTAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB. (Bombay Gazette.)

The nomination of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab has raised in the minds of many of his old friends in the Land of the Five Rivers the expectation that the educational policy of the province, of which we have heard a good deal for some time past, will not always continue to be precisely what it is now. Sir Lepel, it is true, may think it his duty to accept things as they stand, and may prefer not to disturb arrangements against which at one time he thought it equally his duty to raise an emphatic and a very practical protest. Kings

do not always carry out, when they come to the throne, the prodo not always carry out, when they come to the throne, the professions which they have made when heirs apparent. It has, nevertheless, already been thought while in the Punjab to recall the fact that not much more than a year ago Sir Lepel Griffin, to show his dissatisfaction with the policy of disorientalising the Punjab University, resigned his fellowship, and that in stating his reason for doing so he pretty plainly gave it as his belief that money that had been given for the promotion of Oriental learning had been expended for quite other purposes. The friends of Oriental learning in the Punjab must take account of the obligations of that principle of a timustrative continuity which binds tions of that principle of a ministrative continuity which binds even Liberal Governments to accept the acts and legislation of their Conservative producessers. But we must not wonder if they treat the return of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Province as an including the continuity which binds are the return of the province as a manufacture of the province as a manuf treat the return of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Province as an encouragement to reop in the question which Sir Charles Aitchison and his Government endeavoured to close by a series of resolutions last April, which we reviewed at the time. That the belief in a wrong expenditure of the funds contributed to the University prevails in the Punjab cannot be doubted, and we are not aware that it has been in any way weakened by Sir Charles Aitchison's resolutions, carefully and judicially though they were drawn up, and emphatic though they were in expressing the belief that instead of English learning having been favoured at the expense of Oriental, it is Oriental learning that has been favoured at the expense of English. We are almost afraid to say how at the expense of English. We are almost afraid to say how many lakes the protesting party say have been lost to the University Treasury by this reputed departure from its original aim. But there is undoubted warrant for the belief that the purse-strings of princely liberality have been tightened since what they has got abroad that the former donors are not getting what they subscribed for. The Punjab Government may have made out a good case against Dr. Leitner, the Anjumani Punjab, and the contributing chiefs. But they have failed in the most important part of the task they took in hand, inasmuch as they have not satisfied the people whose criticisms had provoked them to take pen in hand. Nor will these people be consiliated by the treat pen in hand. Nor will these people be conciliated by the treatment that Dr. Leitner, the persevering if somewhat too persistent champion of Oriental learning, seems likely to get at the hands of the Iudia Office. Dr. Leitner's controversy with the Punjab-Government, or rather with the Education Department of the Province has not been in all respects a pleasant episode: but he Government, or rather with the Education Department of the Province, has not been in all respects a pleasant episode; but has fought honourably enough for a principle which he believes to be sound, and which was certainly in greater favour at Labore at the time the University was founded than his opponents are willing to admit. But he has done distinguished service to India and to Oriental learning, service which the Punjab Government itself have thought would only be adequately recognised by bestowing upon him on his retirement in ill-health, after twentytwo years' work, a pension of £750 per annum. In lieu of this the Secretary of State proposes to give the very different pension of five thousand rupees per annum. So far as this may be a personal injustice Dr. Leitner must be left to fight it out with the India Office, with such help as the Punjab Government may be india Office, with such help as the Punjab Government may be disposed to give him. We are concerned with it only on the publication of that a conspicuously meagre recognition of the work that Dr. Leitner has done in India will be interpreted as a new indication of hostility to the principle which he has endcavoured to give effect to during his career in this country—the principles that money given for the promotion of Oriental learning thoughs the medium of the vernacular Learning to be jabously. restricted to that purpose.

#### INVITING DISASTER FOR MADRAS AND THE EMPIRE. (Madras Mail.)

It will hardly be credited by the public of Midra, but it is a fact, that the Local Government has received a telegram from the fact, that the Local Government has received a telegram from the Government of India directing that the gunpowder factory in this town is to be closed immediately. The factory supplies the whole of the powder requirements of the Presidency of Madrasand the Province of Burms, and has on several occasions largely supplemented the supplies of the Bengal and Bombay factories for the use of the army in Northern India. The Government of India has assured itself that a "saving"—so called—of Rs. 42,0000 per annum will result from discontinuing the local manufacture of powder and turning adrift the skilled labour now employed in of powder, and turning adrift the skilled labour now employed in-the factory. It has convinced itself that the future requirementsof the presidency will be met without difficulty by the Bengal. and Bombay factories, with the aid of railways and steamers. It "makes believe" that there will be no danger of the presidency being left all ogether without powder at some grave crisis in the history of the Empire. The Madras Government has steadily resisted the carrying out of this short-sighted "economy," and: the Chamber of Commerce and Trades A sociation have striven toshow that the factory is absolutely essential in this land of great distances to the safety of the Presidency. But the expected saving has blinded the Government of India to all common sense. views, and stopped its ears to a'l prudent arguments. wisdom" with which the world is governed is likely, therefore, to receive a remarkable illustration in Madras. Bengal wants money and Madras wants safety; but the weaker ever goes to the wall; and the safety of Madras is to be compromised or sacrificed for a

paltry financial consideration. It would be better in every way to get the money by disporsing with a member of council, or some other luxury; but Her Majesty's Government and Parliament would have a word to say about that; whereas it is within the power of the Government of India to efface the factory by a stroke of its pen. Who knows what a day may bring forth in the world of politics? England may be at war with Russia, or France, or both, in a month or two, and the eneny would, if well advised and well informed, go promptly for the vulnerable points of the British Empire. Such a point would be found in Madras. This is not a time for disarming, but for arming; it is not a time for diminishing, but for developing our military resources; it is not a time for inviting, but for providing against attack. "But money we must have," says the Government of India, "and if a risk is run by our way of getting money, why—we'll risk it." The well-equipped cruiser that anchors off Madras some fine day—when the two powder factories in the north are proving incapable of meeting the demands from the frontier, much less of attending to urgent indents from Madras—may, with comparative ease, exact an indemnity of a million sterling from such a town, as the alternative to bombardment, on the most approved principles. The Rs. 42,000 wise, and million-and prestige foolish policy towards Madras of Lord Dufferiz's Government will then—but too late!—be seen and known of all men. Despite the "harsh'and boisterous tongue of war" that we all hear, the Government of India is deliberately sinning against light and knowledge; and, unless the Secretary of State intervenes, Madras may, at an early date, find herself without the first means of self-defence.

## THE DRINKING HABITS OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA. (Madras Times.)

In a pamphlet lately published, a member of the Bitish and Colonial Temperance Congress—Mr. J. Gelson Gregson—has declared he discovered in this country a new sphere whence to obtain converts to total abstinence. Natives of India may, or may not, be surprised to hear, however, that he has directed attention not to the "peg"-drinkers amongst his countrymen, but to themselves. At the same time, if they feel hurt at the supposition that the active propagation of the principles of total abstinence in their midst is necessary, they will experience some relief on finding that, if it be true they have, as a body, given way to habits of drinking of late years, they are not blameless, as the onus rests with the British Government. According to Mr. Grogson, the dissolute British having found a people who never did anything wicked, wilfully scattered education amongst them broadcast. We have never heard a Native of India express any other feeling than considerable satisfaction on all counts, yet, according to this authority, "it is sad beyond expression to find that the civilising, and educational, and even religious surround ings of educated Natives have been ruined and corrupted by the drinking habits of their teachers." In support of this idea, the author quotes a medical officer who states bluntly that the "demoralising habit of private drinking has been the effect of education." Now we cannot see, in the first place, that the average European of the present day is so remarkably addicted to "peg drinking" as to constitute a danger to the more virtuou ly disposed Native; still less can we admit that Europeans with whom Natives may be brought in contact whilst acquiring an education, are so. Further, it is difficult to conceive that education per se could be productive of harm, as it is not usual to find the British philosopher overcome by scientific discoveries at the bottom of a recently emptied goblet.

That all Europeans ao not see that in partaking daily of a certain amount of alcohol, they commit a more reprohensible act than in assimilating a definite proportion of wheaten bread, may seem to the hysterically constituted mind of Mr. Gregson, "prodigious;" and filled with the horror of this crime, it has not been difficult for him to imagine the rest of his arguments. It would certainly seem likely that something more than the gaining of a good education was to make even the susceptible Native—of Mr. Gregson's imagination—become a drunkard. Possibly, he has felt that some little a idition to his bare theory was desirable, as the quotes as another factor the increased social intercourse which takes place in the present day between Europeans and Natives of the upper classe. The author's audience at Piccadilly must, when this new view was introduced, have depicted to themselves the heaven born Civilians, and the military élite of this country, involved in nightly or lies with the "nabob" of their childhood's fancies, and have heartily despised their dissipated countrymen, who thus seduce from the path of virtue their innocent Aryan brethren. Yet, those who are in a position to know what the real nature of such intercourse is, will not readily agree with Mr. Gregson that it is with any class of Native sufficiently intimate, to form a factor of the slightest import: even granting—which we do not—that association with a European tends to degrade morality.

Such, then, are his views as to the causes of intemperance in the upper classes; but, as neither education nor social intercourse can be said to exist to any alarming extent a nonget the lower orders, on their behalf Mr. Gregson assumes that the malignant intentions of the Britis. Government have been displayed by the

establishment of shops for the sale of alcoholic liquors. certainly atrocious conduct. But, according to the author, the "simple-minded Natives" heap coals of fire upon the heads of their rulers by imbibing assiduously, so as "to confer a favour upon Government by drinking their taxed liquors.' This is about the most disinterested piece of kindness that we have heard of for a long time; and in the face of the statement it would be difficult to repress feelings of sympathy with an oppressed people deliberately sacrificing themselves, body and soul, for the support of their avaricious rulers. To the uninitiated Anglo-Indian the idea that Government encourages the opening of liquor-shops must come as news. It is very possible that the money gathered under the Abkari system is welcome in a treasury whither none too much coin arrives; but it is not clear that the indirectly placing of a heavy tax on any article of diet or luxury is the best method of favouring its popular use. As a matter of fact, the action of Government simply places under control the pro-duction of alcoholic liquors, without which Government would be heavy losers monetarily, and the people would not "confer a favour" upon the Sircar, but of their own accord would drink double and treble the amount they do at present. In Madras, according to Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the Government has "tried, and with considerable success, to raise the price of spirits and to suppress illicit practices." In the year 1881-2 the Abkari revenue was 60 lakhs; in 1885-6 it will probably reach 81 lakhs. But "we do not auticipate an increase of intemperance." The consumption of spirits has recently fallen off by 9\frac{1}{2} per cent, not-withstanding the increasing prosperity of the people. "Certain classes of the people will drink alcoholic liquor. The only ques-tion is whether they are to be supplied under a system which left enormous profits to the trade, or under a system which intercepts

On the whole, we think that most educated Natives will pray to be delivered from apologists of Mr. Gregson's type. They are not "simple-minded," nor are they children. Education must have shown them that each member of a community is responsible, in the first place, to himself for his own moral actions. least, it would be rather perplexing, in a court of justice, for the plea to be advanced that a criminal, having had the mistortune to obtain in his youth a good education, could not be proceeded against. There are other modes of regarding the matter. India was doomed to be in the position of China as to the development of her foreign trade, those in a social position to afford imported luxuries would, as a matter of course, be sure to indulge in them—strange drinks among the rest—whether the Europe in invader does or does not exhibit the best mode of preparing iced "peg." As to the poorer classes, the fact that they to day a n-sume more of the drink they fancied centuries before a European possessed a rood of the country, simply shows that they are better off financially than they were formerly. In the "good old days" much of the labour obtained by the rulers of the country was forced, and remuneration took the shape of an issue of grain, and an occasional encouragement in the way of a bit of cloth. Accordingly the coolie of the period had very little cash with which to indulge in purchased liquor. But that the desire to possess about the only luxury his soul pines for was as strong then as it is now, it is impossible to doubt. With all due deference to the author's opinion, we think that the best mode of checking the drinking habits of the lower stratum of Natives is to diffuse education—the supposed exciting cause in the case of the upper—amongst them. No one who has watched the steady decline of drinking habits amongst the upper and lower classes of Englishmen in the latter half of the nineteenth century can fail to have perceived that it has been synchronous with the various measures that have been brought about that healthier tone of public opinion, which dictates the wisdom of exercising "moderation in all things.

## MAKING UP FOR LOST TIME. (Delhi Gazette.)

A glance at the itinerary list which is being arranged for the Viceroy proves this fact, that a change to a hill climate acts beneficially on the members of Government in setting them up to undertake arduous and uninterrupted efforts during the winter season. We doubt very much whether a residence at Calcutt during the hot months would leave the Viceroy as willing to carry out such a programme as the one now being prepared for him, and therefore for this, if for no other reason, we join issue with those who will insist on writing against a retreat to some temperate region during the hot months of the year. Now and again Hill correspondents furnish the dailies with graphic accounts of holiday-making in the higher regions, and the conclusion is drawn immediately that life in those regions is all a picnic. This is not true. There is much hard work to be done at Simla and other places, and the folks who are privileged to retire to them are not exempted from the care and toil of office work. Loking at the programme of work to be done, one cannot help feeling, that even if a period of rest is enjoyed during the intolerable heat of summer, there is some compensation for such laxity in the high pressure arrangements for winter. So we do not grumble with those who drew up the plan, because they

have included a visit to the celebrated caves of Ajunta and Ellora. Such a break on the strain and the worry of the winter engagements will be very acceptable. We have no doubt that the places to be visited and the acts to be performed will all the better be undertaken for a pleasant little outing coming between.

Perhaps the most important item on the list is the contemplated visit of Lord Dufferin to the Dominions of the Nizam, where the presence of the highest authority in the land would seem to be necessary in order to restore peace and harmony. No one can undervalue the importance of this duty when they realise the position occupied by the southern ruler, and the necessity for the bringing about of a better state of feeling between those who are in authority. Hyderabad has always been reckoned an independent state, and there are some Native writers who think that the Government have no right of interference at all in its internal management. This principle has been carried out to some extent by the Indian Government, who have carefully avoided any reversal of those conditions which were granted to the Nizam by the Company known as Old John. And yet there are just certain conditions which render it necessary that a departure from the etiquette of the past should be made in the interests of the many thousands, whose weal is concerned, and who look beyond their own rulers up to the British Indian Government for a redress of grievances, if not for conditions making for presperity and good living.

ment for a redress of grievances, it not for conditions making for prosperity and good living.

No one therefore can blame Government for the action which is now about to be taken by the Viceroy. Many years ago Hyderabad might have been annexed if Government had desired to do so. The State was in debt and difficulty; there was serious trouble about the appointment of a Dewan, and altogether the condition of the common people was such that if Government had refused to continue their privileges, and did away with the nominal independence which has been so scrupulously maintained, it would perhaps have been better for the farming and manufacturing classes. Lord Dalhousie decided years ago that the State should not be annexed, and it has remained independent up to the present time. The great trouble in 1848 was the appointment of a proper Dewan. The Nizam preferred to have for Dewan a man who was willing to pay a large sum of money for the positior, but Government objected to this on the ground that such a person would be sure to reimburse himself in additional taxation and unnecessary exaction. While abstaining from any needless interference with the Nizam, Lord Dalhousie made it very plain that certains conditions would have to be fulfilled if such independence was to be continued and recognised. All that the Indian Government desired then, as they do now, was and is to ensure the greatest happiness of the people residing in the State. The position which Lord Dufferin will have to take now is very much the same as that taken on a previous occasion, where the conditions were plainly stated which were essential to independent action.

It is all nonsense to suppose that because a Native S ate is permitted to occupy a position of independence, that therefore its officials can proceed to acts of injustice and oppression. It is necessary that the Nizam as well as all other Native State rulers should be warned that when the ruling authorities so contrive to mismanage affairs as to involve the State in debt and disorder, and their lack of administration leads to disturbance and unrest, that Government is determined peremptorily to step in and adjust matters, even to the recalling of those privileges which were accorded in bygone times. We have no doubt that the Viceroy will take precisely this position when dealing with Hyderabad affairs, and we feel sure that the Nizam will feel the necessity for making up his mind to a change of programme. The want and happiness of the people must have a larger share of his Highness's attention, and he must resolve at once to secure the services of men in the administrative departments of this S ate who will love justice and not depart from the paths of rectitude. The counsel and advice of the Viceroy is sure to have a good effect, since it will be the advice of one well skilled in the art of good government, and, above all, of one who can enforce grave penalties if it is not accepted and carried out.

#### BENGAL.

THE Englishman says that it is probable that Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, may retire in the first half of next year. Mr. Gordon, the chief Accountant, also intends applying for leave to retire about March next.

CALCUTTA DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Colonel Wilkinson, on return from privilege leave, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police during Mr. Lambert's absence, Mr. Giles continuing to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police. It is probable that Mr. Lambert will not return to his appointment, being otherwise provided for in the political Department.

DEATH OF A GALLANT OLD SOLDIER.—The death at Barrackpore, on the 29th October, is announced of Mr. Henry Hartigan, for many years keeper of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Hartigan came to Iudia in 1845 with the 9th Lancers, served through the Punjab Campaign, and was granted the Victoria Cross for an act

of daring bravery during the Indian Mutiny. Many will no doubt remember Stray Leaves, a publication in which Mr. Hartigan relates his experiences as an old campaigner. Mr. Hartigan's funeral was a military one. The coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was drawn on a gun carriage to the cemetery, where three volleys were fired as the coffin was lowered into the grave. For many years Mr. Hartigan was a familiar figure at the High Court, and his death will be felt by a numerous circle of friends and others, amongst all of whom he was a favourite.

Mr. C. E. Warner.—No trace has yet been obtained of Charles-Edward Warner, late Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company in Calcutta, who is alleged to have absconded with something like Rs. 5,000 from that Company's branch in that city. A Calcutta paper says:—"The police have ascertained that, a day or two previous to his sudden disappearance, he remitted a sumof Rs. 2,300 to his mother at Bombay, and paid off debts which he contracted in Calcutta to the extent of about Rs. 2,000. As it was expected that he would leave India altogether, a detective was sent to Diamond Harbour, and telegrams have been sent to-Bombay and other stations, but, up to the present, without any success, he having evidently evaded the vigilance of the detective-force more successfully than was anticipated. There was a rumour that a day or two before Warner gave the police the slip he had invested in a brass thalce and lotah, so the probabilities are thought to be that he is going about in disguise as a byraghi or jogee, and making his way for Cuttack and False Point, intending from thereto take steamer for some other port."

#### MADRAS.

Major Moone, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, retires from the Army to take up his appointment as Acting President of the Madras Municipality. Mr. MacCartie, the lateresident, leaves for Rangoon as a Mounted Volunteer.

THE "PROFESSIONAL HORSE" AGAIN.—The Civil and Military.

Gazette says:—"Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Ananias Downin-the-Plains, informs us that the following telegram has been despatched from the Southern Presidency to the Lord Mayor-elect of London:—'Keep place in your show for Thomas's horse.

Arrives with Sullivan, who represents Madras in show."

THE CASE OF THE "GOORHA."—Our Madras correspondent telegraphs the 5th iust.:—"Last January a Dr. Currie charged the officers and some passengers of the Goorkha with throwing him overboard. The case was dismissed by the magistrate, and on appeal the captain and chief officer then filed suits against Dr. Currie for damages on account of malicious prosecution, claiming. Rs. 5,000 each. The captain's case has now been finally disposed of, judgment being given to-day for Rs. 2,000 damages and costs. The chief officer's claim remains undisposed of, as he is in London sick."

Madras Municipal President. — Major George M. Moore, R.A, who has been Military Secretary to the Givernor of Madras since 1st April, 1884, has sent in his papers, and will retire from the Army in order to take up the appointment of Acting President of the Madras Municipality, which has been conferred upon him by his Excellency. Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, C.S., the present President, now on furlough in Europe, will not return to the Municipality, but will be otherwise provided for. Major Moore will probably not vacate his present appointment until the 7th proximo, the date of the Governor's retirement.

During Monday night of November 8 the wind was blowing a gale. It increased in force on Tuesday, and at one o'clock the hurricane was at its height. A great deal of damage has been done to trees and plants, which have been torn up-by their roots or otherwise wrecked. The roads in several places are blocked with uprooted trees. The sea washed part of Royapuram away. The waves were immense. The stamers in harmour had gone to seathe night before, and returned yesterday. A breach occurred on the Madras Railway, and telegraphic communication was interrupted between Pudi and Tripati, and a bildge at the eighty-first mile from Madras was wrecked. A temporary bridge which is incourse of construction will probably be finished in three weeks. Meanwhile passengers proceeded from one train to another acrossthe bed of the river, and the English mail has not yet been delivered here. Sir Auckland Colvin is detained here owing to the breaks.

#### BOMBAY.

LADY REAY, attended by Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, arrived in Bombay, and is staying at-Government House, Malabar Point. Lord Reay has returned to-Bombay.

On Monday the High Court re-opened after the October vacation. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Jardine presided in the three Division Courts on the Original Side. The Onief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Nanabhat Haridas, and Mr. Justice Birdwo d sat in full Courc on the Appellate Side.

THE Hon. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, a member of the Finan Committee, has gone back to Calcutta to attend the sitting the Committee there.

Ow the application of H.II. the Nizam's Government, the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. A. J. Dunlop as Inspector-General of Revenue, Hyderabad, for a further period of four years. The original appointment was only for one year, which expired in May last.

The following resolution by the Bombay Government is dated the 5th inst.:—"Major-General H. F. Hancock, R. E., having teen selected by the Government of India to fill the appointment of Director-General of Railways in India, when that appointment becomes vacant in December rext, his connection with this Presidency will shortly cease. His Excellency the Right Honth Governor in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of General Hancock's services in all matters connected with the development of the railway system in the Bombay Presidency, and to express regret at losing an officer of such great ability and experience."

The Hop. Mr. Justice Bayley returned to Bombay last week, after spending his six months' leave on the continent. He spent most of his time in travelling in Switzerland, where he was much benefited in health. In addition to his duty as a judge, he has resumed his other duties as President of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and as Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Corps. He visited the Bai Sakarhai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals one evening, and also went over the Bombay Veterinary College, and had a lorg talk with Veterinary-Surgeon J. H. Steel, Principal of the College, in regard to the management of the hospital and conduct of the college. Mr. Bayley seemed to be much pleased with various improvements introduced in connection with both the institutions. There are at present more than a hundred indoor animal patients at the hospital for treatment.

at present more than a hundred indoor animal patients at the hospital for treatment.

THE LATE HON. JAMES GIBBS.—The many friends of the Hon.

James Gibbs. C.S.I., C.I.E., in this Presidency as well as at the seat of the Supreme Government, where he worked during the latter part of his career as Senior Member of the Viceroy's Council, will be sorry to hear of his death at home, of which telegraphic intelligence was received on Monday Mr. Gibbs's career in this country, extending over no less than forty years, was a very useful if not a very brilliant one; and he finally reticed from the public service on the 1st May, 1885, as one of the most popular men of the time in India. The career of tew members of the Civil Service has been attended with such uniform success as that of Mr. Gibbs, especially in this Presidency, where he spent the best years of his life. In the performance of all his duties, who her in private life or in his official capacity he brought into play a singular amount of tact, good nature, and bonhomnie, which gained him many friends, and the general respect and esteem of the community. In Bombay, as Member of Council, he was the right-hand man during the Governorship of Sir Richard Temple; and as Senior Member of the Viceroy's Council he was an able and judicious condjutor of Lord Ripon. His prior servic's as Judicial Assistant Comissioner in Sind, as Special Income-Tax Commissioner in Bombay, as Agent for the Governor of the Sirdars in the Deccan, as a Judge of the High Court, as Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, &c., were no less valuable and not less generally appreciated.—Bombay Gazette.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

ABOUT 1,000 chests of Ouds and North-West indigo have sarrived in Calcutta, of which about 200 have been sold, chiefly for America. They fetched from Rs. 170 to Rs. 285 per maund, leing about Rs. 10 below last year's average rates. The quality of the indigo, so far, promises to be good. The first public sale of INa ive indigo will probably be held early. No European marks have as yet arrived, nor are they expected for at least a fortnight, as, owing to the damp weather, the indigo is drying very slowly.

An inaugural meeting of the new Punjab Association, in aid of

As inaugural meeting of the new Punjab Association, in aid of social progress and education in India, over which Sir Charles Aitchison will preside, was to be held at the Lawrence Hall, Punjab, on Friday. The new association will absorb into itself the S keba Sabhas, or the Lahore Female Education Committee, and will firm a branch of the National India Association at Home, which has similar ains in view, and enjoys the patronage of the Tunder the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Commaught. Sir Charles Aitchison will be President of the Council, and Ludy Aitchison President of the Ladies' Committee. It has the support of the leading members of both the European and Native community, and a career of usefulness may fairly be anticipated for it.

The Secretary of State's formal authorisation for the assembly of the new Legislative Council of the North West Provinces and Oudh, says the Pioneer, is still only expected. "The final despatch in the subject from this side went home on the 14th of August last. But the reply by cable, which was requested, is apparently to defer to the precedent of a quarter of a century back, when an elaborate document from home, bearing the Secretary of State's signature, ushered a Council into existence in Bingal. However, b. tween this date and the 1st of December,

when it is proposed that the provisions of the Councils Act shall take effect here, there is ample time for the required document to arrive. All besides is settled. The Council will consist of the Lieutenant Governor and nine members, of whom five will be non-officials, and of these non-officials one will be a European and four Natives of India. The Legal Remembrancer will be exofficio Secretary to the Council."

Officio Secretary to the Council."

CIVIL OFFICERS of the North-West Province, who have been on furlough are beginning to flock back as usual at the commencement of the cold weather. Mr. Sells has gone to Meerut as Judge and relieved Mr. Wyer, who was to have gone to Saharanpur in place of Mr. Impey, posted to Naini Tal, vice Mr. Giles, appointed Under-Secretary, and Mr. Casey who has overstayed his leave; but it is believed it is now possible that Mr. Wyer may stay at Meerut, Mr. Burkitt goes back to Muttra, relieving Mr. Alexander; and Mr. J. Kennedy is posted to Etawah as Collector, relieving Mr. Hoey. Mr. Neil returns to Bareilly; but Mr. Ferrar, of Etah, who was due in December, has obtained an extension of leave for ten months. Mr. J. C. Williams, who has been at home for nearly four years, is at last coming out, but it is not easy to fit him with an appointment. Messrs. D. Roberts, Denniston, Redfern, Hardy, Pears, and Fraser are all due very shortly, but are not posted to Hamirpur as Collector, ousting Mr. Whish; and Colonel Fisher, who retires f om Civil employ on reaching fifty-five years of age, will be succeeded in Garhwal by Mr. J. S. Campbell, a Civilian of only three years' standing. Mr. H. B. Harington, Officiating Commissioner of Rai Pareilly, completes his fifty-fifth year on the 18th instant, and will have to retire, unless he is granted an extension of service.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA.\*

The purposes of Mr. Money's book are threefold—first, to enlighten the British public in regard to their kinsmen across the Atlantic; second, to put emigrants on their guard against the machinations of agents in London; and, thirdly, to proclaim the prairies of the Colorado district as a "locale" for those who suffer from pulmonary affections. We are, of occurse, not in a position to speak with authority as to the mede in which the author has acquitted himself of his task, but his pages are temperate and fair, and seem on the face of them to be truthful and trustworthy. Mr. Money, indeed, simply narrates his own experience. He went to an agent in this country, who beguiled him to proceed to the "Antelope Valley," which was pictured in glowing colours as an Earthly Paradise. The first experience was that he had selected—or. rather, the agent had selected for him in order to earn a commission—a route longer by 1,500 miles than the direct line across the Continent, while being some hundreds of miles more south the climate was, of course, much hotter, and more unpleasant for travelling with "emigrant tickets." But imagine Mr. Money's surpriso when, on arriving at his destination, he found the "happy valley" a howling wilderness of uncultivated and unculturable waste; and here incidentally Mr. Money tells his readers, what we own we did not know, that a large portion of America is randy desert, little less unpromising than the wilds of Africa or the plains of Tart-ry. But this if portion of his experiences was pitable in the extreme, a suredly his memories of Colorado must be enchanting to the last degree. The mouth of envy waters as the charms of this lovely spot are described, and one only wonders not that the death-rate is but 56 per 1,000, but why anyone is so foolish as to die at all when air, climate, scenery, sun, and water are each and all incomparable. But what about the Colorado beetle? Not a word does Mr. Money vouchsafe as to this enemy of mankind.

It only remains to add that if in the future emigrants still continue to be deceived by flattering pictures of promising spots and earthly paradises, the fault will not be chargeable at the door of Mr. Money, but must rather be attributed to careless indifference on the part of those who, for a few shillings, can learn the "truth about America."

#### LIVING OR DEAD.+

"Living or Dead" having already appeared in the columns of England, is, of course, known to a large circle of readers. Nevertheless, its appearance in a compact form will be welcomed by many who dislike the disjointed and di-rupted mode of publication which the production of a novel in a weekly paper necessarily involves. That the tale is powerfully written may, perhaps, be taken for granted—all Mr. Conway's works justify this criticism—but the plot is open, we think, to the objection that every reader can at a glance unravel the thread of mystery which the chief actors in the scene seem powerless to disentangle. At every

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Truth about America." By Edward Money. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)

<sup>†&</sup>quot; Living or Dead." By Hugh Conway. (Macmillan and Co.

turn the reflection imperceptibly occurs, "why does not such and such a person lift the screen which the author draws across the stage of life? Connot he see that the dead is not dead, but liveth?" Consequently, when the dénouement comes, the unexpected is little more than the expected—the crisis is no crisis. This defect, to our judgment, somewhat mars the charm of the romance. On the other hand, there is much to recommend the tale—first, the absence of that sickly, sentimental love making which happens in life chiefly amongst gaping youths and gushing school-girls, but the narration of which disgusts rather than amuses—at least, as regards such of the readers as are beyond their teens. Next, it cannot be denied that the unravelling of their teens. Next, it cannot be denied that the unravelling of the mystery, albeit somewhat is anticipated, is masterly and attractive. As the web of villainy which marred the happiness of two happy beings is gradually disclosed, and the fiendish rascality of a fiend in human guise is laid bare step by step, feelings of horror, revenge, delight and astonishment become so intermingled, that to the author must be ascribed the rôle of a successful novelist.

Then, lastly, all ends so satisfactorily; the villain meets his dues, the wrong is righted, and though nothing can blot out bygone times—the eternity of the past is everlasting and unchangeable—yet the present is happy and the future hopeful. Old steps totter along in peaceful bliss towards the land where darkness is no darkness, and the night is as the light of day. Young souls disport themselves in the sunshine of prosperity, Young souls disport themselves in the sunshine of prosperity, their memories dwelling more perhaps on the happiness of to day than the troubles of yesterday. So the reader closes the book at peace with all mankind, pleased that the dead are living and the living dead; joyous that lives marred for years are in the end passed in tranquillity and bliss, and thankful to Mr. Conway's fertile imagination for a gratifying couple of hours spent in the lap of pleasure and delight.

#### FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA.\*

Mr. Church is too well known as a scientist in matters relating to food-products to leave it open to doubt that his present Handbook to the food-grains of India, which he modestly cal's "elementary," would be complete in every point bearing on all subject; which he has undertaken so to elucidate as to furnish to Indian officials and to students of Indian agriculture a compact account of the alimentary value of the chief food-grains of pact account of the alimentary value of the chief food-grains of our Eastern Empire."

The researches of the author, and the new analysis made by himself, are more important than, perhaps, he admits; but he most bandsomely acknowledges that his work rests to a great degree on the investigations of a predecessor. "After all," he tells us, "it is to the indefatigable labours of Dr. Forbes Watson't hat I

am chiefly indebted.'

The opening chapters of the treatise deal mainly with the constituent parts of food-stuffs, and with the indispensable proportion which must exist between these constituents in order to the "dietary" being of the most nutritious kind. If the phraseology occasionally reminds one of hospitals and gaols, the matter is rlainly put before the reader, and in such a manner as to show its universal applicability. So much work, so much food, is the rule of consumption in all parts of the world; it is another form of the old saying give and take; only it must be remembered that, as in the proverb, the giving comes first—we must, so to speak, repair waste before creating it.

From page 34 onwards we come to the consideration of the From page 34 onwards we come to the consideration of the nutrient qualities of the various cereals and pulses produced in India. Of these the majority are, of course, indigenous; though it is not a little interesting to see how many (such as the lupin from Levant, the maize from South America, and others) have been acclimatised to the great benefit of the Peninsula.

We are glad to see that Mr. Church lays great—though by no means undue—stress on the excellence of the various bean species. All vegetarians (with the sole exception, we believe, of Pytnagoras, who says, in the Golden Verses, "that a man may as well for the wickedness of the thing, eat his own grandmother

well, for the wickedness of the thing, eat his own grandmother as meddle with beans") have insisted on the nutritious powers of as meddle with beans ) have insisted on the nutritious powers of this invaluable legume. It is no new saying, that nature, with the bane, supplies the antidote, and a curious corroboration of the old saw is found in the fact that "the ash of the straw or stems and leaves" of one of the varieties of the bean is used to counteract the deficiency of saline matter in the seed.

The author has wisely followed, in most cases, the plan of giving the proportions of the constituent parts per oz. or per

lb., a far clearer manner of stating this important point to the uninformed than setting out the percentages. It would be wise to adopt this plan in the few cases in which it has not been

We augur important results from the proper use of this valu-

able little handbook, the moderate price of which renders it accessible to all. The descriptions of the various plants, if brief, are clear as to their original habitat, their cultivation, and their use. No praise can be too high for the illustrations. All are good, and some (especially those facing pp. 56, 66, 80, 107, 136, 140, 179) are so lifelike as to demand a warm tribute of admiration.

#### ITS OWN REWARD.\*

The chief personage in this bright little story is the daughter of a country parson whose perseverance in well doing it is which brings its own reward; in what form we shall not disclose. Sent, sorely against her will, but going as a matter of duty, to cheer, and be a companion to, an eccentric and most unpromising aunt, she succeeds at length in winning at Marketboro', as she had done in her own home all hearts, her aunt's included teaching her "the in her own home, all hearts, her aunt's included, teaching her "the great lesson on which most things turn—to love." Aylmer, Ethel's father, is depicted as a clergyman of that sensible and tolerant type specimens of which are all too few in number in these days of extreme in all things. In one thing especially many might profitably follow his example. He "advocated temperance rather than total abstinence. He could see no reason why it should huit any man to take a glass of beer with his dinner; drinking for the sake of drinking he condemned most decidedly." Ethel is as far removed as possible from the (too often semi-professional) lady nurse. She is simply a gentle, kind-hearted girl, who has been taught the meaning of Christian sympathy, and has never forgotten the lesson. No reader—and the book will have many—will grudge her patient consistency "its own reward." The little volume is pleasantly written and prettily got up. It is well adapted for presentation at the approaching festive season.

The "Army and Navy Magazine" (W. H. Allen & Co.) continues to improve under its present editor's hands. The December number contains much readable matter, besides the translations from the German and Franch, which have been posited before A. A. derman and French, which have been noticed before. A lady (Edith E. Cuthell) contributes an excellent paper on "Nursing in Indian Military Hospitals," but she seems to take rather a gloomy view of the country, in which she says "the fever field and King Cholera are ever present." This is a little hard upon India, if one may judge of its climate by the appearance of returned Anglor and the Lydia Office and the climate by the appearance of the presence of the country Indians at the India Office and the clubs. Such appearances do not recall "unpalatable, unwholesome food," but excellent eating and drinking and digestions that wait on appetite. The "Phantom Piper," by the veteran "Gineral" John Augustus O'Shea, is a well written sketch, which will amply repay perusal. The theme of "Liberty," which has been the inspiration of so many a poet's song, has allured Mr. Frederick Pincott into melodious verse. Mr. M. J. Colquhoun commences a promising serial in "Every Inch a Soldier," and a description of "Toulon, Maritime and Military," and the pleasantly written "On Leave" papers, help to make up a very good number of this excellent magazine.

We have received a series of maps relating to the East by T. Ruddiman Johnston, F.R.G.S., of which it will suffice to say that they are clear, large, and simple, each being devoted to one particular point. For instance, one map gives the coast-line and rivers, another the province; a third, the population; a fourth, minerals, &c, &c. This modern style is a great improvement upon the old-fashioned method of including all and everything in one confused mass. The Commercial Atlas of India also merits a word of commendation of commendation.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Ranch Life in California," by E. M. H. (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Baby's own Æs p" (Routledge and Sons); "The White Chief of the Kaffirs," by Major-General A. W. Drayson (Routledge and Sons); "Incidents in the Life of Madame Blavatsky" (George Redway).

Mr. C. E. GLADSTONE, whose name has recently figured in accounts of encounters with dacoits in Upper Burma, is a soldiercivilian from the Punjab.

THE AVAILS' HOME .- A few mouths ago some friends of the Ayahs' Home agreed to make an endeavour to collect a sum sufficient to prevent its being abandoned. The idea of its abandonment had been entertained owing to the destruction of the house in which it was formerly held in consequence of railway the house in which it was formerly held in consequence of railway extension. We regret, however, to learn that, notwithstanding the zealous exertions of the ladies of the committee, the £100, which was the sum required, has not yet been collected, there being a deficiency of £40. The fact that one poor woman was recently taken from a workhouse to the home shows the necessity and the usefulness of this excellent institution. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Macfarlane, 17, Westbournepark, W.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Its Own Reward." By J. Sale Lloyd, author of "Shadows of the Past," &c. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.



<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Food Grains of India." By A. H. Church, M.A., Oxon. F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., author of "Food; its Sources, Constituents, and Uses," &c., with numerous Woodcuts. London. Published for the Committee of Council on Education by Chapman and Hall, Limited. 1986.

† Formerly "Reporter on the Products of India" at the India Office

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or

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#### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAII.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

#### LORD DUFFERIN AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

According to a Times telegram Lord Dufferin, during his visit to Poonah last week, took the opportunity of giving a well-deserved reproof to the Native Press. Replying to an address from a Native Association, he said, with reference to the recently appointed Public Service Commission:

When the Government has succeeded, after many years' persistent efforts, in obtaining a re-examination of the conditions of the Indian Civil Service, it is indeed a matter for surprise that there should be found, not among you—for I am happy to say you have repudiated so unworthy an insinuation—but among some who represent themselves as guides and leaders of Indian public opinion, men so incapable of appreciating the character of English rule and its representatives as to assert that the only object of the Government in appointing the Commission is to deceive the people of India, and to resort to a base, mean, and abominable trick for the purpose of restricting still further the privileges of those who are justly anxious to serve the Sovereign. Among the many disheartening incidents which I have experienced, none has Among the more pained and surprised me than the discovery that men who profess to represent the educated opinion of India should conceive the possibility of Her Majesty's Government and the Indian Administration conspiring to pass a fraud upon her Native subjects.

It will be noticed that his Excellency confesses to the sad experience which has been the lot of all Euglishmen who have served their country in India in official appointments-the experience of " many disheartening incidents" the most painful of which he allows to be the discovery that, in spite of all that English justice and generosity can do, evil motives will be attributed, and falsehoods spread widecast throughout the land against our rule. But this condition of things will have to be endured until the "whirligig of time brings in its revenges." At present there is no real representative of Indian public opinion on the Native Press-for that Native public opinion has yet to be formed. Those who pretend to be guides and leaders are charlatans, who have no touch or true sympathy with the masses. The writers who accuse the Government of all manner of deceit hardly know the meaning of the words they use, and certainly do not understand the liberty which they are allowed to enjoy in using them. There is no remedy for the misrepresentation complained

of but repression or patience. It would be foolish to attempt the former, and it is trying to have to accept the latter. But this is what will have to be done by Lord Dufferin and his successors for years yet before the Native Press of India becomes alive to its own powers and responsibilities.

#### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE correspondence which we published in our last week's issue regarding the position of Iudian Policyholders with the above named Company has drawn forth a further explanation from the headquarters office at Edinburgh. Summarised, this explanation is as follows:-(1) That where an alternative place of payment is stated in the policy the option lies by rule of law with the office and not with the policy-holders. (2) That the office are willing, however, to give the option to the policy-holder at this date on his agreeing to pay future premiums in the same currency as he elects that his policy shall be paid in. (3) That in the event of the policy holders making no option the office will declare their option at date of payment in accordance with the currency in which future premiums are paid from this date (4) That when the sum assured comes to be paid the bonus will be paid in the same currency, a bonus at the rate of one per cent., for example, being paid as £1 when the sum assured is paid in sterling, and as Rs. 10 when the sum assured is paid in rupees. This appears to meet the points touched upon in our correspondent "B.'s" letter. It is only natural that policyholders situated like himself should be anxious to know exactly how they stand with reference to their contract with the Company; and there appears to be every desire on the part of the latter to give full explanation of all doubts, and to interpret the clauses of the contracts in a wise and conciliatory spirit.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 6.)

MURRAY-The services of Surgeon Major W. F. Murray, M.B., are

MURRAY—The services of Surgeon Major W. F. Murray, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

HUNTER—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., C.S., to be vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon. C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned.

GOMPERTZ, Rev. J. F. W., chaplain of Saugor, to be chaplain of Ningyan, in Upper Burma, from Oct. 30.

ADAMS, Rev. J. W., M.A., V.C., chaplain of Meerut, to be chaplain of Shwebo, in Upper Burma, from Oct. 30.

LYALL—The services of Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.L.E., officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department. SZCZEPANSKI, Lieut. Colonel H. C. A., B.S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st class, Buldana, is appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from Nov. 18, during the absence on twenty days' privilege leave of Colonel J. G. Bell.

GLASGOW, Major J. C. R., Suffolk Regiment, is appointed to be a brigade-major on the Establishment, vice Major H. A. Cherry, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Oct. 21.

CAULFIELD, Lieut A. M., Northumberland Fusiliers, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, vice Lieut. P. R. Mockler, Warwickshire Regiment, replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for duty with his regiment, dated Aug. 13.

Aug. 13.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

PAXTON, Lieut. A. F. P., Yorkshire Regiment—Madras Staff Corps. NEWBOLD, Lieut. A. W., Royal Sussex Regiment—Madras Staff Corps. ALLENBY, Lieut. A. H., York and Lancaster Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.

BEHREND, Lieut. F. D., West Riding Regiment—Bombay Staff Corps.
The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
MOORE, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Bombay Cavalry, to be colonel in the

army, from Nov. 4.

Hewerson, Lieut. Colonel C. C., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in

the army, from Nov. 4.

WYLLIE, Captain W. H. C., C.I.E., to be major in the Bengal Staff
Corps, from Oct. 30.

Corps, from Oct. 30.

ROBERTSON, Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel D. H., General List, Infantry, to be lieut. colonel in the Bengal Army, from Nov. 4.

BRUCE, Major A. McC., General List, Infantry, to be lieut. colonel in the Bengal Army, from Nov. 4.

CONDON, Surgeor. Major J. H., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather, retired, dated Oct. 19.

FIREBRACE, Major F., R. E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, and Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, during the absence of Major-General H. F. Hancock. R. E.

H. F. Hancock, R.E.

CLARKE, Captain H., R.E., examiner, attached to the office of the examiner of accounts, Military Works, is appointed examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, vice Captain E. A. Waller, R.E., pro-

works Accounts, hyderacat, the Captain E. A. Waller, R.E., proceeding on furlough.
Wilson, Captain G. F., R.E., assistant to the Director-General of Railways, is placed in charge of that portion of the office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, which will remain at Simla.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Departments during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Cappel, director-general of telegraphs in India:-

Mallock, Colonel H. A., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy director-general,

as director-general.

Brooke, Mr. W. R., director, as deputy director-general of telegraphs.
This cancels Public Works Department Notification, dated Oct. 22.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :-

WILMER, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Survey of India (m.c.), for

WHITMORE, Conductor R. J., Ordnance Department (p.a.), for one

year.
WALLER, Captain E. A., Royal Engineers, examiner of Public Works
Accounts, Hyderabad, is granted furlough out of India for one

COOKE COLLIS, Captain M. C., Bengal Staff Corps, Queen's Own Corps

of Guides Infantry, on private affairs, for 182 days; pension service, fourteen years and 311 days.

RADCLIFFE, Captain A. W. T., Bengal Staff Corps, 14th Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, thirteen years

and eighty-eight days.

Criffs, Lieut. A. W., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 20th Bengal Infantry, on probation, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

WEBSTER, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for five months.

HALLET, Major C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, for two months.

NAPIER, Major Hon. G. C., C.I.E., General List, Infantry, on medical certificate, for six months.

MAXWELL, Captain R. C., R.E., on private affairs, for 274 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

ROCHFORT-BOYD, Captain G. W. W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to be station staff officer, vice Captain Greer, ordered home

on promotion, dated Oct. 15.

Triscott, Captain C. P., R.A., to be commandant No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, dated Sept. 22.

Walker, Lieut. E. S. F., R.A., to be 1st subaltern, dated Oct. 8.

BRUCE-LANE, Lieut. H. E., R.A., to be 2nd subaltern, dated Oct. 15. SMITH, Captain E. A., R.A., to be commandant No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, dated Sept. 18.

FULLER, Lieut. R. W., R.A., to be 1st subaltern, dated Oct. 15.

LONGFIELD, Lieut. A. P., R.A., to be 2nd subaltern, dated Sept. 20.

The officers and warrant officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned Standard, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :-

CHESNEY, Lieut. H. F., Royal Engineers, High Proficiency in Persian. WIEMER, Lieut. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, High Proficiency in Urdu. McPherison, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, Higher Standard in Persian.

SUTHERLAND, Lieut. J. C., Border Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard in Persian on Oct. 4:-

HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. IRWIN, Major L. B., Bengal Staff Corps. AMESBURY, Lieut. F. C. D., South Yorkshire Regiment, probationer

AMESBURY, Lieut. F. C. D., South Yorkshire Staff Corps.

JAMES, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

OSTREHAN, Lieut. F. G. R., Bengal Staff Corps.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. A. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

HUNTER-On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieut. W. S. Hunt r, Royal Engineers, is granted ninety days' leave to Darjeeling from Sept. 21.

(Nov. 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :-

GOUGH, Lieut. C. H. H., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated Oct. 15.

SMITH, Lieut. F. de H., Lancashire Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 14.

probation, dated Oct. 14.

Powell, Lieut. C. H., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas, vice Martin, vacated, on promotion to eaptain, dated Sept. 21.

eaptain, dated Sept. 21.

Kerr, Lieut. M. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Powell, dated Sept. 21.

Fowell, Major N. P., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and join No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western division, into which he has been promoted.

Wallace, Major R. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Khyra Gully to England, and join B Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

Kingsmill, Lieut. J. C. dek B., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jubbulpore to Trimulgherry, and join D Battery, 1st Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

East, Lieut. L. W. P., R.A., is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Saugor, and join Q Battery, 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

Young, Lieut. N. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Saugor to England, and join I Battery, A Brigade R.H.A., to which he has been appointed.

Peacocke—On the termination of his duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission, Captain W. Peacocke, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an attached officer, and is posted to the Meerut command.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of major:—Captain A. C. King, 14th Hussars; Captain C. S. Skipton, Royal Artillery; Captain F. B. Bunny, Royal Artillery; Captain G. F. F. Shirrefi, Royal Artillery; Captain A. E. Russell, Royal Artillery; Captain W. V. Constable, Royal Engineers; Captain F. C. Annesley, Royal Fusiliers; Captain L. L. Steele, East Yorkshire Regiment; Captain Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain Q. M. K. Logan, South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of captain;—

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of captain:—
Lieut. C. W. Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. L. A. Stransham, 14th Hussars; Lieut. A. J. Mullins, R.A.; Lieut. D. P. L.
Birch, R.A.; Lieut. A. S. Baker, R.A.; Lieut. H. H. Butler, R.A.;
Lieut. H. P. L. Estridge, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieut. J. R.
F. Sladen, East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. H. V. Benett, Lancashire
Fusiliers; Lieut R. B. Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. J. H.
du B. Travers, South Wales Borderers; Lieut. B. Randolph, Worcestershire Regiment; Lieut. T. H. Hardy, Worcestershire Regiment;
Lieut. W. J. Bonus, Dorsetshire Regiment; Lieut. J. HanburyWilliams, Oxferdshire Light Infantry; Lieut. C. R. Day, Oxfordshire
Light Infantry; Lieut. C. J. Daniel, North Lancashire Regiment; Lieut.
C. R. Dyer, Mddlx. Regiment; Lieut. E. Pearse, Royal Dublin Fusiliers;
Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A.; Lieut. A. E. A. Butcher, R.A.; Lieut. D'
A. B. Preston, R.A., Licut. G. J. L. de Berry, R.A.; Captain S. B.
Beatson, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain A. G. Burn, Madras Staff
Corps; Captain R. G. Jones, Madras Staff Corps; Captain A. Wapshare, Bombay Staff Corps; Captain R. E. D. Reilly, Bombay Staff
Corps; Captain A. M. Monteith, Bombay Staff Corps; Captain L. G.
Beckham, Bombay Staff Corps; and Captain J. B. R. Butler, Bombay
Staff Corps. The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of captain :-Staff Corps

HANNAY, Major O. C., 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland High-landers, is appointed aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, K.G., &c., commanding the Rawal Pindi Division, dated Sept 27. DYCE, Major G. H. C., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Eastern Frontier District.

#### FURLOUGHS.

PRICE, Captain G. R. (adjutant, Royal Artillery, Presidency District).

Fritz, Captain G. R. (adjutant, Royal Artillery, Presidency District). for twelve months, on medical certificate.

WOODLAND—The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major A. L. Woodland, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, dated Feb. 1, is extended to March 10, 1887, or date of arrival of his battalion in England.

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. R., C Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., for three months, on urgent private affairs.

Younghusband—The six mouths' leave in India, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. F. E. Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards, dated Feb. 19, is extended for six months.

Baker—The leave granted to Major R. H. S. Baker, No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish division, Royal Artillery, dated April 19, is extended to Nov. 30.

- POOLE, Major G. R. R., 12th Lancers, for six months, on private
- Weir, Quartermaster W. McM., 12th Lancers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BOWER, Lieut. E. T. C., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for

six months, on urgent private affairs.

Burne, Lieut. K. O., Scottish Rifles (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

EWART, Lieut. R. H., Hampshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 31st Punjab Infantry), to remain at Kasauli, on medical certificate, from Oct. 9 to Jan. 6, 1887, in extension of one month's privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Rawal Pindi Division.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Colonel J. R., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Kohat, on private affairs, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 15.

Galindo, Lieut. R. E., 1st Dragoon Guards, to Simla, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from Nov. 15, or date of availing

months, on urgent private analis, from Nov. 12, 32
himself of it.

Gibbon, Lieut. H. H., 1st West India Regiment (squadron officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, from date of availing himself of it to Jan. 10, 1887, to study the Native languages.

RUSSELL, 1st Grade Senior Apothecary H., is granted leave of absence in India, for 182 days, from date of availing himself of it, on medical

#### BENGAL

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 3.)

CLARKE, Mr. C. B., is posted temporarily as professor in the Presidency College from the date on which he reported himself to the Government of Bengal, and is allowed furlough for seven months and seventeen days from the 1st inst.

MURRAY—The services of Surgeon-Major W. F. Murray, civil surgeon,

Bhaugulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Beatson, Surgeon W., officiating civil surgeon, Monghyr, is appointed

to act as civil surgeon of Bhaugulpore.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Iudia in the Home Depart-

ment: WILLIAMS, Apothecary W. A., house surgeon, Howrah General Hos-

Dolby, Assistant Apothecary, Presidency General Hospital.

WATSON, Assistant Apothecary J. T., Presidency General Hospital.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Nov. 4.)

Younghusband, Mr. R. E., junior secretary to the financial commis-

Younghusband, Mr. R. E., junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as senior secretary, from Oct. 18, vice Mr. J. Wilson, transferred.

Ivens, Mr. T. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the chief engineer and under-secretary to Government, Punjab Public Works Department, in the general branch, from Oct. 23, vice Mr. E. E. Oliver, on privilege leave.

Morall, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having completed one year's service in that grade, and having passed the professional examination, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 30.

Aug. 30.

GRAHAM-HATCHELL, Mr. F. J., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Homan, Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Gujran-

wala, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, from Nov. 16, or subsequent date.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 6.)

HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. C. J. Connell, on deputation.

deputation.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., officiating joint magistrate, Saharaupur, has been appointed to be assistant commissioner, Naini Tal, from the date of taking charge.

Dyson, Mr. J., district judge, Fyzabad, officiated as commissioner, Fyzabad Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Forbes.

MOORE, Mr. H., deputy collector, 3rd grade, Farukhabad, has been appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. H.

Baillie, Mr. D. C., assistant magistrate, Gorakhpur, has been ap-

BAILLIE, Mr. D. C., assistant magnetize, Goraanpur, nee oven appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Gorakhpur during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. C. W. Mellor.

THORNHILL, Captain H. B., S.C., wing officer 33rd Regiment Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate,

Agra.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Etawah district.

BURKITI, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Muttra district.

TYLER, Mr. J. W., M.D., C.L.E., on return from leave, has been posted to the charge of the Agra Central Prison.

LANG, Mr. G. L., officiating commissioner, Robilkhand division, on

being relieved by Mr. J. C. Robertson, has been posted to the Bulandshahr district as magistrate and collector.

shahr district as magistrate and collector.

NEALE, Mr. W. E., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Bareilly district.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from privilege leave, has been posted to the Mainpura dis-

SYKES, Surgeon J., officiating superintendent, Central Prison, Agra, on being relieved by Dr. J. W. Tyler, has been transferred to the civil

medical charge of Mirzapur.

EGGATT, Mr. E. O. E., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, has been transferred to the Gorakhpur district, from Dec. 1, to join the survey party in that district.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Partridge, Mr. W. R., officiating joint magistrate, Benares, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 1.

Dawe, Mr. W. H. assistant secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, has been granted furlough to Europe for four months, from Oct. 29.

#### ASSAM

#### (Assam Gazette, Oct. 28.)

Foy, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred from the Jorhat State Railway to the Garo Hills district as assistant engineer in charge of Public Works in that district, from Aug. 21, the date on which he was relieved of his duties at Jorhat.

GATHERER, Mr. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, who was transferred to this province, reported his arrival at Shillong, and received over charge of the office of the executive engineer, Khasi and Jaintia Hills division, and superintendent of Works, Southern

Circle, on Oct. 23.

Circle, on Oct. 23.

KENCH, Mr. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, officiating executive engineer, Khasi and Jaintia Hills division, on being relieved of his duties as executive engineer by Mr, A. B. Gatherer on the afternoon of Oct. 23, attached temporarily to the superintending engineer's office.

LEONARD, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred from the Nowgong district to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division.

WIGHT, Mr. J. K., received charge of the treasury and office of deputy.

Wight, Mr. J. K., received charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Nowgong, from A. J. Primrose, in the afternoon of

Kennedy, Lieut. C. G., assistant commissioner, Lakhimpur, reported his return to duty from privilege leave in the afternoon of Oct. 16.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL

#### (Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 2.)

STUART, Mr. H. A., to be under-secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary, sub pro tem., during the employment of Mr. G. S. Forbes on other duty.

CARDEW, Mr. A. G., to act as under-secretary to Government, Revenue

Department, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Rees on leave.

MEYER, Mr. W. S., to act as assistant secretary to Government,
Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the employment of

Mr. Cardew on other duty.

Weir, Mr. C. J., to act as under-secretary to Government, Revenue Department, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Cardew on leave.

Farquhar.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W Farquhar are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from date of relief.

POWELL, Mr. E. B., barrister-at-law, to act as Government Pleader, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Shepherd on leave. Arbuthnort, Mr. L. G., acting superintendent of police, Trichinopoly

District, to act as superintendent of police, Malabar district, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut.-Colonel F. Hole.
WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police,

Tanjore district, to act as superintendent of police, Trichinopoly district, during the absence, on furlcugh, of Colonel H. S. Court.

HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore, district, during the employment of Mr. M. G. A. Worsop.

on other duty.

HOBART, Rev. W. H., M.A., to act as chaplain of Calicut.

WALKER, Colonel J. G. D., commanding 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be a lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, in the place of Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, who has left the

HOMFRAY, Mr. G., acting assistant conservator, 1st grade, to be district forest officer, Nellore, in addition to his own duties as acting examiner of forest accounts, during the alesence of Mr. D'A. Vincent, on leave.

#### MILITARY.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following proceedings of Government, dated Nov. 2:—

FAUNCE—On the recommendation of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council resolves to submit, for the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the name of Colonel (Brigadier-General, with temporary rank) E. Faunce, Staff Corps, for the appointment of quartermaster-general of the army, from Oct. 15, vice Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, appointed commandant of the Hyderabad contingent.

The Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's personal staff :-

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders, to act as extra aidede-camp, dated Nov. 1.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

CARNEGY, Lieut. P. M., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, Oct. 23, 1884.

GRANT. Lieut. C. J. W., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer 5th Madras Infantry, Sept. 14, 1883.

Peach, Lieut. E., Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer

5th Madras Infantry, May 27, 1885.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

HOPE, Major H., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Nov. 4.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Nov. 5.)

The Provincial Commander in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following Committee of Paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, in consequence of Paymaster H. J. Meares proceeding to England with the 14th Hussars on transfer, lated Oct. 23:—President: Major H. H. A. Cameron. Members: Captain A. A. Fraser and Lieut. V. E. Russell. Lieut. Russell will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee. inittee.

LABALMONDIERE—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. J. A. Labalmondiere, depot Scottish division R.A., has been transferred to U Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.

BURGESS—Intimation has been received from Army Headquarters in India that Lieut. Colonel H. M. Burgess, R.A., has been appointed

to command the R.A., British Burma Division.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names:—

DAVIES, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.—Bangalore, Oct. 20.

DARLING, Corporal A. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers—Cannanore.

BUCKLEY, Captain A. D. B., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment— Secunderabad.

NORIE, Lieut. E. W. M., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment-

NORIE, Lieut. E. W. M., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, Higher Standard—Secunderabad.

Mercer, Lieut. W. H. M., Middlesex Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, Lower Standard—Toundwingye, Oct. 4.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following

Western, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern district, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore division, during the absence of Colonel (Brigadier-General) Ben-

gough.

Marter, Lieut. R. A. F., to be interpreter to 1st Battalion Rifle
Brigade, vice Parker, dated Sept. 28.

Brigade, vice Parker, dated Sept. 28.

Brigade, Vice Tarker, dated Sept. 28.

Brigade, Vice Tarker, dated Sept. 13.

Brigade, Sept. 11.

dated Sept. 11. THORNHILL, Lieut. J., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment,

dated Oct. 21. PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., second in command 29th Regiment

Madras Infantry, to be commandant 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Elliot, from date of joining.

Basshawe, Lieut.-Colonel S. L., late wing officer 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Simpson, appointed second in command.

BRERETON, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Prendergast, transferred.

GOODHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Brereton, but to continue to officiate as second in command 11th Regiment Madras Infantry.
The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the follow-

ing postings :---

SON, Surgeon-Major G. B., on arrival from England, to do duty,

Station Hospital, Bellary.

SKERRETT, Surgeon F. T., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station

Hospital, Toungoo.
SUFFREIN, Brigade-Surgeon B. S. (2nd Madras Lancers), on arrival at Bombay, from leave to Europe, to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, Burma division, for duty as senior medical officer of the Native General Hospital, Rangoon.

LEVINGE, Surgeon-Major E., now in Burma, and Surgeons N. Chatterjee, A. G. E. Newland, and E. Ferrand, to report themselves to principal medical officer, Mandalay, for duty with field hospitals.

WARLIKER—BANNERMAN—Surgeons D. P. W. Warliker and W. B. Bannerman to report themselves to the principal medical officer,

Mandalay, for duty with military posts.

Portsous, Major J. E. officiating deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to the Western dis-

The following order is confirmed:—
Whish—Oct. 16—By the general officer commanding Burma division appointing Major J. T. Whish, 16th Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer, Prome, vice Lieut. Williamson, 16th Bengal Infantry,

#### FURLOUGHS.

RIDDELL-Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding in-Chief has been pleased to grant Captain H. Riddell, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, leave of absence, in extension, from Oct. 4 to Jan. 4, pending his joining

of absence, in extension, from Oct. 4 to Jan. 4, pending his joining the regimental depot in England.

Whitlock, Colonel W. H., Staff Corps, commandant 5th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, over 37 years.

BROWNE, Lieut W., Staff Corps, 6th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, over 7 years.

MACDOUGHALL, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner Central Provinces (p.a.), for 347 days.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

(m.c.), for one year. Shephard, Mr. H. H., Government pleader, to Europe, for one

Power, Mr. G. F. T., acting district judge, Vizagapatam, is allowed furlough for one year from Nov. 7.

Cardew, Mr. A. G., acting under-secretary to Government, Revenue Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months from

#### BOMBAY,

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters Poona, Nov. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

Morris, Lieut. G. S., officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 4th Regiment Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), on probation.

MILNE, Lieut A. H. R., officiating wing officer 5th Regiment Bombay

Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

Morris, Lieut. G. S., 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated

wing officer 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 27.

NICOLSON, Colonel M. H., 2nd in command (officiating commandant) 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Humfrey, appointed commandant 20th Bombay Infantry.

SIMPSON, Major R. S., wing commander (officiating second in command) 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be second in command, vice Colonel Nicolson, appointed commandant.

SIEVWRIGHT, Captain C. F., wing officer (officiating wing commander) 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Major Simpson, appointed second in command.

POTTINGER, Brigadier-General B. H., is posted to the Nusseerabad brigade.

brigade.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates speci-

HUMFREY, Colonel F. T., Staff Corps, commandant 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, Oct. 25. LEGEYT, Colonel P. H., Staff Corps, political superintendent, Palan-pore, Oct. 25. ERSKINE, Lieut. Colonel G. E., Bombay Cavalry, commandant Sitapur

division, Oudh, Nov. 3.

Blowers, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Staff Corps, commandant 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, Nov. 3.

Jones, Captain G. S., Royal Engineers, company commander Sappers and Miners, Nov. 2.

Course Control W. Pavel Engineers ediutent Sappers and Miners.

Coles, Captain W., Royal Engineers, adjutant Sappers and Miners,

PIERS, Lieut. W. B., Staff Corps, adjutant 10th Regiment Bombay

Light Infantry, Nov. 2.

Nicholson, Sub-Conductor W. R., Public Works Department, Nov. 2.

Widdlicombe, Lieut. F. S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Oct. 26.

NEWNHAM-SMITH-The services of Captain E. D. Newnham-Smit's, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from Oct. 20.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major rom the date specified subject to H.M.'s approval:—

VINCENT, Captain H. A., Staff Corps, Nov. 9.

FURLOUGHS.

WHITE, Lieut. W. F., Cheshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 26th Bombay Infantry), to Poona from Oct. 12 to Jan. 11, 1887, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to Australia and the Colonies on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-two days, from date of being struck off duty:—

HENNELL, Major R., General List, second in command 5th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine

month on private affairs :-SETON, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, executive engineer, 1st grade, Lower and Central Sind.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### NOVEMBER 25.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Cripps, S.C., Maj. R. Wace, R.A., Capt. J. E. Dickie, R.E., Capt. J. E. Nixon, S.C., Col. R. Smith, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, S.C., Surg. J. Maitland.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. M. Cartwright, S.C., Capt. E. D. Newnham-Smith, S.C., Lieut. C. de C. Hamilton, R.A., Col. C. J. Anderson, S.C. CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Z. Bunning, Lieut. J. H. Parsons, W. E. Hartt, D. Barbour (Cov.), W. Barker, W. F. Smith.

Madras Estab.—G. W. Wicks, W. A. Thornhill.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Fitzgerald (Cov.), F. F. Williaume, J. D.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Bde. Surg. H. Cayley, three months; Capt. St. J. F.

Michell, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, S.C., 183 days; Maj. J. H. Newill, S.C., three months; Col. C. M. Moberly, S.C., three months.

CIVIL

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. H. Pargiter, furlough extended to Oct. 29, 1887;
F. F. Handley, two months' furlough; F. G. Brook-Fox, three months' s.c.; A. S. Judge, six months' s.c.; L. R. Forbes, two months' s.c.; J. A. A. Wallace, six months' s.c.; M. Sherer, one month s.c.; W. Kemble (Cov.), five days' furlough and to return; Surg. W. Coates, six months' s.c.; R. L. D. Gompertz, two months' furlough.

Lombay Estab.—R. M. Kennedy (Cov.), six months' furlough; W. A Talbot, six months' furlough.

A. Talbot, six months' furlough.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, S.C., Lieut. J. H. Balfour, S.C. Lieut. H. H. F. Fagan, S.C., Capt. J. E. Nixon, S.C. Madras Estab.—Maj. H. H. Kelly, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. G. R. D. MacNeill, Inf., Col. N. Swanston, S.C.

MacNelli, Inf., Col. R. Swanson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—N. A. Garstin, E. G. McCudden, H. G. Austen, T.

H. Briggs, J. Barnett, G. B. Havelock, E. McA. Moir, J. Dixon.

Madras Fitab.—F. E. K. Wedderburn, H. E. J. Evans.

Bombay Estab.—E. McCullum (Cov.), W. Porteous (Cov.), H. E. M.

James (Cov.), E. H. Moscardi (Cov.)

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown.		Leaves Arrives M. Ita. Port Said.		Loaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.	
	1886.					1886.	
Euphrates		Plymo'th	3 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.	
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.	
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan	
Jumna	5 Jan.	l —	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.	
Serapis	23 Feb.	_	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.	

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Sucz.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th
Crocodile	1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb.	7 Dec. 12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	9 Dec. 14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	30 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	1886. 9 Dec. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

We don't expect any good result from the Civil Service Com-ission. We want the Civil Service to be thrown open to both Europeans and Natives. We do not want the Government to show any particular favour to Natives. The arrangement now going to be made will be more injurious than beneficial. The Cornmission will only suggest means for the admission of Natives to appointments generally held by the members of the Civil Service. appointments generally held by the members of the Givil Service. In other words, its real object is to improve the status of the statutory Civil Service created by Lord Lytton. However, we have some hopes, for Sir Charles Aitchison is the President of the Commission. We hope that at this critical moment all our Native contemporaries will forget their mutual differences and jealousies, and do their best for the good of the country.—The Suravi and Pataki.

The resolution has given the provincial Government power to elect members to the Civil Service Commission. We hope the elect members to the Civil Service Commission. We hope the Native Associations also will be entrusted with the power of electing members. The people of the whole country will be satisfied if the British Indian, Indian Union, and the two Muhammadan Associations are allowed to do so. Sir Rivers Thompson will have to be careful in selecting members from among the officials. We shall not be satisfied unless we find the name of Mr. Cutton in the list. Sir Rivers will have to make arrangements for the representation of all sections of the people.—The Sahachar.

The resolution of the Viceroy is likely to do us more harm than good. We hope that all the political Associations will keep an eye on the doings of the Commission. The Anglo-Indian newspapers will probably say that we are ungrateful for clamouring against a Commission which the Viceroy has appointed for our benefit. But we cannot believe that this resolution has been issued for our benefit.—The Bharatbasi.

#### LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

We shall be glad if female doctors are appointed for the treatment of Indian females. We shall be glad if more money is collected for Lady Dufferin's Fund. But it will be a matter of deep regret if the people are oppressed and hara-sed for this purpose. In the meeting held at Simla the other day, Sir Lepel Griffin, the would-be Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, proposed that arrangements should be made for raising money for the fund from the middle and lower classes, and that the district officers have the contribute. We are entirely consent to should invite people to contribute. We are entirely opposed to proposals of this nature. The invitation of the Magistrate means an order, and officials ought not to be directly or indirectly entrusted with powers to raise money.—The Sahachar.

The noble object of Lady Dufferin's Fund will be defeated the noble object of Lady Dufferin's Fund will be defeated through the fault of evil advisers. It will be dangerous if Sir L pel Griffin's suggestions are carried out. We beg to warn Mr. Ilbert and Sir Auckland. Sir Lepel has always acted high-handedly towards the Native princes. Will Lady Dufferin encourage this high-handedness? If her Ladyship accepts such evil advice her efforts for the good of India will do a great deal of harm.—The

Nababibhakar and Sadharani.

Kashmir.—Providence is not favourably disposed towards Kashmir. The vultures are sill clamouring. There is no cessation of the desire to do mischief. The right hand of the Maharaja Babu Nilamber Mukerji, has left Kashmir, and is now in Calcutta. We hear that proposals are being made for the dismissal of Dewan Gobind Sahey. His fault is that he was favourably inclined to the Bengali officers. Besides, he proposed reductions in the salary of several big wigs. Like Babu Nilamber he had the welfare of Kashmir at heart. Can there be any other punishment for this crime than dismissal? Are we to believe that there is no cluse for apprehension regarding Kashmir?—The Dainit. for apprehension regarding Kashmir ?-The Dainik.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL C. S. STURT, Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to Europe.

LIEUTENANT G. W. PALIN, 10th Bombay Infantry, has appointed Sub-Assistant Commissiry-General on probation. W. Palin, 10th Bombay Infantry, has been

A YEAR'S sick leave has been granted to Lieutenant C. M. Cartwright, S.C., Wing Officer 20th Bombay Infantry.

LIEUTENANT NORMAN ARTHUR HAY BUDD, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Captain E. D. Newnham-Smith, Second-in-Command, Savantwadi Local Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department. Lieutenant Hyde Cates succeeds Captain Newnham-Smith at Savantwadi.

The No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eistern Division, Royal Artillery, will, on arrival from England, be detained at Colaba

until the spring, when it will be sent to the Murree Hills on relief by the No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, from Burma.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SEWELL, having arrived from furlough, has assumed command of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Hingoli, from Major Johnstone. Brigadier-General Bell is now on a tour of inspection to Ellichpur, Hingoli, and Aurungabad.

THE detachment of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, at Satara, consisting of two companies, will be relieved on the 23rd November by a detachment of like strength from the same corps, leaving Ahmednuggur on the 9th November. The relieved detachment is timed to reach Ahmednuggur on the 6th

Owing to the large amount of sickness in Sialkot the medical authorities have recommended that the whole of the British troops in garrison be removed from their barracks into camp. Enteric (typhoid) fever has been very prevalent, and there have been numerous deaths from this disease during the last few months.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S. ANDERSON, S.C., at present commanding the 4th Brigade in Upper Burma, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General in succession to Brigadier-General Nimme, A.D.C. Pending the arrival of General Anderson, Colonel Pottinger will officiate on the Brigade Staff.

AT Kohat, on the 8th ult., Sepoy Aziz Khan, of the 4th Sikh Infantry, was sentenced by a court-martial to seven years' transportation for disobeying orders and drawing his bayonet and stab-bing Lieutenant J. A. Brown in the arm. Sir Frederick Roberts has, however, commuted the punishment to imprisonment with hard latour for two years, giving the following as his reasons:— "The prisoner has committed two of the gravest military offences which it is possible for a soldier to commit; he disobeyed an order, and he used his arms against the person of an officer. But I have considered it right to mitigate the punishment which the general court-martial has justly awarded him, because it is proved by the evidence of Lieutenant Brown himself that he provoked the assault by hitting the prisoner with his open hand on the back. In raising his hand against a sepoy, Lieutenant Brown acted in a most unofficer-like manner, directly tending to the subversion of discipline, and deserving of the strongest condemnation. I hereby publicly and severely reprimand Lieutenant Brown for his conduct, which no provocation can excuse, and which proves him to be unfit to hold the responsible position of Adjutant. Lieutenant Brown is now Ac ing Adjutant to the 4th Sikh Infantry; he is deprived of his appointment, and will revert to his duty as Wing Officer."

to his duty as Wing Gfficer."

The Commander-in-Chief in India, who embarked at Calcutta for Burma was accompanied by the following officers:—Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., A D.C., Adjutant-General in India; Major W. G. Nicholson, Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers; Captain W. B. Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major H. T. Lugard, Brigade Major Royal Artillery; Colonel H. Collett, C.B., officiating Quartermaster-General in India; Captain C. H. H. Beley, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieut-Colonel R. Pole-Carew, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Major I. S. M. Hamilton, officiating Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Licut. C. V. Hume, Royal Artillery; Lieut. W. M. Sherston, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. H. S. Rawlinson, 4:h Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aide-de-Camp; Surgeon-Major W. Taylor, Surgeon to H's Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

#### OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES GREVILLE MANSEL.

The death of Mr. Charles Greville Mansel, which occurred at The death of Mr. Charles Greville Mansel, which occurred at Brighton on the 19th inst., in his eightieth year, probably removes, with the exception of Sir George Clerk, the oldest surviving member of the East India Company's service. It is much to be feared that the mention of his name will fail to convey any precise sense of less at the present day, although a generation back his death would have been considered either the class of a distinguished capacity of the class of a distinguished capacity or the class of a distinguished capacity or the class of a distinguished capacity or the contract of the class of a distinguished capacity or the capacity or the class of a distinguished cap the close of a distinguished career or the cutting short of one of still greater promise. Sir Robert Montgomery, who succeeded him on the Punjab Board more than thirty-five years ago, is the him on the Punjab Board more than thirty-five years ago, is the only one of his contemporaries who could do justice to Mr. Mansel's services and character. A retirement dating from the Mutiny, if not before, was not calculated to keep the name of one who was regarded as among the most able amiable of Thomason's school prominently before those of his countrymen who feel an interest in Indian matters; yet it was owing to his reputation gained under Mertins Bird and Thomason, as well as bis good services in the North-West Provinces, that Lord Dalhousie in 1849 made him the junior member of the board to which housie in 1849 made him the junior member of the board to which he entrusted the administration and reorganisation of the great province of the Punjab, which had just been annexed. Mr. Bosworth Snith, in his biography of Lord Lawrence, says that he was a man of contemplation rather than of action, and also that

he was of more equable and philosophic temperament than either ne was or more equable and philosophic temperament than either John or Henry Luwrence. In a minor degree than these mer, but still to a great extent, he deserves the credit of having erected on the ruins of Runjeet Sngh's kingdom a well-ordered and throughly tranquillised province, now beyond question the most loyal part of the lnd an Empire. This was a great and remarkable work. To ignore Mr. Mansel's share in it would imply ingratitude. Yet it is impossible to invest it with any present interest. Mr. Mansel was a type of the best Indian official, but he just missed becoming famous among Anglo-Indians. If regard were raid only to what at an early period he was considered likely to achieve, his subsequent career would be pronounced disappointing, but it must be remembered that he was not only mixed up in great events but in contact with great men. His name will be mentioned in books of history side by side with the Lawrences; but, as in every other pursuit of life, the greater members of the Punjab Board overshadowed the less even to the point of almost obliterating the memory of the octogenarian civilian whose decease is now recorded.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME. BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 24, at Carnock House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain Herbert Rewan Alexander (late Royal Scots

Fusiliers), of a daughter.
Ashton.—Nov. 23, at York, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon W. M. Ashton, M.B., Medical Staff, of a son,
Caldwell.—Nov. 21, at 12, Queen Anne-terrace, Cambridge, the wife of Major R. Townley Caldwell, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders,

Davidson—Nov. 19, at the residence of her father, The Dingle, Sydenham-hill, the wife of D. C. Davidson, Indian Medical Service,

Sydenham-hill, the wife of D. C. Davidson, Indian Bedical Service, of a daughter.

Hoghton—Nov. 21, at The Laurels, Kilmainham, Dublin, the wife of Captain De Hoghton, 10th Foot, of a son.

PEARSON—Nov. 18, at the Manor House, Coates, Cirencester, the wife of Captain H. L. Pearson, R.N., of a daughter.

WAVELL—Nov. 21, at 2, Wetherby-place, South Kensington, the wife of Colonel A. H. Wavell, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

COX—ELLIS—Nov. 23, at St. Matthew's, Ealing, Staff-Surgeon Henry Thompson Cox, Royal Navy, to Emma Louisa, elder daughter of Staff-Commander John H. Ellis, Royal Navy.

ELLIS—ARMSTRONG—Nov. 9, at St. John's Church, Toronto, Canada, Henry Disney Ellis, D.L.S. and C.E., eldest son of the late Colonel H. D. Ellis, formerly commanding 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, to Alice Maude Mary, third daughter of William Armstrong, Esq. C.F., of The Priory, Toronto.

FOWKE—LOTUS—Nov. 16, at the Royal Chapel, Tower of London, Villiers de Sausure Fowke, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Mr. Villiers Fowke, of Saling-grove, Essex, to Hilda Mabel, second daughter of Captain Loftus, Keeper of the Crown Jewels, and Lady Cathering Loftus.

MIDDLETON—WISE—Nov. 3. at St. Albars, Church, Ottawa, William

MIDDLETON—WISE—Nov. 3. at St. Albars, Church, Ottawa, William Henry, son of the late Colonel W. A. Middleton, C.B., R.A., to Mary Froude, second daughter of Frederick Ayshford Wise, Esq., of

Ottawa.

Pelham—Chads—Nov. 23, at All Saints', Maidstone, Frederick Sidney, Lieut. R.N., only son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick T. Pelham, C.B., to Louise Elizabeth, second daughter of Colonel Chads, Commandant of Maidstone District.

Roe Bryan—Nov. 11, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Major-General John Roe, late 11th Regiment, to Georgina Percival Bryan, Borrmount Manor, Enniscorthy, widow of the late Loftus A. Bryan, Esq., Highfield, Rathfarnham, county Dublin.

Sprot—Cole—Nov. 24, at St. Patrick's Church, Brighton, Major-General Sprot, of Riddell, to Charlotte Gertrude, daughter of William Turney Cole, Esq., late of the Indian Civil Service.

#### DEATHS.

BAILEY—Nov. 21, suddenly, at Ironmongers' Hall, E.C., Captain William Bailey, R.N., in his 73rd year.

BRIDGE—Nov. 17, at Upton Park, Slough, Lieut.-Colonel George Bridge, late 37 Geldment The Buffs, and Her Majesty's Royal Body

Bridge, late 3rd Regiment The Buffs, and Her Majesty's Royal Body Guards, in his 78th year

ESTCOURT—Nov. 17, Caroline Lady Estcourt, widow of the late Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in the Crimes, aged 76.

FESTING—Nov. 21, at Donnington Lodge, Newbury, Major-General Sir Francis Wogan Festing, K.C.M.G., of the Bath Royal Marine Artillery, aged 53.

FOTHERGILL—Nov. 17, at Billericay, Major William Fothergill, late 50th Queen's Own Regiment, aged 82.

LEGGATT—Nov. 6, cruelly murdered, at San José, California, U.S., Owen Leggatt, the dearly-loved husband of Mrs. Owen Leggatt, of Lower Norwood, and eldest son of General Edmund Owen Leggatt, of Cheniston-gardens, S.W.

Palmer—Nov. 21, at Surbiton, Emma, the beloved wife of Charles Palmer, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, retired, late Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BRERETON—Nov. 3, the wife of R. H. Brereton, C.S., of a son. BIRD,—Nov. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of James Bird, Customs Depart-

ment, of a son.

CHABREL—Oct. 29, at Saidpore, the wife of M. J. Chabrel, Executive Engineer, N.B.S.R., of a daughter.

Condon—Oct. 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H.

Condon, of a son

Cox—Nov. 5, at Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Arthur Frederick Cox, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

DYCE—Oct. 24, at Shillong, the wife of Major G. H. C. Dyce, of a

son.

-Nov. 2, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain B. Duff, 9th Bengal

Infantry, of a son.

DUNNAGE—Nov. 4, at Peshawur, the wife of Major A. Dunnage, Royal

Artillery, of a daughter.

HARVEY - Nov. 1, at Trevandrum, the wife of R. Harvey, Principal of

H.H. the Maharajah's College, of a daughter.

MARTIN—Oct. 29, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain A. R. Martin, 5th
Goorkhas, officiating D.A.Q.M.G., of a son.

O'FARRELL—Oct. 23, at Muttra, the wife of Lieut. J. H. O'Farrell,

O'FARRELL—Oct. 23, at Muttra, the wife of Lieut. J. H. O'Farrell, Military Works, of a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—Nov. 7, at Cuttack, the wife of Colonel J. H. Prender-

gast, 11th Regiment, M.N.I., of a son.

REILLY—In New Zealand, the wife of Captain B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay
Staff Corps, of a son.

SHEWAN—Nov. 6, at Poona, the wife of A. Shewan, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

Sinclair.—Oct. 31, at Benares, the wife of W. B. Sinclair, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works, of a daughter.

Wood.—Oct. 29, at Jullunder, the wife of Major H. Wood, Deputy

Commissioner, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

CABRAL—ROACH—Nov. 3, at St. Peter's Church, Bandora, Arthur Joseph Cabral, son of Valentine Cabral, Esq., Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, to Letitia Jane Henrietta Roach, daughter of Pensioned

Apothecary J. A. Roach, Bombay Medical Service.

WATKINS—PLAYFAIR—Oct. 30, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, Leonard George Watkins, Lieut. Royal Artillery, third son of the Ven. Archdeacon Watkins, to Jane Julia, only daughter of Colonel A. L. Playfair, Bengal S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., LL.D., of St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Scotland.

#### DEATHS.

Hussey—Nov. 3, at Secunderabad, William Hussey, Pensioned Conductor, Madras Establishment, in his 72nd year, deeply regretted.

UTTING—Oct. 20, at Lucknow, Mr. Charles E. Utting, chemist and druggist. of the Firm of Utting and Co., Mhow (suddenly).

London Chartered Bank of Australia —The half-yearly extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the London Chartered Bank of Australia was held list week at the Cannon-Chartered Bank of Australia was held list week at the Cannon-stree: Hotel, Sir James Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland, in the chair. An abstract of profit and loss account at 30th June last showed that after putting aside £30,000 to dividend, to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, there remained £28,922 16., of which £20,000 was carried to the reserve fund, bringing it up to £120,000, and the balance was carried forward to next half-year. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the abstract, congratulated the share-holders on the fact that the reserve fund had been brought up to its former amount in so comparatively short a time and during a by no means flourishing period. He was glad to be able to say that, notwithstanding the adverse times that had been experiened in the colonies, business continued to improve steadily on satisfactory lines. The present seeson was one of the best that Australia had experienced for some years, and this, together with the better prices now ruling for Australian produce, could not fail to largely modify the effects of the past two seasons, and have a beneficial influence on business generally. As a bank connected with Australia they natural y looked forward to deriving in due course some advantage from the Colonial Exhibition that had just oeen closed, and from the greater attention that was being directed to the colonies which would lead to a more intimate knowledge of the resources of Australia. Mr. Henriques seconded the resolution. In reply to a shareholder the chairman said that the board had not yet come to any conclusion as to the amount at which the reserve fund should be fixed. They would effect an augmentation in their dividend as soon as they felt quite secure in their reserve fund. Dr. Drysdale expressed his entire satisfacin their reserve fund. Dr. Drysdale expressed his entire satisfaction with the course pursued by the directors, and hoped that the reserve fund would be made £200,000. Mr. Field suggested that if next year there should be a further balance of £20,000 half of it should go towards increasing the dividends and the other half should be put in reserve. The resolution was agreed to, as was one confirming the election of Mr. Edward Keep as a director in the place of Mr. Watson. The meeting concluded with the usual vates of thanks votes of thanks.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME. - Nov. 22, Coromandel (s), Calcutta. - 26, Arabia (s),

Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 22, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.—23, Clan Murray

(s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 23, Vega (s), Liverpool.—24, Armenia (s), Liverpool; Rewa (s), London.
MADRAS.—Nov. 20, Khedive (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 22, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—23, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—24, Roumania (s), Bombay.—25, India (s), Calcutta; Nepaul (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 20, Clan Monroe (s), Port Said.—23, Kangra (s),

London.—25, Belgravia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 22, Clan Buchanan (s), London.—23, City of

Oxford (s), London; Goorkha (s), London. MADRAS.—Nov. 20, Armenia (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Dec. 2; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Dec. 9; from Brindisi, Dec. 13.

from Brindisi, Dec. 13.

For Calcutta: Mrs. A. Marten, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Knyvett, Dr. Holman, Miss Sharman, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mr. G. B. McIntosh, Colonel McNeill.
For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Kellow, Messrs. J. and N. Brown, Mr. F. T. Turpin. Prom Venice: Mr. Cameron and son.
For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Maclean, Lieut. and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot and infant, Mr. Beith. Prom Brindisi: Mr. R. K. Wilson, Colonel Plowden, Mr. W. Kemble, Lady Brassey and three Misses Brassey, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz, Colonel Merriman, Major R. G. Græme, Colonel F. Wise, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher, Mr. E. D. Murray, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mr. T. and Mrs. Blissett, Mr. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. H. D. Cama, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Greaves. From Venice: Major J. M. Hunter, Mr. R. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. Weightman. Mr. Weightman.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Wallace, jun., Mr. E A. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Leatham,

For Madras: From Venice: Mr. W. and Mrs. Walker and family. For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. F. Pollak, Miss Schleisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Ziffo

For Malta: Mr. Besley, Miss Nelson, Miss Laverack.

S.s. Thames, from London, Dec. 9; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Dec. 16; from Brindisi, Dec. 20.

from Brindisi, Dec. 20.

For Bombay: Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, Mr. W. N. Black, Mi s Black, Mr. A. Payne, Captain and Mrs. Barrow, Colonel H. C. B. Barnett, Mr. S. B. R. Aiengar, Miss D. Burne, Mr. D. Jaffrey, Mr. F. M. Shaw, Mr. D. C. Blair, Mr. W. Brown. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Colonel Barnett, Mr. J. P. and Mrs Stainton. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Ziffo, Mr. C. N. Kernot, Colonel White, Mr. T. Angus, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. Capt. Sinclair, Mr. J. Young, Mr. Chamberlane, Mr. P. Ralli, Mr. Ziffo and family, Mr. N. Alexandroff, Lady Brassey, Hon. Mand Mrs. Ziffo and family, Mr. N. Alexandroff, Lady Brassey, Hon. Mabel Brassey, Hon. Muriel Brassey, Hon. Marie Brassey, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz. From Port Said: Mr. victor Bizot.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, Lady Smyth, Mr. Edwards, Sir G. Smyth, Colonel Way.
For Malta: Colonel Morgan, R.A., Lord and Lady Colville, Hon. Mr. and Miss Colville, Miss Liwellyn and companion, Lady and Miss Keppel, Mr. and Miss Ross, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Kiddle.
For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Oppenheim, jun., Mr. F. G. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Von Steiglitz.
S.s. Rosetta, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Dec. 23;

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. Tunjore, from Venice, Dec. 23; from Brindisi, Dec. 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Day, Major Wolseley, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Miss Bannerman, Mr. W. A. Garstin, Mr. A. M. Phillips, M. as Phillips. From Brindist: Major Twemlow, Major and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. A. C. L. Learmouth, Mr. W. Duncan.

For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert, two Masters Blundell, Mr. G. L. F. Ray, Miss Rammell, Mr. G. Christian.

S.s. Ancona, from Loudon, Dec. 16; s.s. Tunjore, from Venice, Dec. 23; from Brindisi, Dec. 27.

For Madras: Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. and Mrs. Bennets and infant. For Calcutta: Mr. R. O. Grant, Mr. K. H. Marshall. From Sucz: Mr. J. R. Thomas.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buckworth. From Venice: Dr. Trimmer.
For Port Said: Mrs. B. Wilks, Miss Buckworth, Mr. A. D. Wood,
Mr. Milton.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Hussey.

S.s. Ganges, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Dec. 30 from Brindisi, Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. H. C. Wilson Mr. J. B. Firth, Major and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Benn. From Brindis: Mr. R. H. Greaves, Colonel Bonus, R.E., Mr. C. Rundall, Major A. K. Abbott. From Venice: Major-General E. F. Chapman, Mr. P. V. Luke.

For Alexandria: Prom Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Studholme and two daughters, Mr. Studholme, jun. For Malta: Mrs. Dupuis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Waroonga, to sail Dec. 9.
For Madras: Mr. G. Thummler, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Bacon, Mr. J.
G. D. Partridge, Mr. P. D. Thomas, Miss Winter, Miss Featty.
For Calcutta: Lieut. C. C. Cavendish, Mr. W. Robb, Mr. A. D.
Nacfarlane, Mr. A. C. Bicknell, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Elderton, Lieut. A.
Elderton, Mr. Palmer, Mr. John Hepworth.
For Colombo: Mr. Shackwell, Miss Alice Cummins, Mr. James

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail Dec. 15.
For Kurrachee: Mr. Steele, Mrs. Beet and three children, Miss Goodwin.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams and three children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Roumania, to sail Nov. 27.
For Bombay: Lieut. L. H. Prideau, Lieut. R. D. Vizard, Mr. C. E. Chatfield, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. L. M. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and four children, Lieut. E. E. Couper, Capt. G. A. Trevor and wife, Miss Jencken, Mrs. K. Carnegy, Mrs. Sykes, Miss Hall, Misses Walker, Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A., Mr. Trevor Lloyd, Lieut. W. Prior. B.S.C. W. Prior, B.S.C.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Dec. 4.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Selby, Miss Selby, Mr. Herbert E. Cox, Miss Cox, Mrs. Moorhead, four children and ayah, Mrs. J. Hay Stephenson,

Miss J. A. Gracie.

For Colombo: Mr. M. S. Crawford, Mrs. Dunbar and two children.

For Port Said: Miss Parry, Miss Buckler.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, left Liverpool, Nov. 22.

For S.S. Claim Macpherson, lett Liverpool, Nov. 22.

For Colombo: Mrs. Palmer and child, Mr. C. D. Pattullo, Mrs. Masters, Miss M. Masters, Mr. Joseph Bury, Mr. W. Saunders, Mrs. T. S. Dobrie, Mrs. Harper, Miss J. Harper, Miss E. Haig, Mr. T. M. Twigg, Mr. J. W. Squire, Mr. E. L. Sandford.

For Madras: Mr. W. A. Cherry, Mr. J. Harvey.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mondy, Miss Annie Mathews, Mrs. T. S. Dobree, Mr. C. J. Hatch, Mr. E. Bernard, Mr. William Park, jun., Mr. P. V. Appleby, Mr. J. C. R. McMillan, Mr. Walter Reive, Mr. James Middleton, Mr. W. Spalding.

Per s.s. Clan Ogilvic, for London, left Port Said Nov. 12. From Madras: Capt. Saunders, Mrs. Wardman (missionary).

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, for London, passed Malta Nov. 20. From Calcutta: Mrs. Eagle. From Madras: Mr. F. Carey Elves.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, for Antwerp, left Malta Nov. 22. From Bombay: Mrs. Addison.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, to sail Dec. 11. For Bombay: Mr. J. A. Dalton.

Per s.s. Clan Forbes, to sail Dec. 4. For Colombo: Mr. A. Rosling, Mr. E. Rosling, Mr. E. Edwards.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Dec. 18. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lane, infant and European servant. For Calcutta: Mr H. Gordon Criff.

Per s.s. Clan Cameron, to sail Dec. 24. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblood, Mr. Powells.

Per s.s. Martaban, due at London, Dec. 12.
From Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Ben, Mr. Landlands,
Mr. Mowat, Mr. A. Williams.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. W. J. Nantes, Nov. 9.
From London: Capt. H. W. King, Mrs. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Crowdace and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Denny and infant, Hon. Justice Tottenham, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mre. E. V. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Badcock, child and infant, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour, Mrs. Adams and infant, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Mr. A. W. Shephard, Mrs. Aberrombic and two infants, Mrs. Carey Morgan, Miss H. L. Lucas, Rev. F. N. Hill, Mr. Austin, Mrs. Pallis, two children and infant, Miss Braine, Mr. W. Ball, Mr. C. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynolds and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Apcar, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Miss E. H. Ellin, Miss Lyall, Dr. J. S. Hawkins, Capt. McDougall, Mr. A. C. Pereira, Miss Shairp, Mr. Hennan, Miss S. Brooks, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Soorata, Mr. Euder, Dr. E. Nere, Rev. R. Heaton. From Brindisi: Hon. O. O'Kenealy, Mrs. O'Kenealy, Hon. A. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Riley, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Miss Devers, Mr. T. H. Kolb, Mr. Harold King, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Miss Devers, Mr. T. H. Kolb, Mr. Harold King, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. Devens, Mr. T. H. Kolb, Mr. Harold King, Mr. G. Beatson, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. McAndrew, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Fraser, Hon. Justice Agnew, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. G. Mills, Mr. McLvor, Mr. Hemans, Mr. G. Summers, Dr. Cameron, Mr. A. F. Buxton, Mrs. Buxton, Mr. Bleinknecht, Mr. M. V. Fenton, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. R. H. Riach, Mr. Jenkins, Lieut. Colonel Spring, Mr. E. R. Henry, Mr. H. Gill, Mr. T. J. Diss, Mr. T. H. Alpin, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, Colonel Riddell, Mrs. Riddell, Miss Riddell, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. L. Andrews, Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Mr. N. G. Smith, Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. H. Le Mesurier, Mr. Ladenfeldt, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. L. Andrews, Marquis Arr. Leibnitz, Mr. S. A. Rushman.
From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Fedden, Mr. Godi At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. W. J. Nantes, Nov. 9.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. Reeves, Nov. 22.

From Calcutta: Mr. A. W. N. Wyatt, Miss Butler, Colonel R. Smith, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mrs. West.
From Madras: Dr. J. and Mrs. Maitland and two infants, Dr. E. Portal, Mr. G. S. Thomas, Mr. J. D. Williams, Mr. W. H. St. L. Gage.
From Colombo: Mr. White, Mr. Brown, Mr. A. J. Gaites, Mr. Ben. Bitten, Mrs. Pollock.

From Port Said: Mr. John Hunter. From Bombay: Mr. W. Williams. From Malta: Mr. E. Kingston.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Parramatta, Capt. Anderson, left Bombay, Nov. 13

For London: Mr. Goold, Brigadier-General J. R. Nimmo, Mrs Whymper, Mr. T. Dale Hart, Mr. C. A. Gibbons, Mr. F. Ough, Mr. P Fairbairn, Mr. John Travers, Mr. Foby, Mr. C. H. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. Hough.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Cappel, Mr. Babu Jogendra Nathdas, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Mr. Clark, Mr. C. A. Galton, C.S., Colonel Cadell, Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Surgeon-Major C. W. Oweu, Miss MacDonald.

For Marseilles: Major B. Babington, Mr. H. C. Williams and infant, Mr. C. R. Chance, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. E. J. Moore, Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert and four children, Rev. and Mrs. Manwaring and two infants, Mr. Morrison, Mr. McG. Wilson, Mr. E. Speechley.

For Venice: Colonel F. W. Barthman.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nepaul, Capt. Alderton, from London, Nov. 25.

For F. and O. s.s. Nepaul, Capt. Alderton, from London, Nov. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjing, Mrs. Wiehe, Mr. J. N. F. Greig, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Wann, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Donkin and three daughters, Mr. Sydney Smith, Miss Gough, Dr. and Mrs. Fooks, Capt. A. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two infants, Mr. Mumford, Mr. G. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Gordon, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Howell, Baboo Makharjee, Mr. A. Clegg, Mrs. Scott and child, Mr. Cockens, Mrs. Ditmor, Mr. W. Elliott, Mrs. E. Power, Mr. Bacsh, Mr. Howland.

For Malta: Miss Charlette Wand. Mrs. 22. 25.

For Malta: Miss Charlotte Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and two daughters, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. H. W. Linford, Mr. Lay, three Misses Douglas, Lieut. F. N. Neish, Lieut. Kennedy, Major R. Bazlett, Mr. and Mrs. Downer and three daughters, Mr. Norie, Mr. J. S. Reed, Mr. W. Smyth, Miss C. Collins.

W. Smyth, Miss C. Cohins.
For Port Said: Mrs. Edwards and Miss Parkes, Mr. James Clark,
Dr. E. Kingsford, Dr. R. D. Boase.
For Suez: Mr. W. J. Walker, Mr. 3. J. Watts, Mrs. Watts, Mr. and
Mrs. Markwell, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. Parfitt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, from London, Nov. 25.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, from London, Nov. 25.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. E. Rigg and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. H. Austen, Mrs. Michie and child, Miss Ward, Mr. Lawson L. B. Dykes, Mr. Gervase C. Elwes, Mr. A. M. Vaughan Hughes, Mr. John Williams, Miss Male, Mr. R. C. Grant, Mr. A. Millar, Mr. C. H Oldham, Mr. S. Mousley, Mr. Hayden.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron and two children, Dr. and Mrs. F. Clarence Smith and child, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. A. N. Rogers Harrison and two children, Mr. D. N. Fox, Mrs. and Miss Bickle, Capt. John Rogers, Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. Downing, Mr. J. Davey, Mr. R. Walters, Mr. J. Ely, Mr. P. Thomas, Mr. C. J. Bowden, Mr. H. Jenkin, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. R. Chynoweth, Mr. J. Cowling.

For Calcutta: Mr. White, Mr. T. G. Mackay, Mr. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pargiter and child, Rev. Aubrey Smith, Rev. D. Frater, Mrs. Alfred Yaldwin, Miss Bird, Miss Disney, Miss E. Disney, Mrs. Holbosch and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. M. Winton and child, Mr. A. F. Nuthall, Mr. F. G. Welch, Mr. Fitzwarre Lloyd, Mr. H. B. Mactaggart, Mr. and Mrs. P. Filgate, Mr. McNally, Mr. P. S. George, Mr R. W. G. Marshall.

For Malta: Lieut. B. C. Holt, Mrs. Rawstone.

R. W. G. Marshall.
For Malta: Lieut. B. C. Holt, Mrs. Rawstone.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, from Liverpool, Nov. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. Allan Ferguson Joseph, Mr. Wm. Percy Morrison, Mrs. Joseph and infant, Miss Mary Edith Morrison, Mr. R. P. McDer mont, Mr. Gianuacopulo.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniel, sailing on Nov. 19.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Conor, Mr. F. J. Crooke, For London: Mr. W. H. Collett, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Macdougall, Mrs. Macdougall and two

For Suez: Mr. H. P. Okeden.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. T. Briscoe, sailing on Nov. 26.

For Brindisi: Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn.

For London: Mrs. Foxton.
For Aden: Lieut-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnott, K.C.B., Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel F. J. S. Adam, Colonel G. W. Borradaile, C.B., R.A.

Per s.s. Verona, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Dec 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. M. Durand.

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Dec. 10.

For Port Said: H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Capt. Forde. For Marseilles: Hon. E. Forster Webster. For Brindisi: Mr. F. S. Stonton, Mr. G. Smyth.



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 45 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 59 112	Holta (Kangra) 100 72 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 o 47
BOMBAY.—November 2.	Oriental Govt. Socurity           50         23           Oriental Loan Assoc           20         102           Pringe of Walos Fire Insurance         1,009         1,709	Indian Torai 500 100 t) — Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Treacher and Co all 1,115 Thacker and Co all 185	Jheori Ghat (Cachar) — — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cont Rs. 975 to -	LAND COMPANIES.	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cont 103 to 103k Six per Cent, Municipal Leans 106 to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to — Kurseong and Darjiling 250 90 to —
New French Loss, 5 per cent., 1371 — to — New French Loss, 5 per cent., 1872 — to —	Maza_n	Do. contributory 200 80 to — Kurseong and Terai — — to —
Paris Municipal Loan — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 921 to —		Kuttal (Čachar) 100 198 to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—November 8.	Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1011 to -	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Loobah 100 113 to 12) Lower Assam £71 25 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 8 to 97 9 41 of 1870 (1885) 99 8 to 93 12	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to —
BANKS.	41 of 1878-79 (1895) 102 0 to 102 4 41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102 0 to 103 4 42 of 1879 (Coupon) to	Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.		Do. contributory 90 8 to -
Bank of Rombay all 10 pr.ct 725	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) — — to — Mothola (Assam) 100 89 to —
Bink of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 850 Bink of Madras all 9 pr.ct 625	6 of 1866 (1886)	
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 128	6 of 1807 (1887) 100 0 to — 6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — — to —
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 110	5 of 1884-5 (1905) 99 4 to	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 120 to -
PRESS COMPANIES.	41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 30 to —
Akbar 1,400 125 1,000	Paid. Price.	Punkabarce (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 60 to —
Albert (Kurrachee) all 75 pr.ct 450 Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,055	Agra Savings £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 120 to —	Rajabare (Assam) to -
Apollo 1,100 175 230 Bellary 400 nil 490	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Bomb by Cotton all 0 165 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Bank of Bengal 500 870 to 872}	Seemah to -
Co., Limited	Do. of Upper India 100 135 to Delhi and London £25 170 to	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61
Colaba 125 0 665 Dhollerz Ginning 1,830 16 140	Himalaya 100 115 to —	Springside (Darjiling) 100 85 to 87
East India all 130 1,410 Fort 1,000 150 1,675	National of India £12} 110 to -	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 23 to — Tundarrea (Durjiling) 100 61 to 62
French 8,500 45 p.s 610	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 101 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 101 to 102 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to —
Harvey & Sabapathy — — — —	Uncovenanted Service (Agm) 100 80 to -	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to -
Mercantile	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assum £10 15 to —
Manmar M all 0 210 New Berar — —	Alipare Coal 100 120 to	LONDONNovember 29.
New Indian 400 0 125	Arakan Oil Co Rs 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	<del></del>
Sabapathy (Bellary)	Bully Paper Mills £10 140 to 150 Barnagore Jute £10 15 to 60	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Sassoon 1,000 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 90 1,225	Bengul Coal 1,000 1,500 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 871 to 88
Sind 500 70 689 Volkart 500 20 680	A. shares) 7s. 6d. 41 to 41	31 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 101 to 1014 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1013 to 1021
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to -	4 India Enfaced Paper 72} t, 73}
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bengal Silk Co 100 75 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 235 to 290	41 Do. do. 1893 74 to 75
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 393 Alliance Spinning 500 17 p.ct 635	Bonded Warehouse        445       235       to       290         Bowreah Cotton Mills        100       45       to       46         Budge-Budge Jute Mills        80       47       to       50	4 Do. 1886-8 101 to 106 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 500	Burrakur Coal 100 145 to 150	41 Mauritius, 1881 102 to 104 6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116
Bellary S. & W. Co.	Calcutta Steam Co 85 98 to 99	4 Do 100 to 102 41 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 104
Ld. (Bellary) 1	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 100 to 100 Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to —	RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Bombay United 100 20 910 Central India 500 85 725	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 99 to 100 Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 25 to 27	PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Coorla Mills 1,000 20 610	Equitable Coal 250 120 to -	Eastern Beng I, guaran. 4 p.c 100 107 to 109 East Indian, Irredeem. 41 p.c. 100 118 to 120
Dhun Mills	Goosery Cotton Milis 200 190 to -	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 107 to 100   Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107
Framjee Petit 1,000 25 650	Gourepore 100 68 to — Great Eastern Hotel 100 88 to —	South Indian, 41 per cent 100 116 to 118
Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 175	Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115 Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61	RAILWAYS.  Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7; 7; to 8;
Hindustan 1,000 40 915 Hingunghat Mill — —	India General Steam Navigation 100 92 to 93 Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 93 to —	Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 41 to 5
Hyderabad Spinning., 1,000 30 880	Landing and Shipping 100 61 to —	136 H At C. 1. CHAP A DAY CODE. 101 107 TO 104
Indian Manufacturing	Transfer of the state of the st	B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 162 to 164 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 221 to 231
	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 280 to — Murree Brewery 100 130 to —	l Eastern Bangal, guar, 5 per cant. — 221 to 231
James Greaves 400 — 605 Jaffer Ali 500 40 200	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 230 to — Murree Brewery 100 130 to — Natni Tal Brewery 100 103 to —	Existern Bəngəl, guar. 5 per cənt. — 22½ to 23½ to 23. — 22½ to 23. — 22½ to 25. — 20. Ann. B £1 per anu.(less ½) — 2½ to 25. — 20. Dof. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. — 12; to 123.
Jaffer Ali 500 40 200 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,120	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)        200       230       to          Murree Brewery        100       130       to          Nalni Tal Brewery        100       108       to          Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       75       to          New Berbhoom Coal        100       83       to       90	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22\forall to 23\forall E. Iudian, 4\forall p.c. Aan. A, 1953 22\forall to 23\forall to 25\forall Do. Ann. B \( \tilde{E} \) per ann. (less \( \tilde{I} \)) - 22\forall to 25\forall to 123\forall to 123\forall to 150\forall to 150\forall to 150\forall to 152\forall to 133\forall to 132\forall to
Jaffer Ali         500        40        200         Jewraz Baloo         1,000        30        1,120         Khandoish        1,000        80        975         Khatao Mackungee        1,000        20        915	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery        100       130       to       —         Naini Tal Brewery        100       75       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       75       to       —         New Beerbhoom Coal        100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press        100       55       to       56         Rannezungo Coal Association       100       43       to       44	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2}
Jaffer Ali        500        40        200         Jewraz Baloo        1,000        30        1,120         Khandoish         1,000        80        975         Khatao Mackungee        1,000        20        915         Leopold         100        5        155         Madras United        1,000        160        2,610	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)        200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery         100       130       to       —         Naini Tal Brewery         100       105       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press         100       75       to       —         New Beerbhoom Coal         100       35       to       90         Ramkistopore Press         100       43       to       44         Riverside Press         90       63       to       64         R. Scott Thomson and Co.        500       240       to       —	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22½ to 23½ to 23
Jaffer All     500     40     200       Jaffer All     1,000     30     1,120       Khandoish     1,000     80     975       Khando Mackungee     1,000     20     915       Leopold     100     5     155       Madras United     1,000     160     2,610       Mahaluxmee     1,000     680       Manockjee Petit     all      1,215	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery       100       130       to       —         Naini Tal Brewery       100       103       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press       100       75       to       —         New Beerbhoom Coal       100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press       100       55       to       56         Raneegunge Coal Association       100       43       to       41         Riverside Press       90       63       to       44         R. Scott Thomson and Co       500       240       to       —         Se-bpore Jute Manufacturing       100       35       to       35         Strand Bank Press       100       55       to       50	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per c nt 22\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 25\frac{1}{2} to 25
Jaffer All        500        40        200         Jewraz Baloo        1,000        30        1,120         Khandoish        1,000        80        975         Khatao Mackungee        1,000        20        915         Leopold         100        5        155         Madras United        1,000         680         Mahaluxmee        1,000         680         Mazagon        250       9        1874	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery        100       130       to       —         Nalni Tal Brewery        100       105       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       75       to       —         Now Beorbhoom Coal        100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press        100       55       to       56         Raneegunge Coal Association       100       43       to       44         Riverside Press         90       63       to       64         R. Scott Thomson and Co.        500       240       to       -         Se-bpore Jute Manufacturing       100       35       to       88	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont 22\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} \]   Do. Aun. B £l per aun. (less \( \frac{1}{2} \)) - 24\frac{1}{2} to 25\frac{1}{2} \]   Do. Def. Ann. Cup., Gua., \( \frac{1}{2} \), Co. 100. 150 to 152   Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 131 to 152   Do. do. \( \frac{1}{2} \) do. 100 123 to 125   Do. do. \( \frac{1}{2} \) do. 100 117 to 119   Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 128 to 150   Rohikd and Kumanon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\frac{1}{2} \]   Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 22\frac{1}{2} to 25\frac{1}{2} \]   South Indian, guar. 5 per cont. 100 123 to 150   South Indian, guar. 5 per cont. 100 123 to 150   123\frac{1}{2} to 25\frac{1}{2} \]   South Indian, guar. 5 per cont. 100 128 to 150
Jaffer All        500        40        200         Jawruz Baloo        1,000        30        1,120         Khandoish        1,000        80        975         Khando Mackungee        1,000        5        155         Madras United        1,000         680         Malaluxmee             1,215         Mazagon	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery       100       130       to       —         Naini Tal Brewery       100       103       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press       100       75       to       —         New Beerbhoom Coal       100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press       100       55       to       56         Raneegunge Coal Association       100       43       to       44         Riverside Press       90       63       to       44       to       44         R. Scott Thomson and Co.       500       240       to       —         Se-bpore Jute Manufacturing       100       35       to       35         Strand Bank Press       100       55       to       36         Watson's Patent Press       100       85       to       36	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22\tau to 23\tau to 25\tau t
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery       100       130       to       —         Nain Tal Brewery       100       100       105       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press       100       75       to       —         New Beorbhoom Coal       100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press       100       55       to       56         Riverside Press       90       63       to       54         R. Scott Thomson and Co       500       240       to       —         Scobpore Jute Manufacturing       100       35       to       56         Strand Bank Press       100       55       to       56         Watson's Patent Press       100       55       to       36         TEA COMPANIES.         Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)       100       70       to       —	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint 22\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 23\frac{1}{2} to 25\frac{1}{2} to 25
Jaffer All       500       40       200         Jewnz Baloo       1,000       80       1,120         Khandoish       1,000       80       975         Khandoish       1,000       20       915         Khatao Mackungee       1,000       5       155         Jeopold       100       5       155         Mahaluxmee       1,000       100       2,610         Manockjee Petit       all       1,215         Mazagon       250       9       1874         Morarji Goculdass       1,000       50       1,525         National       1,000       40       530         New Great Eastorn       1,000       20       910         Orlental       625       15       580         Parell       400       -       574	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery        100       130       to       —         Nann Tal Brewery        100       103       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       75       to       —         New Beorbhoom Coal        100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press        100       55       to       56         Riverside Press        90       63       to       54         R. Scott Thomson and Co.        500       240       to       56         Sephore Jute Manufacturing       100       35       to       38         Strand Bank Press        100       35       to       36         Watson's Patent Press        100       85       to       36         TEA COMPANIES.         Price.         Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)        100       70       to       —         Amicable (Assam)        100       70       to       —         Amicable (Assam)	Bastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22; to 23; to 23.
Jaffer Ali	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery        100       130       to       —         Nann Tal Brewery        100       103       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       75       to       —         New Beorbhoom Coal        100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press        100       55       to       56         Riverside Press        90       63       to       54         R. Scott Thomson and Co.        500       240       to       35       to       35         Schappore Jute Manufacturing        100       35       to       35       to       36         Watson's Patent Press        100       55       to       36       56         TEA COMPANIES.         Price.         Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)        100       Anicable (Assam)       Liquidation.         Amicable (Assam)        100       85       to       -         Arcuttipore (Cachar)        100 <td>  Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23 to 24 to 25 to 26 to 27 to 28 to 29 /td>	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23 to 24 to 25 to 26 to 27 to 28 to 29
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery        100       130       to       —         Nann Tal Brewery        100       103       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press        100       75       to       —         New Beorbhoom Coal        100       83       to       90         Ramkistopore Press        100       55       to       56         Riverside Press         90       63       to       54         R. Scott Thomson and Co.        500       240       to       -         Strand Bank Press        100       35       to       35         Strand Bank Press        100       55       to       36         Watson's Patent Press        100       85       to       36         Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)        100       Liquidation.         Amicable (Assam)        100       40       Liquidation.         Amultion        100       85       to       -         Assam <t< td=""><td>  Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint 22\dark to 23\dark E. Iudian, 4\dark p.c. Aan. A, 1933 22\dark to 23\dark Do. Ann. B &amp; per ann. (less \dark ) - 24\dark to 25\dark Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 12\dark to 123\dark darks, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 150 to 152\dark darks, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 123 to 125\dark darks, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 123 to 125\dark do. 100 123 to 125\dark dark do. 100 123\dark to 150\dark dark Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 128\dark to 150\dark dand Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\dark to 5\dark cinde, Pun. &amp; Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 22\dark to 25\dark do. 100\do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 23\dark to 25\dark dark dark marata Gua., Li 20\do. 104\do. 106\do. 105\do 5 104\do. 105\do. 105\do 5 104\do. 105\do. 105\d</td></t<>	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint 22\dark to 23\dark E. Iudian, 4\dark p.c. Aan. A, 1933 22\dark to 23\dark Do. Ann. B & per ann. (less \dark ) - 24\dark to 25\dark Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 12\dark to 123\dark darks, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 150 to 152\dark darks, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 123 to 125\dark darks, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 123 to 125\dark do. 100 123 to 125\dark dark do. 100 123\dark to 150\dark dark Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 128\dark to 150\dark dand Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4\dark to 5\dark cinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 22\dark to 25\dark do. 100\do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 23\dark to 25\dark dark dark marata Gua., Li 20\do. 104\do. 106\do. 105\do 5 104\do. 105\do. 105\do 5 104\do. 105\do. 105\d
Jaffer All       500       40       200         Jewnz Baloo       1,000       80       1,120         Khandoish       1,000       30       975         Khandoish       1,000       20       915         Khatao Mackungee       1,000       20       915         Leopold       100       5       155         Mahaluxmee       1,000       160       2,610         Manockjee Petit       all       —       1,215         Mazagon       250       9       1874         Morarji Goculdass       1,000       50       1,525         National       1,000       40       530         New Great Eastern       1,000       20       910         Orlental       625       15       580         Parell       400       —       572         People of India       —       61       175         Prince of Walcs       500       30       85         Sassoon       1,000       35       1,270         Sholapore Mills       1,000       35       1,270         Somdordas       1,000       50       670	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)       200       230       to       —         Murree Brewery       100       130       to       —         Nalni Tal Brewery       100       103       to       —         Nasmyth's Patent Press       100       75       to       —         New Beorbhoom Coal       100       55       to       56         Ramkistopore Press       100       55       to       56         Rannegunge Coal Association       100       43       to       44         Riverside Press       90       63       to       64         R. Scott Thomson and Co.       500       240       to       58         Seabpore Jute Manufacturing       100       35       to       36         Strand Bank Press       100       55       to       —         Watson's Patent Press       100       55       to       —         Adulpore Terni (Darjilling)       100       70       to       —         Amicable (Assam)       100       70       to       —         Arauttipore (Cachar)       100       85       to       —         Assam       220       540       to       —	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint 22\dark to 23\dark En Indian, 4\dark p.c. Aan. A, 1933 22\dark to 23\dark Do. Ann. B & per ann. (less \dark ) - 24\dark to 25\dark Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 12\dark to 123\dark Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152\dark Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 131 to 132\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 125\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 110\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 110\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 110\dark Do. do. 6\dark Ann. 100 123\dark to 150\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 22\dark to 25\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 23\dark to 25\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 23\dark to 25\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 25\dark Do. do 5 104\dark to 105\dark Do. Do. Do. Do 35 to -10\dark Do. Do. Do. Do 35 to -20\dark TELEGRAPHS.  Eastern, Limited all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 5\dark p.c. do. 1887 all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 5\dark p.c. do. 1887 all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 5\dark p.c. do. 1899 all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark t
Jaffer All         500         40         200           Jewnz Baloo         1,000         80         1,120           Khandeish         1,000         80         975           Khandoish         1,000         30         975           Khandoish         1,000         20         915           Khando Mackungee         1,000         160         2,610           Madaluxmee         1,000         100         2,610           Mahaluxmee         1,000         —         680           Manockjee Petit         all         —         1,215           Morarji Goculdass         1,000         50         1,525           Natigam         —         —         50           New Great Eastorn         1,000         40         530           New Great Eastorn         1,000         20         910           Parell         400         —         571           People of India         —         61         175           Prince of Walcs         500         30         85           Sassoon          1,000         35         1,270           Soordordus         1,000         35         1,270	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery          100         130         to         —           Nalni Tal Brewery          100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press.          100         83         to         90           Ramebhoom Coal          100         55         to         56           Raneegungc Coal Association          100         43         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         54           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         -           Seb-bpore Jute Manufacturing          100         35         to         36           Strand Bank Press           100         55         to         —           Watson's Patent Press             86           TEA COMPANIES.           Price.           Adulpore Terni (Darjiling)          100         70         to         —	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint 22\dark to 23\dark En Indian, 4\dark p.c. Aan. A, 1933 22\dark to 23\dark Do. Ann. B & per ann. (less \dark ) - 24\dark to 25\dark Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 12\dark to 123\dark Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152\dark Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 131 to 132\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 125\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 110\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 110\dark Do. do. 4\dark do. 100 123\dark to 110\dark Do. do. 6\dark Ann. 100 123\dark to 150\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 22\dark to 25\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 23\dark to 25\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 23\dark to 25\dark Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23\dark to 25\dark Do. do 5 104\dark to 105\dark Do. Do. Do. Do 35 to -10\dark Do. Do. Do. Do 35 to -20\dark TELEGRAPHS.  Eastern, Limited all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 5\dark p.c. do. 1887 all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 5\dark p.c. do. 1887 all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 5\dark p.c. do. 1899 all 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark to 10\dark Do. 4\dark p.c. bo. \$100\dark to 10\dark t
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to           Murree Brewery         100         130         to           Nalni Tal Brewery         100         103         to           Naw Berbhoom Coal         100         75         to           New Berbhoom Coal         100         83         to         90           Ramkistopore Press         100         55         to         56           Raneegunge Coal Association         100         43         to         41           Riverside Press         90         63         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co.         500         240         to         —           Se-bpore Jute Manufacturing         100         35         to         38           Strand Bank Press         100         55         to         35           Watson's Patent Press         100         55         to         36           TEA COMPANIES.         Price.         70         to         —           Adulpore Teral (Darjilling)         100         40         —         10         40         —           Amulckie         100         50         10         10         —         10 <td>  Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 22; to 23; to 23.</td>	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 22; to 23; to 23.
Jaffer All         500         40         200           Jawraz Baloo         1,000         80         1,120           Khandosh         1,000         80         975           Khandosh         1,000         20         915           Khandosh         100         5         155           Madras United         1,000         160         2,610           Mahaluxmee         1,000         —         680           Manockjee Petit         all         —         1,215           Mazagon         250         9         1874           Morarji Goculdass         1,000         50         1,525           Natigam         —         —         —         50           New Great Eastorn         1,000         40         530           New Great Eastorn         1,000         20         910           Orlental         625         15         580           Parell         400         —         571           People of India         —         51         175           Prince of Wales         500         30         85           Sassoon         1,000         35         1,270           Sout	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery         100         130         to         —           Nalni Tal Brewery         100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press.         100         75         to         —           New Beorbhoom Coal         100         55         to         56           Ramkistopore Press         100         55         to         56           Ramegunge Coal Association         100         43         to         44           Riverside Press          90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         58         sebapore Jute Manufacturing         100         35         to         38         strand Bank Press          100         55         to         —         Watson's Patent Press          100         55         to         —         Material Call           100         55         to         —	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 22; to 23; to 23.
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery         100         130         to         —           Nalni Tal Brewery         100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press         100         75         to         —           New Beorbhoom Coal         100         55         to         56           Ramkistopore Press         100         55         to         56           Raneegungc Coal Association         100         43         to         44           Riverside Press          90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         56         240         to         56         85         to         44         to         42         to         56         85         to         42         to         56         10         43         to         44         to         56         85         to         42         to         56         10         42         to         56         56         85         86         86         86         86         86         86	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23 to 23 to 23 to 23 to 25 to 26 to 27 to 28 to 28 to 29
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery          100         130         to         —           Nannt Tal Brewery          100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press          100         83         to         90           Ramkistopore Press          100         55         to         56           Raneegunge Coal Association          90         63         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         5           Seb-bpore Jute Manufacturing         100         35         to         36           Strand Bank Press          100         55         to         —           Watson's Patent Press          100         55         to         —           TEA COMPANIES.         Price.           Adulpore Terat (Darjilling)          100         70         to         —           Areuttipore (Cachar)	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 22; to 23; to 23
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery          100         130         to         —           Nannt Tal Brewery          100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press          100         83         to         90           Ramkistopore Press          100         55         to         56           Raneegunge Coal Association          90         63         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         5           Seb-bpore Jute Manufacturing         100         35         to         36           Strand Bank Press          100         55         to         —           Watson's Patent Press          100         55         to         —           TEA COMPANIES.         Price.           Adulpore Terat (Darjilling)          100         70         to         —           Areuttipore (Cachar)	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 22; to 23; to 23.
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery          100         130         to         —           Nannt Tal Brewery          100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press          100         83         to         90           Ramkistopore Press          100         55         to         56           Raneegunge Coal Association          90         63         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23 to 23 to 23 to 25 to 26 to 27 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less i) — 24 to 25 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less i) — 24 to 25 Do. Do. Enf. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. — 12: to 123 to 125 do. 4 do. 100 150 to 152 do. 4 do. 100 123 to 125 do. 4 do. 100 123 to 130 Rohlad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 do. 100 128 to 130 Rohlad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 do. 100 128 to 130 do. 8 Ann. 100 22; to 25 to 25 do. 8 Ann. 100 128 to 130 do. 100 do. 8 Ann. 100 128 to 130 do. 100 do. 8 Ann. 100 128 to 130 do. 100 do
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery          100         130         to         —           Namurat Brewery          100         130         to         —           Namy Berbhoom Coal          100         75         to         —           New Beorbhoom Coal          100         83         to         90           Ramegrunge Coal Association         100         43         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         25         to         58           Strand Bank Press          100         35         to         36           Strand Bank Press          100         55         to         56           TEA COMPANIES.           TEA COMPANIES.           Pr	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23 to 23 to 23 to 25 to 25 to 26 to 27 to 28 to 28 to 28 to 29
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to         —           Murree Brewery          100         130         to         —           Nannt Tal Brewery          100         103         to         —           Nasmyth's Patent Press          100         83         to         90           Ramestropro Press          100         55         to         56           Ranegunge Coal Association          90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          90         55         to         56           Stand Bank Press          100         55         to         56           Watson's Patent Press          100         55         to         56           TEA COMPANIES.           Trice.           Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)          100         70         to         —           Amincable	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to           Murree Brewery          100         130         to           Namy Late Press          100         130         to           Namyth's Patent Press          100         75         to           New Beorbhoom Coal          100         83         to         90           Ramegrunge Coal Association         100         43         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.             20         55         to         56           R. Scott Thomson and Co.              100         43         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co. <t< td=""><td>  Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23</td></t<>	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 221 to 23
Jaffer All	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to           Murree Brewery          100         130         to           Nann Tal Brewery          100         130         to           Nasmyth's Patent Press          100         75         to           New Beorbhoom Coal          100         55         to         56           Row Beorbhoom Coal          100         55         to         56           Ranegungc Coal Association          90         63         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co.          500         240         to         5           Seb-bpore Jute Manufacturing          100         35         to         36           Stand Bank Press             100         55         to         -           Watson's Patent Press                     <	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 22; to 23; to 23
Jaffer All          500         40         200           Jewnz Baloo          1,000          30          1,20           Khandolsh          1,000          30          975           Khandolsh          1,000          30          975           Khandolsh           100          5          155           Madras United	Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)         200         230         to           Murree Brewery          100         130         to           Namy Late Press          100         130         to           Namyth's Patent Press          100         75         to           New Beorbhoom Coal          100         83         to         90           Ramegrunge Coal Association         100         43         to         44           Riverside Press           90         63         to         64           R. Scott Thomson and Co.             20         55         to         56           R. Scott Thomson and Co.              100         43         to         44           R. Scott Thomson and Co. <t< td=""><td>Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 22½ to 23 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less \$\frac{1}{2}\$) — 24½ to 25 Do. Dof. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. — 121 to 123 Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 137 to 132 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 6. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 6. 6 Ann. 100 128 to 150 Rohlkd and Kumnon, gua. 4 p.c. 4½ to 5 Scinde, Pun. &amp; Delhi, gua. A. Aun. 100 222 to 25½ to 250 Do. do. B. Aun. 103 123 to 130 South Mahratta Gua., Li. 20 104½ to 105 Do. do. B. Aun. 103 123 to 130 Po. Do. do. Do 5 Do. do. 105 Do. do. 105 Do. do. 105 Do. 106 Do. Do. Do. 107 Do. 108 to 109 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 101 to 103 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 101 to 103 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 109 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 109 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 109 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 12 to 14 Hong Kong and Shanghal all 12 to 14 Hong Kong and Shangh</td></t<>	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cint. — 22½ to 23 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less \$\frac{1}{2}\$) — 24½ to 25 Do. Dof. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. — 121 to 123 Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guarunteed 5 per cent. 100 137 to 132 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 6. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 6. 6 Ann. 100 128 to 150 Rohlkd and Kumnon, gua. 4 p.c. 4½ to 5 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Aun. 100 222 to 25½ to 250 Do. do. B. Aun. 103 123 to 130 South Mahratta Gua., Li. 20 104½ to 105 Do. do. B. Aun. 103 123 to 130 Po. Do. do. Do 5 Do. do. 105 Do. do. 105 Do. do. 105 Do. 106 Do. Do. Do. 107 Do. 108 to 109 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. Do. Do. Do 35 Do. 104 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 101 to 103 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 101 to 103 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 108 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 109 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 109 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 108 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 109 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 12 to 14 Hong Kong and Shanghal all 12 to 14 Hong Kong and Shangh

#### LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '86. Abmadi, Ibrahim, P. W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 18 Aug. 83. Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 6, '85. Anderson, J. 8., Indi- Rys., 6 mos., 10 June 86 Ansted, C. F.. Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86. Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86. Armsted, A. T., Ms. ov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85. Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gn., 18 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Arundel, A. T., Ma. ov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 85.

Rarbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dopt., on doty.

Baden Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dopt., on doty.

Baden Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Funl. Judl., 24 mos. Feb. 27, 85.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P. W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.

Barker, E. J. Bo. Mint. 15 mrs., Jan. 30, '86.

Barker, W. Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86.

Barker, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.

Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 224 mos., April 24, '85.

Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.

Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.

Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Polics, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Bellasis, E. S., Yunjab, P. W. D., 36 mos., April 24, '85.

Bentinck, B. J., Funjab Comn. 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.

Bettinck, B. J., Funjab Comn. 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.

Biegat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 6 mos., Sept. 14, '86.

Biernacki, A., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.

Bird, W. L., Madrus, P. W. D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.

Biissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Oct. 17, '84.

Biissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Oct. 17, '84.

Biissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Oct. 17, '84.

Birdhon, J. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Regn. Ponos., May 23, '85.

Brenton, '. H., Railway Dept., 21 mos., June 11, '85.

Breroton, '. H., Railway Dept., 21 mos., June 11, '85.

Breroton, '. H., Railway Dept., 21 mos., June 11, '85.

Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Ne. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 4, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Ne. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 4, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Ne. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 4, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Ne. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 4, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Ne. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 4, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., Ne. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Ap. 4, '86.

Bullock, F.S., Ben. Cov., ReltComr., India, 24mos., May 27, '85.

Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Cadiz, T. R. G., 12 mos.
Carey, A. D., Bo.Cov., SaltComr., India, 24mos., May 27, '85.
Carey, A. D., Bo.Cov., SaltComr., India, 24mos., May 27, '85.
Carey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W. P. Rv. & Gen., 15ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Chapu an, L. F. R. H., Bo. S. C., Bo. Pol., 12mos., Mar 20, '86.
Church, W. T., Bon. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.,
April 1, '86.
Clitt, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 3, '76
Coate, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos. Feb. 3, '86.
Cobb, Surge on R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cyphian, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., April 19, '86.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '86.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '86.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W., Bo. C.y., Bo. Settlements, 12
mos. 31 Aug. 86.
Creswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Cruickshank, A., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, W. H., Bomb 19 Survey, 9 mos., May 29, '86.
Currie, G. M., Bon. Cov., Bon. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 2, '86.
D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Fores's, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.

Currie, G.M., Bon. Cov., Bon. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 2:, '86. D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Fores's, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86. Darling, W. A., Beugal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1892. Daniell, C. J., Ben. Gov., N.W.P., Judi., 19mos., Apr.16, '86. Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 4 mos. De Crettes, A., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '85. Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86. Dix.ni. J., Burma Police, 20 mos., June 4, '85. Donaldson, W., 'survey of India, 12 mos., June 6, '86. Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86. Douglas, R., & Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86. Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '85. Drutt, G., B., 'Lov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., July 27, '86.' Dryst.le, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85. Dudgoo., P. J., Stats Railways, 12 mos., May 6, '86. Duthoit, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 ms., May 14, '86. Duthy, J. W. B., Telsgraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Edgar, J. W., G.S.I., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. Mar. 1, '86.

Edgar. J. W., G.S.I., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. I, '86.

\*\*Bgerton.Capt.F.W., Bn.Cov., Punj.Comn., 21ms., Ap.23, '86.

\*\*Bgerton.R. W., state Railways, to Jan. 31, '87.

Elliott, A., Berars Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86.

Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., F.W.D., 19; mos., April 7, '86.

Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 33 mos., April 25, 1884.

Evans, L.G., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap.16, '86.

Evans, L.G., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap.16, '86.

Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.
Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.
Fanshawo, H. C., Ben.Cov., Punj.Comn., 14mos.Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C.J.S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20ms., Ap. 22, '86.
Forguson, H. I., State Kailways. 12 mos. Apr. 23, '86.
Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev.&Gen., 18ms., Myl, '86.
Ffrench, Mullen J., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '80.
Ffido, J. W., Bo. Mint.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Foox, H. H., Burma, P. W. D., 24 mos., April 30, '86.
Framjec, J. D., Bo. Customs 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fralleton, J. Y., Madras Fulice, 12 mos.
Garthwatte I. Mad. Educl. 15 mos.

Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.

Gass, H. A., M., Forosts, 20 mos., 20 Aug. 36.

George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '83.

George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.

Gerard, A. S. India, P. W.D., 23 ms., Mar. 27, '85.

Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 23, '85.

Gordon, É. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '86.

Gose, L. A., Burtha Educl, 9 mos., 31 Aug. 36.

Grant, J. A., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 9 mos., July 4, '86.

Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos , Juno 29, '86. Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 16 mos. July 13, '86. Grigg, H. B., Ma.Cov., Ma Educl., 16 mos. Grindlay, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 25ms., Mar.16, '85.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Handley, F.F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11ms., Mar. 24, '86.

Hardoy, R.G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 11ms., April 29, '86.

Hardy, R.G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10ms., Apr. 14, '86.

Harrigton, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bb. Rev. & Gen., 20m. s., Sopt. 21, '85.

Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bb. Rev. & Gen., 20m. s., Sopt. 21, '85.

Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bb. Rev. & Gen., 20m. s., Sopt. 21, '85.

Hartb, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 24, '86.

Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests 18 months.

Heinig, J., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '86.

Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., PunjabJudl., 10mos., Apr. 3, '86.

Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W. D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.

Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Ap. 21, '86.

Hilbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.

Hight, A. E., Bom P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 20, '86.

Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Holo, C. C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 13 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Hoogen, E. D. M., Madras, Forests, 24 mos.,

Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., Bs., Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.

Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 12 mos.,

July 27, '86.

Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 12 mos., May 3, '86.

Innes, J. S. R., Ben.Opium, 15 mos., Nov. 25, '85,

James, A. H., Ben Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.

James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 12mos., Mar.19, 86.

James H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 12mos., Mar.19, 86.

Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, 35.

Jerviss, A. A. C. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apl. 24, 35

Johnson, J. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, 36.

Johnson, J. W., Ben. P. W. D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, 36.

Johnstone, Col. J. W. H. B. 3. C. Pun. Judi, 5 ms., 24 Aug. 86,

Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 15, 36.

Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, 36.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rov., 18 mos., May 1, '86. Keys, E., Ma. Pross, 6 mos., Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884. King. M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86. Kitts, E. J., Bon. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, 85.

Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos. April 1, '86.

Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Lambert, J., Calcutta Pol·co, 9 m·s., June 1, '86.

Lanc, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 20, '86.

Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.

Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. &Gen., 12 mos., May14, '86.

Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.

Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.

Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dopt., 27 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Leonard, W., Ben. Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.

Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl.

Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.

Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo Rev. &Gen., 22 mos., July 26, '85.

Lusbington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 23, 85. Lusbington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, 86. Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos, Nov. 3, 85. Mackenzie, A., Ben Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, 12mos., Mar. 12, 86. Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos. Mackel. A.W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, 86. Macked. D. G., Burma Judl., 10 mos., Sept. 12, 86. Matloy, B. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos., Sept. 12, 86. Matloy, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos., Sept. 12, 86. Martyn, G. V., Madras Salt, 12 mos., Dec. 4, 85. Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, 86 Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 1, 85. Morriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 16 mos., Oct. 23, 83. McCabo, R. B., Bon. Cov., As-amcoun., 21 mos., Feb. 10, 86. McCracken, D. E., Pu. Police, 12 mos., April 1, 86. McCuppin, D., Bo. Police, 6 mos., Aug. 30. McDonall. W., Tolegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 9, 86. McLouplin, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, 86. McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W. P., Medl., 12 mos., May 15, 86. McLean, J.J., Ben. Cov. N. W. P., Rv. & Gn., 18 ms., May 15, 86. McLean, J.J., Ben. Cov. N. W. P., Rv. & Gn., 18 ms., May 183. Moffat, E., Hydernbad Police, 12 mos., Mar. 19, 80. Monte, E. M., N.W. P. Forests, 11 mos., Mar. 19, 80. Montes, A., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., 20 aug. 86. Montes, A., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., 20 aug. 86. Montes, A., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., Sept. 7, 86. Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rov. & Gen., 22 mos., July 15, 85. Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, 86. Mus-May 1, 83. Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, 86. Mush. J. F., Stod Rev. Survey, 13 mos., Nov. 13, 85. Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Nov. 13, 85.

Nash, J. F., Siod Rev. Survey, 18 mos, Nov. 13, '85. Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 16, 85. Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., N.v. 27, '85. Nicholetts, H. S., Borar Comn., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '86. Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos. Feb. 20, '86. Nixon, G., Ben. P. W. D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85. Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P. W. D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85. Norris, W. R., Madras P. W. D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86 Nugent, J., Bo.Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18mos., May 21, '86.

Odling, Dr. T. F., Porsian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, 58. O'lwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 30 mes., Nov. 14, '84. O'Farrell, H. H., Ma.Cov., Ma. Rev. & 9cn., 24ms., Nov. 7, '85. O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mes., Nov. 28, '85. Oliver, J. W., Burms Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85. O'Neill, L., Ben.Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 12ms., Nov. 13, '85. O'Neill, Surg. J., Punj. Sanitary, 18 mes., 10 Apr. 86. Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept, 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 12 Aug. 86.

Pargiter, E. H.. Punjab, P.W.D., to Oct. 29, '87.

Parry, J. W., R. ilway, Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.

Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 6, '86.

Pearso, H. G., Ben. Cov., N. W.P. Rev. & Gen., 9ms., Junel, '86

Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,

Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 m.s., Apr. 9, '86.

Pollen, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.

Porsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.

Porter, S. T., Bengal Pilot., 6 mos.,

Powell, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., Feb. 25, '86.

Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rov. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 5, '86. Prico, P. L. H., Punjab P. W.D., 54 mos., Nov. 24, '82. Pritchard, C. B., Bo.Cov., Bo.Customs, to Jan. 21, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.
R\*enier, P., State Rallways, 12 mos., June 29, '86.
Rebsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Puujab P.W.D., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reed, H. J.
Reed, H. J.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs.
24 mos., June 16, '86.
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Oct. 22, '86.
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Schutr, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
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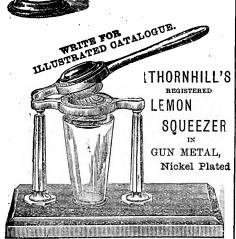
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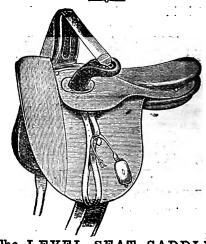
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 19th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 17th November; and from Calcutta to the 16th November

THERE have been several severe encounters with dacoits in Upper Burma during the past week.

In a fight about the 8th inst., north of Shwaybo, Lieut. Balfour was fatally wounded; Mr. Ley, policesuperintendent, was also very severely wounded.

LIEUT. ECKERSLEY, of the 51st Light Infantry, has been shot dead while leading an assault on the encampment of the Kemendine Mintha at Kyetha Myo.

CAPTAIN VAUGHAN, commanding at Kyoykmyoung, has attacked part of Nga Naing's gang, killing nineteen and wounding twelve.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ANDERSON, 3rd Madras Infantry, marching with 100 men from Yemethen to Ningyan, was attacked by a large party of rebels at Cahuli. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. On our side Colonel Anderson was shot through the neck, four privates were killed, and five wounded.

THE 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry have gained another success over the dacoits, a squadron under Colonel Fitzgerald having cut up a band of them, killing twenty and nearly capturing the notorious Nga Yuie.

THE VICEROY has spent the past few days in Bombay. On his return from his trip in the Clive on Saturday, he was presented with an address by the Municipal Corporation. In the evening a levée and drawing-room took place in the Secretariat.

THE Princes and Chiefs at present in Bombay were invited by the Viceroy to an evening party at Government House at ten o'clock on Sunday evening last; and most of them responded to the invitation.

On Tuesday the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin attended an amateur performance in aid of Lady Dufferin's fund at the Gaiety Theatre, and on Thursday his Excellency distributed the prizes at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts.

THE hurricane that passed over Madras on the 9th inst. was the most severe of recent years. Great damage was done to property. The Swarnamukhi bridge on the North-West line, eighly-one miles from Madras, collapsed entirely.

Owing to the detention of the Madras mail by the floods, the departure of last week's mail-steamer was delayed for a

day.

The captain and four of the crew of the Mount Lebanon have died of cholera on the voyage from Calcutta to Naples.

In the Hyderabad Polo Tournament, the Bombay Gymkhana team, which won the cup last year, has been defeated by the Nizam's Palace team.

Close upon twenty teams have entered for the Punjab Polo Tournament; and the prospects of good sport are, therefore, of the brightest.

THE rules of the Punjab Polo Tournament are published. They mark an important and sensible departure in Rule 29, which lays down that no player "shall ride at an adversary at any angle whatever. If wishing to ride off, he must range alongside, then close."

It is now understood that General Martin Dillon, C.B., goes to the Rawul Pindi Division on the transfer of the Duke of Connaught, and that Sir Charles Gough will probably go to Lucknow from Allahabad.

It is considered probable that in the event of General Allen Johnson's retirement from the Military Secretaryship at the India Office he will be succeeded by Colonel Newmarch.

THE Finance Committee are at present engaged in examining the registrars of the Calcutta High Court, with a view to ascertaining where scope for reductions offers.

Nothing will probably be settled about the tour or preliminary meetings of the Public Services Commission for about a fortnight, as the views of all the members upon these matters are now being taken, and the replies will take some time in receipt and consideration.

THE HON. W. W. HUNTER has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession tothe Hon. Mr. Ilbert, resigned.

THE HON. C. F. FERRAN has been appointed temporarily a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

THE P. and O. steamer Peshawur, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday with the English mails, encountered a severe cyclone, which raged for about twelve hours on the 13th inst. in the Indian Ocean. Fortunately no damage was done.

damage was done.

THE Lucknow-Sitapur Railway was finally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces on Monday.

SIR ROPER and Lady Lethbridge were entertained at an afternoon party in Bombay on Tuesday by Khan Bahadar Byramjee Dadabhoy.

CHOLERA broke out at the Burkhar fair on the 10th inst. Four hundred were attacked, and half the cases proved fatal. The disease spread to Ajmere, where 200 died in two days. The outbreak has since much subsided.

Mr. RAMASWAMY MUDELIAR, C.I.E., has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

MR. THIRKELL WHITE, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with a military escort, has gone on a mission to the Shan States.

Tuesday's mail steamer brought another instalment of cold weather visitors to India, among them being H.R.H. Prince Leopold of Prussia, Lord and Lady Wynford, Count Kanitz and Count Wedel.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. N. M. Waterbury, Baptist Telugu Mission, Madras; the Rev. G. Müller S.J., the oldest missionary of the Bombay Vicariate; Captain J. W. S. Mercer, 17th Bombay N.I.; Captain Arthur L. Dingwall Fordyce, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Mahikanta.

It is estimated that the coffee crops in Ceylon will give a yield of 150,000 cwts, but it is expected that there will be a yield of 13,000,000lbs. of tea.

HUMOUR takes strange forms occasionally. The following is the contents of a postcard received recently by a Calcutta paper:—
"The appointment of H.E. Sir Frederick S Roberts, G.C.B., to succeed Colonel Henderson as Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, will not be notified in the Gazette of India."

Two young subalterns—Lieutenants Henry De Beauvoir De Lisle, of the Durham Light Infantry, and William Richard Norton Annesley, of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-three—can claim to be the youngest decorés in Her Majesty's service, an honour that a few years back belonged to Mr. Frederick Cunningham, of the Bengal Civil Service, when he received the Order of the Indian Empire for his services of Political Officer in charge of the Khyber and Secretary to Sir Lepel Griffin in the Cabul Embassy. Lieutenant Annesley is son of an old Crimean and Indian hero in Major-General Annesley, late of the 97th.—Whitehall Review.

## Notes of the Week.

THE news which comes by telegraph and Overland Mail regarding the condition of affairs in Burma continues to be of an unsatisfactory character. The Times correspondent has interviewed Sir Frederick Roberts in the same garlen pavilion where Theebaw was confined after his surrender, and he has thought that the British public would like to know that "by a curious coincidence my interview with General Roberts took place in the same room where exactly this day a year ago I saw the ex-King on the occasion when he dictated to me a defence of his reign."

This interesting fact he telegraphs, also that General Roberts had taken a twenty miles' ride, and was in perfect health, both interesting facts also; but the public would like to know more of the actual condition of things in Burma, both upper and lower, than is vouchsafed to them either in the telegrams of officials or in those of special correspondents.

A MILITARY contemporary complains very justly of this reticence, saying :—" The very meagre details which reach us as to the present operations now going on in Burma, and which may be regarded as the opening scenes of the fourth campaign, must be more than perplexing to those who have been accustomed to full telegraphic advices of even the most insignificant events in the various campaigns which we have entered into of recent years. It is now more than six weeks since the greater part of the reinforcements from India reached Rangoon, and were sent upcountry, yet since their arrival the public has learnt next to nothing of the movements of the various regiments which were detailed for employment. A recent telegram furnished the information that a portion of the South Yorkshire Regiment had been under fire, with the result that Lieutenant Balfour had fallen; and we now hear for the first time of an engagement fought near Poiboi on the 13th November, when Colonel W. H. Deedes and Corporal G. Deadman, both of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, were severely wounded. Had it not been for these casualities, the fact that the Rifles had come into action would not have transpired. The public has surely the right to learn something more of what is going on?"

It is satisfactory to know that General Roberts takes a hopeful view of the position, as it certainly would be very unsatisfactory if he did not. But the views taken by the Press in India, and which we touch upon in another column, are not so assuring. That even after the hoped-for pacification in March next it will be necessary to retain no less than 16,000 regular troops to garrison Upper Burma alone is a serious consideration. It may be that before next summer we shall be pushed for men and munitions of war in the East, and that a strain to hold our own in more than one quarter will be a strain to which cur resources have hitherto never been put.

Under these circumstances an outburst of military reconomy may be wise or otherwise. The Supreme Government of India has ruled that the Madras gunpowder factory is to be abolished. A Madras officer writing from the spot says:—"The next order we may expect is that regiments shall lodge their rifles and be armed with sticks. The Bengal and Bombay arsenals, which supply Madras with balled ammunition, have proved themselves unequal to the task, inasmuch as we are informed that the reserve balled ammunition of the Madras Presidency is about one and a half million rounds below the quantity directed to be held in reserve. Again, at the commencement of the late Afghan War the Madras factory was indented upon by Bengal for one hundred thousand pounds of powder, which was quickly supplied. We are urgently in need of a small-arm ammunition factory in Madras, as neither Kirkee nor Dum Dum can be relied on." The Madras Chamber of Commerce has protested to the Secretary of State against the abolition, but

Chambers of Commerce have little power to effect military arrangements. The Supreme Government recommend the saving, and that recommendation is likely to hold.

In the meantime Lord Dafferin is on tour through India receiving addresses from Native States and Municipalities, and replying to them in that felicitous way of which his Excellency is such a master. Sir Roper Lethbridge and the Hon. C. P. Ilbert have both, during the same week at Bombay, been telling the people of India how they love them. The reason of the former for revisiting India is chiefly to see again "old and beloved scenes, to awaken cherished memories, and to renew communion with old and dear friends, mostly Natives." Ilbert, though leaving the country, leaves his metaphoric heart behind him. He will still remember India, and it will be his dearest wish that he may be able hereafter, in how-ever humble a capacity, to further her interests. Even Lord Rosebery at that annual festival when Scotchmen honour the memory of their patron saint with bagpipes, whisky, and emotional oratory, took the deepest interest in the country, although he had been only eight days in it. He found amongst the Natives a liking for bagpipes and toddy; and what better things could a Scottish heart appreciate? Who dares to aver, after all these pleasant platitudes, that the millions of India are neglected by Englishmen?

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD will be glad to notice that his long and strong protest against the use of aniline dyes in Indian manufactures has at length awakened a protest amongst the Madras merchants. Five years ago India imported only 3 million ounces of aniline; last year she imported 11½ million ounces, thus showing the extent to which adulteration is being carried. An Indian contemporary, commenting upon the pernicious effect of this chemical on yarn and textile materials, says, however, some other means must be found to remedy the evil than that proposed by the Madras merchants. At a meeting the other day they resolved to petition the Government to pass an Act forbidding the introduction of aniline in indigo. Not only would such an Act be an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of commerce, but it would be evaded to such an extent as to be almost inoperative. What the merchants can do is simply to refuse to deal with those who supply adulterated indigo. If there were no demand, there would be no supply.

An interesting ceremony took place at the India Office on November the 30th, when Sir Henry Ponsonby, on behalf of the Queen and Viscount Cross, received Sheik Hassoum Bin Jaffar, Master of the Horse to the Sultan of Muscat, and showed him the presents which Her Majesty is sending to the Sultan. These consisted of a sword of honour, the compliment of which present his Highness will understand and appreciate, a very handsome gold repeater and chain, several guns, and watches for his sons. The ladies of the Harem were also remembered—a large hall clock and costly tea service being the gifts set apart for them. The Sheik himself was presented with a very hundsome gold watch, chain, and compass, and appeared highly pleased with his reception. The Rev. Dr. Anton Tien, who has been requested by the India Office to attend in the suite of the Sheik during his stay in England, acted as interpreter.

India Council Remittances.—On Wednesday last the India Council offered twenty lacs of bills and transfers on India, and, for the fourth time this financial year, it was thought advisable not to make any allotment. It had been thought possible that in the depressed state of the market no application might be sent in; but we understand that one or two tenders were made at very low prices. The effect of the non-allotment, though naturally of a hardening tendency, was somewhat of a negative nature, seeing that rates were to some extent depressed by the fact that some large lines of Indian Railway transfers were offering in competition with the India Council. Much secrecy has been observed, and some remarkably contra-

dictory statements have been put forward as regards the disposal of these railway transfers. It is difficult, therefore, to say exactly what has taken place, but we are given to understand that they have now all been disposed of, and that the balance was recently placed at the lowest point touched during the recent fall. The action of the bullion brokers as regards silver, to which we refer below, and the report that no more railway bills were likely to come upon the market, have since combined to strengthen the exchange market, and, although no marked improvement in rates from India was reported, the feeling here was decidedly more favourable. This week twenty lacs will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to November 30th inclusive the Council had granted remittances for Rs. 8,29,55,050, realising £5,922,995. To the corresponding date last year Rs. 6,38,40,359, realising £4,931,772, had been disposed of.—Statist.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Dec 5.

The Viceroy left Hyderabad on Sunday. Shortly before his departure he received the Nizam at a private interview. What passed has not transpired, but it is probably safe to conjecture that the estrangement between the Nizam and the Prime Minister formed the principal subject of conversation, and I have reason to believe that Lord Dufferin succeeded in putting their relations on a better footing. The next stage in the Viceregal progress was the city of Mysore, which was reached on Tuesday morning. The two days spent there were occupied in a series of pageants and banquets, in receiving and replying to addresses, and in other incidents similar to those which marked the earlier portion of the incidents similar to those which marked the earlier portion of the tour. At the banquet given by the Resident on Tuesday evening the Maharajah pro; osed the Viceroy's health. Lord Dufferin, in replying, congratulated the Maharajah on the condition of Mysore, saying that no Native State had more fully justified the policy of the British Government in snpplementing its own direct administration by the associated rule of the great feudatory princes. He had now visited most of the Native States and met their chiefs, and he had no hesitation in saying that although there might be differences between them, yet on the whole his experiences were highly satisfactory and reassuring. He concluded by thanking the Maharajah for his reference to Lady Dufferin's efforts on behalf of Indian women.

The party left Mysore on Thursday morning and arrived at

The party left Mysore on Thursday morning and arrived at Bangalore the same evening. The principal event there was a great review of British troops on Friday. The journey is to be resumed this morning. Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, and Pondicherry will be visited this week, and the Viceroy will embark at Madras for Calcutte on Saturday.

Madras for Calcutta on Saturday.

Sir M. Grant Duff, speaking at a farewell banquet given by the Maharajah of Vizanagram on Wednesday, said Mr. Bourke would begin his reign under the most agreeable auspicie. The new financial contract between the Supreme and Provincial Governments was nearly settled, and he did not think the province would have much reason to complain. The season was likely to be comirable if only a few more showers fell before the end of the admirable if only a few more showers fell before the end of the year. The Provincial treasury was very full, and Mr. Bourke would have a great deal of money to spend.

Mr. Bourke is expected to reach Madras to morrow. Sir M. Grant Duff leaves Bombay on Friday.

Last Tuesday the Scotchmen of Bombay celebrated the festival of St. Andrew by a dinner. Lord Reay presided, and among the guests were Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Manchester. Lord Rosebery, in replying to the toast of "Our Guests," said he had been in India about sufficient time to write a book—that was light down. There were come for the control of India which was all and the control of India which was eight days. There were some features of India which recalled their country to adventurous Scotchmen. Thus he was told that if you asked a question of a Native you were apt to be answered with those generalisations which were full without being communicative, and which distinguished a reply in his own beloved country. Then, again, bagpipes found admirers in Hindostan as in Scotland. Another point which struck the travelling Scotchman on landing in In in was that he found toddy, although he man on landing in In iia was that he found toddy, although he believed the Indian toddy was a harmless beverage compared to the more sterling compound to which it was said Scotchmen owed so many heroic qualities. He might be allowed to say that Scotchmen feit especial pride and interest in India, because they believed, rightly or wrongly, that to their lace had been given a glorious and disproportionate part not merely in gaining but in maintaining that Empire, and because there was hardly a single home in Scotland which was not represented in India. He hoped and believed that the memory of Plassey, and the other great victories which enabled us to gain India would enable us to continue to

mingle the tradition of English justice and strength with Scotch justice and strength—that justice within and strength without, which should characterise an Empire such as the world had never seen. We should require all the traditions of character and courage of our country in these days of strife and international complications to maintain it as we inherited it.

Last August the Calcutta Trades' Association, in addressing the Government on the subject of fluctuations in exchange, suggested certain changes in the system of offering Council bills for sale in London. The Secretary of State's reply is now published. He says that the present system is the result of repeated discussion and frequent modification, and he believes it works satisfactorily to both buyer and seller. The amount of bills offered weekly must be regulated primarily by the necessities of the home Government, but consideration is always given as far as possible to the condition of the Indian market, and as a rule the amount to the condition of the Indian market, and as a rule the amount of bills offered when trade is active is much larger than in the dull season. Intermediate allotments of bills or telegraphic transfers are only made when bidders come forward, and the price is fixed as a rule higher and never lower than that obtained by public tender on the previous Wednesday. The despatch goes on to say that, as the commodity which the Secretary of State offers in London is really nothing else than silver c in deliverable in India, it is difficult to see how competition with other sellers of silver can be avoided, as freight and mint charges constitute

the only difference.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Povinces has published an order on the subject of the recent Mohurrum riots at Etawah. He finds the district authorities in no way to blame. The magistrate displayed resolution in facing the crowd, while nothing is imputed to the police beyond not unnatural hesitation and faintheartedness. The conduct of Captaia Veasey and Lieutenant Scales, who commanded troops, and that of Mr. Jones, the station-master, is highly commended.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of Government to the fact that no legal standard of length exists in

Government to the fact that no legal standard of length exists in India, and prays that the English standard yard of 36 inches may be made the standard for India.

The Public Service Commission commences its sittings at Lahore

on the 15th inst.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Rawul Pindi for Bombay on the 9th.

BURMA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5. A Rangoon correspondent telegraphs that the 16th Madras Infantry while en route to Yemethen were attacked near the place where Colonel Anderson was lately wounded. The troops showed great cowardice, and Lieutenant Greenwood was shot dead while

trying to get the men to charge.

Two companies of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment attacked Budda Yaza's camp on the 23rd of November and captured a

quantity of arms.
On the 28th of November a column from Yemethen occupied Bywoon's stronghold at Kinywa without opposition.

AVA. DEC. 5. This place and Sagang are tranquil. Numbers of dacoits are giving up their arms.

The dacoits in this district are dispersing, and a quantity of muskets have been captured.

SADOUNG, DEC. 4. The Shans in this neighbourhood are dispersing. Two privates of the Yorkshire Regiment and three Natives have died of cholera.

MANDALAY, DEC. 4. Colonel Deedes, of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was severely wounded on the 1st inst. while out with a scouting party near

Much satisfaction is expressed in military circles with the efficient manner in which the staff of the Madras Commissariat Department, working under extremely difficult circumstances owing to the almost complete absence of road, has kept regularly furnished with supplies the numerous military detachments scattered over the country.

KYAN-NHYAT-MYO, DEC. 5. The advance column of the expedition to the ruby mines Las reoccupied Tsaga Poung without opposition.

#### TIBET.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The Calcutta Englishman states that two parties of Chinese raders, members of large firms established in China and Singapore, have arrived at Darjeeling. They were sent by their principals to inquire into the prospects of trade with Tibet. They brought a number of boxes containing samples of produce likely to be in demand in Tibet, and were authorised, if the outlook appeared sufficiently promising, to open agencies at Darjeeling.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. F. W. COMYN, S.C., Second-in-Command 4th Bombay Infantry (Officiating Commandant 22nd Bombay Infantry) has been granted leave out of India for one year or twelve months.



#### ANGLO-INDIAN' PRESS.

## A BRITISH CRITIC ON INDIAN RIOTS. (Pioneer.)

As a rule the leading articles devoted by London papers to Indian affairs do not handle the problems concerned in a very commanding way. The London leading article, in fact, is, for the most part, a formal product, the art of which is almost wholly employed in disguising the limitations of the writer's knowledge. A little improvement in type-setting machinery ought to supply some of the great metropolitan journals with apparatus that would enable them to dispense with writers altogether. But these reflections do not apply to the essay that has suggested them—a leader in the Times of October 11th on the religious riots at Delhi. Singularly enough this article has another claim on attention, because it would appear to be from a sentence or two at the end [of it that Reuter gathered the statement that the Times had pronounced against the admission of Natives to the Civil Service, and for the administration of the country on British principles. Turning to the Times to see on what grounds it had thus gone counter to the Public Service Commission, we find merely some reflections called up by the rioting of the late Mohurum. The remarks put forward all rest on very strong good sense; and it would be pleasant to think that the views thus expressed were generally diffused at home. Unfortunately it is to be feared that they represent some well-qualified expert employed by the Times to write the particular article before us rather than insight into the true relations of Government, people and rival sects in India, diffused over a wide area.

A natural comparison is suggested at the outset between the riots at Delhi and Etawah and those at Belfast. The ferocity of the Catholic and Protestant strife has far eclipsed that of the Mahomedans and Hindus. The fact "does not shed much lustre either upon Western religion or Western civilisation," but the Eastern religious animosities are at all events, fierce enough to li. ht up much worsedisturbances than any that have raged for many years, if it were not for the "strong and equal rule" of the British of the British and the strong and equal rule of the strong ana Government that saves the country from becoming once more" the battle-field of races and creeds." The fact that we keep all tendencies of that kind under repression, coupled with the developtendencies of that kind under repression, coupled with the development of prosperity that naturally grows up during an era of internal peace, "is the main justification of our presence" in India. And this state of things must not be ignored, though thoughtless enthusiasts constantly put it aside whenever proposals are on foot for leading forward the people of India into the paths of self-government. We can give the people of India self-government "by clearing out the country and allowing them all to do as they please; but we cannot do it by staying there to maintain the distinctive benefits of our occupation, while declining the responsibility of enforcing principles on which they depend. While we, and we alone prevent India from being plunged into a mad struggle among diverse races and creeds for ascendency, the and struggle among diverse races and creeds for ascendency, the Government of It dia must in all essentials be carried on upon English, not Native, principles, and by English, not Native, administrators." This passage may not cover the whole ground. It may not recognise all the possibilities of progress in various directions that reside in the future, but at all events it expresses a profound truth as regards the existing conditions of solitons. a profound truth as regards the existing conditions of society in India, and nothing in Indian politics is more deplorable and dis-tressing than the fact that Native Indian writers on the various agitations of the hour will not keep their recommendations and proposals in harmony with that fundamental necessity of the situation. The representatives in the Press of that which claims -perhaps not unreasonably--to be the most intellectual and polished race in India are especially to blame for sinning against this immutable consideration, and if a good deal of language directed against them in consequence is more pungent than polite, they cannot be held blameless as regards its provocation while they cannot be held blameless as regards to provide they thus refuse to pay any attention to a feature in the politics they thus refuse all another to keep in sight. This is of India which they, above all, ought to keep in sight. This is how the *Times*, in the article before us, takes notice of this point:
—"It is perhaps what the cynical student of human nature would expect, that it is the stronger races who most heartily acquiesce in our rule, and that agitation and sedition are almost the monopoly of races which owe it absolutely to the English Government that they are not now, as they were for generations, the helpless and spiritless victims of successive conquerors."

It seems tolerably certain that before long a great many questions connected with the administration of India, among them all those irritating questions which have to do with the ambition of Native aspirants for public authority, will be under more or less confused discussion before a great Parliamentary Committee. Inquiries going on here under better guarantees that all views of the subject may be properly taken into account, can only be preparatory to those which must precede any legislative proposals at home. And when all the one-sided, passionate or interested parties of the most extreme Native claims are shouting their loudest, the calm, good sense of the view now finding expression in the *Times* will run serious risk of being forgotten. It is all the more the duty, therefore, of public writers out here to keep it

as much as possible in mind. As regards public writers of Indian nationality, we might say it is their duty to keep it as much as possible before their conscience. Until the population of India at large has advanced distinctly beyond its present place in social evolution, "the government of India must be carried on on English, not Native, principles; by English, not Native, administrators." Not to speak of grave political complications that might arise at some other period, how is a Native Magistrate in high authority, who, by the hypothesis must be himself either a Hindu or a Mahomedan, to keep the ever-recurring religious rivalries of the two great sects in check? It is the religious neutrality of the British officer that gives him the immense advantage he possesses as a guardian of public order. Intellectual qualifications have nothing to do with the matter relatively. A Bengali District Magistrate might be able to apply the keenest wit to a cri is of the kind we are contemplating, but he would be a firebrand in such an emergency instead of a guardian of order. He would cast oil on the flames of Mahomedan excitement even by doing the very same thing which a British Magistrate, beyond the suspicion of partiality in such a matter, might do with the most tranquillising effect.

## LINKED BATTALIONS. (Madras Mail.)

The scheme of linking together the single Battalion Regiments of the Bengal Infantry and Punjab Frontier Force will, doubtless, be soon put into force in the same manner in the two Minor Presidencies. The details of a similar measure were long agoelaborated for the Madras Presidency, whereby the Madras Infantry, instead of consisting of thirty-two single Battalion Regiments, as at present, was to be organised in ten Line Regiments of three battalions each and one Pioneer Regiment of two-battalions. For the present, the numbers and regimental designations of the regiments are not to be changed; but if the new system is to be carried out to any good purpose, the consolidation of the link d battalions into one regiment can only be a question of time. The old custom of the British, and, indeed, of all European nations since the introduction of standing armies, was to keep up single battalion regiments, to which fresh battalions were added on war breaking out. During the Peninsular War, most of our British Infantry Regiments had three battalions: the Sapoy Infantry of our Indian Army had two battalions to each regiment, and until the Mutiny the Bengal Infantry retained among the Native's Idiery the titles of "right" or "left battalion" of the regiment of Gillis, or Kaye, as the case might be: It was the same in Madras; the 28th Madras Infantry is still known among old pensioners as the "First Martin," while the 39th Regiment was the "Second Martinka pultun." But after the reduction of the army which followed Waterloo, the usual course was adopted of disbanding all the second and third bat: alions of the Regiments of foot, and in 1824, partly to assimilate the Indian to the British Army, and partly to accelerate the rate of promotion of the European officers of the East India. Company's Service, each Sepoy battalion of Infantry was constituted a separate regiment. A return is now being made to the old system, which was unwisely then discontinued.

All the great Continental armies have their Infantry now organised in regiments of three or four battalions, but most commonly the latter. Four companies to a battalion, and five battalions to a regiment is the model establishment, though the Prussians, who never change anything in their military system unless some great and manifest advantage is to be reaped thereby, adhere to their organisation in three battalions. The great-advantages of this system are simplicity and cheapness. The regiment is the administrative unit, and when there are hundreds of thousands of men to be equipped, drilled, and disciplined, it is obviously an advantage to have the administrative unit as large as possible. A War office has only eighty colonels to deal instead of 320. Cheapness is attained by having only one colonel and one quartermaster to a regiment of 4,000 men, with a corresponding reduction in all the regimental establishments, instead of keeping up a separate establishment for every 1,000 men. The whole regiment being a homogeneous mass, the reductions of a fourth battalion, or the formation of a fifth, is effected with very little trouble or expense. In the first instance the remaining three battalions soon absorb the personnel of the fourth; in the latter, the battalion is formed by a slight decrease in the numbers of the other battalions to form its nucleus, while the officers and staff are all ready to hand. The chief merit of the treble, or quadruple battalion system lies, however, in its application to war, which, after all, is the real raison d'être of all military organisation. Directly a Continental regiment of infantry is mobilised for war it forms a fifth battalion, by transferring its recruits, all men not immediately fit for active service, and all its permanent impedimenta from the service battalions. The fifth battalion thenceforth acts as a depot and training-ground, despatches a constant stream of recruits to reinforce the ranks of the battalions in the field, and receives all the sick and wounded men se

by the reserve men being called into the ranks on mobilisation. We could not form depot battalions if a war broke out; on the contrary, we should have to break up some of our existing battalions to fill up the ranks of those ordered to the front. The present scheme makes the men and officers of three linked battalions interchangeable, with a view to one of them becoming a depot battalion for the other two when the latter are on a campaign. This is at all events a stop in the right direction, for a battalion on service may easily become so attenuated as to be useless as a tactical unit, unless it bas a sufficient supply of trained men to fill up the gaps in its ranks. It is also probably a step towards the establishment of a territorial system of recruitment in India adapted to the political and geographical divisions of the country, which would, probably, tend to greatly populatise the service among Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

## RAILWAY OBSTRUCTIVES AT THE INDIA OFFICE. (Bombay Gazette.)

We are sorry to learn that the report to which an up-country paper lately gave currency that the Nagpur Bengal Railway was about to be taken in hand is much too good news to be true. Not even Lord Kimberley's departure from the India Office has sufficed to bring the project nearer accomplishment than it has been ever since a clique in the Secretary of State's Council began to offer an inveterate obstruction to it. Lord Cross, who is usually an independent if not always a strong administrator, has not succeeded in overcoming it, more, we suspect, because he has not tried than because having tried he has found that the obstinacy of the metre gauge clique cannot be overcome by the rightful exercise of the Secretary of State's authority over a presumptuous faction in his own Council. The whole question stands where it did, though there has been just as much variation in the mode of opposition as will free the opponents of the project from the charge of inert stubbornness. The latest device for putting a spoke in the wheel of the Government of India is to advocate that the scheme should be cut down to one for a line from the terminus of the Nagpur-Chattisgarh Railway to Bilaspur; in other words, to reduce the project to about a fifth of its original proportions. In addition to this—and here the real purpose of the device reveals itself—it has been proposed that the new section shall be laid on the metre gauge, its conversion into broad gauge being received for metre gauge, its conversion into broad gauge being reserved for the time when it may make good carnings, and when it may be deemed advisable to complete the line on its original dimensions If there is any serious purpose whatever in this proposal it is that a plausible argument may be provided hereafter for laying down the whole line on the narrow gauge. In this manner is the battle of the gauges continued at the India Office, long after it has been fought out before the Government of India and before Parliamentary Committees. There is no need to ask if this is a straightforward proceeding on the part of those who resort to it. People will not think the better of it because it is undertaken on the pretence that in the present state of exchange so large an expenditure as that which is scheduled cannot be embarked upon expenditure as that which is scheduled cannot be embarked upon without detriment to our financial position. Such, indeed, is the excuse which the obstructives have put forward, with small regard for its relevancy, or for any other consideration apparently than how best to restore the credit of their own discarded notions concerning gauge. The marvel is that the attachment of one or two retired servants of the Government of India to the narrow gauge should be so powerful for mischief. Greater marvel still is it that the judgment of the Government of India, the advice of a select committee of the House of Commons, and the undivided voice of the commercial public in this country should be set at voice of the commercial public in this country should be set at naught by the obstinacy of a clique not too large to find accommodation in a hansom cab. Lord Cross is new to his work at the India Office, but there is enough in his antecedents at the Home Office to warrant the belief that he cannot long look with indifference upon this stubborn defiance of the highest and the best informed judgment that is available. The greater Chambers of Commerce of India have urged the early prosecution of the project as one eminently conducive to the prosperity of the country. The Government have recommended it even more earnestly as a scheme which will bring every district in India that is liable to famine in direct communication with "the land of threshing floors"

the most productive grain growing region in India. Capitalists —the most productive grain growing region in India. Capitalists have stood at the door of the India Office until they are weary, offering to raise the money on terms which to men of business at least as shrewd as those who conduct the financial operations of the office seem safe and advantageous to the Government. Lord Randolph Churchill, despairing of being able to break down the solid wall of otstruction in the House of Commons, is casting about him for a battering ram wherewith to make an open way for legislation. Where is the battering ram which will serve for the solid wall of India Office stubbornness ?

## MISSIONS TO TIBET. (Times of India.)

If it be true that Mr. Carey, of the Bengal Civil Service, has succeeded in exploring the religion of Lob Nor in company with Mr. Dalgleish, the Yarkhand traveller, there may still be reason

for hoping that at no distant period some Englishman will be permitted to reach Libasa. The North China Herald is probably correct in ascribing the refusal of the Tibetan authorities to a'low Mr. Macaulay's mission to proceed, to the fuss and parade that was made in the matter, and to the largeness of the escort and number of followers. It will be observed that this opinion of our Anglo-Chinese contemporary exactly coincides with the statement of the most recent traveller, namely, that the Tibetan Lamas cannot understand why a numerous mission is necessary. But, however this may be, when the future pioneer of trade and commerce has succeeded in reaching Libasa and makes known to the world his impressions of the sacred city, it will be interesting to learn whether these coincide with, or rather reconcile, the varying accounts of the few Europeans who have ever been therebefore? Manning, probably the only one of our countrymen who has entered Libasa, and was of too lively and impetuous a disposition to appreciate its lonely isolation, said the city was dreamy and ghostly, and that it had nothings triking or pleasing in its appearance, that its habitations were begrimed with smut and dirt, its streets swarming with filthy dogs, some growling and gnawing bits of hide which lay about in profusion, and emitted a charnel-house smell, that other dogs were limping and "looking livid," some ulcerated, others starved and dying and peeked at by the ravens. In short, everything seemed mean and gloomy, and unreal. Even the mirth and laughter of the inhabitants was dreamy and ghostly. Some thirty years after Manning's residence, MM. Huc and Gabet entered the city, and Huc's account thereof in 1846 is much pleasanter, for he found the houses large and freshly-painted or whitowashed, although within, the dwellings were filthy in the extreme, cleanliness not being a characteristic either of Tibetan or a Tartar. The entrance to these dwellings was by long ladders and there were no chimneys, the upper rooms having openings in the

A few miles from the city there are three great Lumaserais or monasteries, each of which, it is said, has 15,000 lamas attached to it, and these holy people deem it a point of duty to make the pilgrimage to the holy Morow convent once a year in order to receive there the benediction or the Dalai Luma for the ensuing twelve months. One of the consequences of this flocking together of churchmen is, that all kinds of feuds and jealousies break out among the inmates of the different monasteries, and that instead of a pilgrimage of grace, their journey is often a scene of violent dissension. Lhasa lies in the valley of the Tsanpu or Brahmaputra, which is there a wide and lively stream. Houses and cultivated fields are numerous; there is a fair growth of timber, and altogether this district would appear to be the most pleasant in all Tibet. The head of the vast hierarchy and temporal sovereign of Tibet is the Dalai Luma, who holds his court in Lhasa, acknowledging fealty to the Chinese Government who maintain a division of troops in the land, have a plecipotentiary there, and exercise a great, if not paramount, influence in politics and government. Of equal spiritual authority and sanctity to the Dalai is the Tesha Luma, whose palace is at Tshu Lumba. The third member of this Patriarchate is the Kutukhta of Urga in Mongolis, who, as Colonel Yule puts it, is the most powerful and revered of all the Luma hierarchy, after the Dalai and Teshu Lumas. According to Luma doctrine, these holy men are the terrestrial impersonation of the Godhead and never die, being renewed by death. At the moment of dissolution their souls pass into the bodies of newly-born boys, for whom search is made in accordance with the dying Luma's directions. There are other the Grand Lumas. Of the intellectual capacity of the Mongolian hierarchy, Colonel Prejevalsky, the modern Russian traveller, gives a very disparaging estimate.

It should be noticed, in reference to this statement, that the three Englishmen who in times gone by had actual personal intercourse with the Grand Lamas of Tibet, left on record the testimony of their high admiration of the abilities, the meekness and the virtues of the "Two Jewels of Tibet," evidence all the more valuable from the fact that the witnesses were unconnected and independent. Thus Bogle, the able emissary of Warren Hastings, after dilating on the courtesy and charming manners of the Teshu Lama of 1774, testifies to his abilities, and says, "although venerated as God's Vicegerent through all the eastern countries of Asia, endowed with a portion of omniscience, and endowed with many other divine attributes, he throws aside, in conversation, all the awful part of his character, and accommodates himself to the weakness of mortals. He is extremely

merry and entertaining in conversation, and tells a pleasant story with a great deal of humour and action. I endeavoured to find out in his character those defects which are inseparable from humanity, but he is so universally beloved that I had no success, and not a man could find it in his heart to speak ill of him." It was with a heavy heart that Bogle finally took leave of his Holiness and of Tibetans and wrote down: "Farewell ye honest and simple people. May ye long enjoy that happiness which is denied to more polished nations, and while they are engaged in the endless pursuits of avarice and ambition, defended by your barren mountains, may ye continue to live in peace and contentment, and know no wants but those of nature." The next envoy to Tibet, Captain Turner, a hard-headed young officer of exceptional ability, tells us of the veneration in which this Teshu Lama's memory was held, and gives an extraordinary account of his own interview with the new incarnation, a beautiful infant of eighteen months. Having been informed that this princely child, though not able to speak, could fully comprehend what was said to him, Captain Turner made a speech in which flowery compliments and politics were judiciously blended. The boy looked steadily at the British envoy with the appearance of much attention and nodded with repeated but slow motions of the head as though he understood every word. He was silent and sedate, his whole attention being directed to the envoy, who was astonished at his dignity and decorum. When Manning was in Lhasa in 1811, the then Dalai Luma was a boy of seven, "a well educated child with a face poetically and affectingly beautiful." This youthful Pope was of a gay and cheerful nature, and Manning, who says, "I could have wept through strangeness of sensation," was sorry to part with his Holiness. The curious fascination exercised by these successors of the Lord Buddha over men thus associated with them, extended in the case of Mr. Hodgson, even to the written intercourse he had with the Da

#### BENGAL.

The Vagaries of Babu.—A petition has been presented to the authorities in Bengal against Babu Juggobundho Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Dukhin, Shahpur. The charges against the man were—(1) That he tried cases till 10 or 11 P.M., and sometimes till 1 A.M., and then falsified the register of attendance so as to show that he had never sat later than 7.40 P.M.; (2) That he did not give notice of his movements while on tour, and that, in consequence, several cases were struck of his file in default of the appearance of the parties; (3) That he used boats and carts without paying for them; (4) That he had women connected with cases before him taken to his house for immoral purposes. The Commissioner held that the first charge had been clearly proved, and that the fourth charge had been made out to a great extent. The Licutenant-Governor was of opinion that these charges, particularly the last, were of so serious a nature that, if they were true, the Deputy Magistrate, who had once before been suspended from office for an abuse of his authority, could no longer be retained in the service of Government. Sir Rivers Thompson was not, however, prepared to take such an extreme step as to remove from his appointment an officer in Government service upon a mere departmental inquiry in which the witnesses were not sworn to their statements, and the defence set up was that the charges had been fabricated by the Deputy Magistrate's enemies. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directed that a formal and public inquiry into the truth of these two charges should be held under the provisions of Act 37, of 1850, and that, pending such inquiry, Babu Juggobundho Khan should be suspended from office. The inquiry was held accordingly, and a report of the proceedings submitted to Government, and the Deputy Magistrate, who has been under suspension for several months, has been placed uader further suspension for several months, has been placed on record that Babu Juggobundho Khan shall never

further suspension from office and pay for one year. It is also to be placed on record that Babu Juggobundho Khan shall never be again employed in any independent charge, and that the proceedings taken against him on this occasion be noted against him for consideration when promotions in the Bengal Subordinate Executive Service are under consideration.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.—A Benga'i paper thus brings to notice an interesting fact in the history of the Brahmo Somaj:—"The family of the late Brahmo leader have at last seen fit to surrender their private possession of the church of the Somaj in Machooabazar-street, Calcutta, together with the land and buildings, paid for by public subscription. A deed has been executed by Babu Karuna Chunder Sen eldest son of Keshub Chunder Sen, vecting the property and Mandir in three persons appointed two years ago by the Governing Committee of the Brahmo Somaj of India; Babus Krishna Behari Sen, Amrita Lal Bose, and Gour Govind Roy.

They will hold in trust for the sect, or rather the particular section of it. The trust-deed seems to be a careful document which gives a constitution to the Brahmo temple by which, while the trustees have charge of the property, the religious rites and duties will be discharged and controlled by the governing body of the Somaj with the queer designation of the 'Apostolic Durbar.' The trust-deed was executed and registered on Tuesday, the 9th ult. We do not know how far this deed will meet all the requirements of the Progressive Brahmos. From what we have observed of these Hindu reformers, we can scarcely hope that it will end all differences among the section of the sects who look up to the Mandir as their chief place of worship. It is also a question how far, unless there is a will of his father in his favour, the action of Keshub Babu's eldest son is binding on the other heirs. But we suppose it is all right. Considering the attitude hitherto maintained by the representatives of the late Minister, this deed is a great step in moderation. The public will not, we believe, be wrong in crediting it to the wiser counsel of Babu Krishna Behari Sen, younger brother of Keshub Chunder."

#### MADRAS.

A LADIES' RIFLE MATCH.—There were rifle shooting matches at Bangalore a few days ago, and among other events there was a Diana Plate, which was won by Mrs. Barker with the excellent score of 34, her shots being as follows:—5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5=34. Mrs, Westlake and Mrs. Symonds made a tie for second place with 33 points—a tie that is somewhat remarkable, as the value of their respective shots was precisely the same—that is, they came in exact order, as follows:—Mrs. Westlake, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5; Mrs. Symonds, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5.

Abolition of Jalls.—The Madras Government have resolved to abolish the district jails of Rajamundry, Trichinopoly, and Chittor. Endeavours will be made to find opportunities of reemploying such of the employés as are fit for service. As regards

Abouthion of Jails.—The Madras Government have resolved to abolish the district jails of Rajamundry, Trichinopoly, and Chittor. Endeavours will be made to find opportunities of reemploying such of the employés as are fit for service. As regards Rajamundry, all prisoners, including civil debtors, and undertrial prisoners, will be transferred to the Central Jail. In consequence of the abolition of the Trichinopoly District Jail, the further construction of the new district jail buildings that had been sanctioned will be finally abandoned, with the exception of one block partly constructed, which will be completed and used for the accommodation of short-term prisoners. In respect to the Chittor Jail, the Inspector-General of Jails has suggested to death.

THE Governor, on behalf of Government, has expressed to the public of Madras his hearty concurrence in the Prince of Wales's suggestion of the establishment of an Imperial Institute. Nine local influential gentlemen have been invited to form a committee to collect subscriptions.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, Master Attendant here, is permitted by the Government of India, at the earnest request of the Madras Government, an extension of service so as to qualify for pension.

The hurricane which passed over Madras on November 9 was one of the most severe of recent years. Large trees were blown down in all parts of the city. Many streets and roads have been rendered impassable. Roofs have been damaged, sign boards and window shutters torn down, and considerable damage done to property everywhere. The Royal Standard floating in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday was torn into shreds. The roadway by the pier was washed away. The river Cooum overflowed, and many parts of the town were under water. The Agri-Horticultural Gardens sustained serious damage.

#### BOMBAY.

THE GAERWAR'S JEWELS.—When the Viceroy visited Baroda one of the sights provided for his Excellency was the inspection of the Gaekwar's State jewels. The extraordinary wealth of that chief may be imagined when, amongst his precious adoruments, one large diamond is valued at £90,000 sterling, and a diamond necklace at £250,000, while the whole display is estimated to be worth upwards of four millions sterling.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—One Bomtay paper told us the other day of extraordinary precautions to prevent the question papers for the pending University Examinations from becoming pematurely known. Now another Bombay paper—the Advocate of India-states:—"A correspondent, who gives his name and address, informs us that the question papers for the first BA. Examination, recently completed, have been previously in circulation among some of the candidates. What truth there may be in the statement we do not know.

EXTRAVAGANT AHMEDABAD.—The Times of India says:—"The good people of Ahmedabad—citizens of no mean city—are scarcely to be congratulated on the style in which they received Lord Dufferin. It was, as they told him in their Municipal Address, "the first occasion on which Ahmedabad received a Viceroy and Govornor-General of India within its precincts," and they signalled this important event by spending, if we may trust the Guirat Mitra, the munificent sum of Rs.150 in decorations and rejoicings. Fortunately the officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and

Central India Railway had truerideas of the dignity of the occasion. In default of municipal help they decorated and illuminated the railway station at which Lord Dufferin was formally welcomed to Guzerat in a very effective manner, and the ceremony of his reception was at once picturesque and impressive. Outside the station precincts there were no signs of popular welcome except two or three shabby arches."

COAL IN THE DECCAN.—An expert in coal-mining has recently visited the Singarenni Coal Fields, and reports that the mineral is of as good a class as can be procured in India, far excelling the Central Provinces coal. It is a good locomotive coal, and the small or slack will no doubt make a first class smithy coal. Some of it will also "coke," but it is believed that the expense that would be incurred in picking out this "special" matter would not pay the Company. "Mr. Molesworth," says the Deccan Times, "deserves great credit for the energy and skill he has shown in opening out an old shaft that had been sunk twelve years ago, out of which he is at present drawing about ten tons a day. He has also started sinking an eighteen feet shaft, three-quart is of a mile from the old one in a north-westerly direction where the coal promises to be thicker, at a lower depth. A ventilating shaft which will also act as an incline for men to get out of No. I shaft has been put in hand. Every effort is being made to prove the 'field' a good and lucrative concern. Evidently Messrs. Watson and Stewart have made a very happy selection in Mr. Molesworth. The mine will, in six months' time, produce forty tons per day. We may also remark that the expert saw stacks of large and slack coal which are reported to have been cut some twelve years back. These have shown no sigus of firing. The large is being used in the portable engine at work at the mine, and it gives a good, clear fire, no clinker, and little or no ash. The slack for smithy purposes, the foreman in charge pronounces, is fitted to heat and weld iron almost as well as English coal. It is, indeed, a matter for sincere congratulation that so material an aid to the development of the country should now be opened out almost at our very doors."

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The appointment of Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab will be abolished, with effect from the 1st December, and the office establishment will be transferred to the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

THE Englishman hears that the subordinate staff of the North-Western Railway are going about in rags and tatters, pending the elaboration of a semi-military uniform by the Manager, Colonel Conway-Gordon.

THE Lahore paper states that fever is still very prevalent in Rawal Pindi, though not attended by any fatal results. There is a great deal of fever also in Meean Meer, the average number of men in hospital from this ailment having, in one regiment, multiplied tenfold—risen, that is, from six to sixty.

THE SIMLA ASSAULT CASE.—The Simla paper says that the ruffian who assaulted Mrs. Adams near Elysium was recently put on his trial before the Assistant Commissioner. He tried to prove that he was not the party who committed the assault, but one of his comrades, who cannot be found. The case has been adjourned to allow the defence to obtain the services of a pleader.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—Mr. Hinks, of the celebrated firm of lamp suppliers, Messrs. James Hinks and Sons, when passing through Cawnpore a day or two ago, noticed that the lamps in the Memorial Church, although fitted with Hink's burners, were on a very old principle. He was good enough to offer to relight the whole of the chancel with fifteen thirty-candle power lamps of the newest kind, to be supplied free of cost.

#### THE INDIAN SANITARY REPORT.

The eighteenth Report on Sanitary Measures in India, for the year 1884-5, which is prepared by Mr. Ronson, of the India Office, has just been published, and it contains, as usual, a vast amount of interesting information relating to the health of the whole Indian community, European and Native. The arrangement is appropriate, and based on a recognition of facts which places in the front the health of the European garrison of India. England is generally reproached with the smallness of her army. Enrevanche we can say that there is no other nation which could keep one-third of its army permanently engaged on foreign service. It necessarily follows that the health of our soldiers in India, which absorbs three-fourths of our external garrisons, is a matter of national importance. The responsibility is not evaded. In India an Army Sanitary Commission has been appointed for the express purpose of discharging this duty, and its action has been marked by vigilance and discrimination. The returns of sickness and mortality, which were exceptionally factorable in 1883-4, are less satisfactory for the period under notice, except in the Presidency of Madras, where the death-rate continued to decline from 10·19 per thousand to 8·53. In Bengal there was a fractional increase, but on the other hand, the mortality of the troops in Bombay rose from 10·50 to 19·39. The unsatisfactory results were therefore confined to the last-named presidency, and they are

explained as "chiefly due to the high cholera death-rate among the troops serving in Southern Afghanistan." The death-rate for the whole of India is 12.56 per thousand, as against 10.88 the previous year. In connection with this increase it should be recollected that the rate for the period 1870-9 was an average of 30 per thousand, and that in the older days it was as high as 70. The prevalence of each disease is discussed under different subheads, and with regard to venereal diseases, which continue to increase, the Commission state despondingly that "the whole subject appears to be surrounded with insurmountable difficulties, for in every government the disease has advanced, in the face of every means of prevention which have been adopted." There is reason to believe that the real remedy lies with the home authorities, who, by an alteration in the existing system of examination of outgoing regiments, can do much to assist the efforts of the Indian Sanitary Commission. One other fact relating to the English army is brought out in this report, and that is the increase of invaliding among the young troops—men under 25 and of from two to five years of Indian service.

The returns for the Native army are altogether more favourable. The hospital entries show an increase of slight ailments, but the death-rate fell from 11.76 to 10.50. With regard to the civil population the registration of vital statistics is reported to make but slow progress. Even in Bengal the registration of births is confined to selected towns, but considerable progress is being made with the registration of deaths. Epidemics are still the most formidable scourges, and of the deaths reported more than three-fifths are caused by fevers. On this subject the Commission report that, "if the villages are improved as they ought to be, the fatality of fever will become less year after year, but the amount of fever is connected with the subsoil water, which, in its turn, is dependent on the drainage outlets, and it will continue pretty much as it is until they, too, are made efficient." A satisfactory growth of civil hospitals and dispensaries is recorded, and every year shows a larger percentage of applications as compared with the population. This means the relief, temporary or permanent, of much human suffering.

#### A SPORTSMAN'S LAMENT.

THE UMBALLA MILITARY AND HUNT MEETING. (December 16th and 18th.)

N.B.—The Steeplechase Course has been altered and made-easier.

The ditches are filled up, and all the rails removed.

The fences are well sloped and bushed, and are well littered on the landing sides.

Get a nervous lady's pony—get the oldest you can find— Strap an ulster on the pommel—tie a bedding-roll behind: To a Hanoverian Pelham hitch a standing martingale— Then hang upon his jaws, my son, and listen to my tale.

Many ages since, my infant, we were green as Dehra grass, Though we lacked the shining silver we were millionaires in brass; And we gathered at Umballa when the "seventies" were low, And we rode like Helen Blazes in the days of long ago.

Those were times when life went swiftly both for rider and for horse—

When we sampled with our clavicles the texture of the course; For the Stewards built the fences up to five-foot six or so. And we "pecked" about those ramparts in the days of long ago.

Answer, man of many fractures, William Beresford—Give ear. "Bertie," sweltering in Calcutta, Johnston, Humphreys, Percy Vere.

Did you fill the yawning ditches? Did you lay the railings low, On the old Umballa racecourse in the days of long ago?

Yea, the ditches filled aforetime; but they filled with wrathful men!

Yea, the railings were demolished by a bolter now and then!
More than once the "well-bushed fences" sloped before the
staggering blow

Of a puller, gazing skyward, in the days of long ago.

There was litter—lots of litter—spread about the "landing side"

When a blown and basted leader checked his last half-hearted stride,

And the ruck came up behind him—and they made a holy show On the old Umballa racecourse in the days of long ago.

Many ages since, my infant, we were green as Dehra grass; We were guildless as the morning—but we knew what riding was. But a newer generation seem to make the pace more slow Than we made it at Umballa in the days of long ago.

To an iron-bound ring-saddle nail a safety stirrup; then Stitch a four foot sola cushion just across your abdomen. With a length of double stove-pipe guard your neck in case it breaks.

breaks, And—enter at Umballa, for the Military Stakes.

Kinggraff (Umb lla).

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### THE FAR INTERIOR.\*

Early in the year 1884 a solitary traveller started from Port Early in the year 1884 a solitary traveller started from Port Elizabeth in the hope of journeying through Southern Africa towards Lake Nyanza, a distance of upwards of 1,300 miles. Alone so far as the companionship of white men was concerned, his venturesome task was rendered more venturesome by the circumstance that he was unable to speak a word of any of the native dialects which could stand him in good stead. Entirely dependent upon personal resources he had to seek from the various tribes he encountered alike food for bodily support and guides to lead him on his unknown path.

various tribes he encountered alike food for bodily support and guides to lead him on his unknown path.

It was a truly perilous undertaking! Perilous thus to thread this "great thirst land" with no one to counsel, no one to sympathise; perilous to rely for safety upon signs easily to be misinterpreted, and looks most apt to give rise to false impressions; perilous, lastly, to journey for eleven months in a tropical, and at times pestilented, climate, amidst dangers of illness, dangers of accident, dangers of floods, dangers of mao, dangers of nature—dependent not unfrequently—perhaps, indeed, most generally—upon a keen rifle and a steady aim to get daily subsistence for the support of life. Such was the fate of Mr. Montagu Kerr, and as he travels along, at times elate, at others dejected, footsore, as he travels along, at times elate, at others dejected, footsore, weary, yet hopeful—his life hauging by a thread liable to snap at any moment—mighty feelings of pity and pride rise up undeniably in the reader's bosom. Pity that so noble and enterprising an enthusiast should brave dangers so overwhelming, and run risks so fearful; pride that an Englishman should thus "do and dare" all that is possible—aye, well-nigh all that is impossible!

But with the reader, as with the writer, hope is fixed upon the successful reaching of the White Settlement, the goal of the traveller's journey—Livingstonia. But, alas! for the fleeting pleasures of expectation! When Mr. Kerr, after incredible difficulties and superhuman toils, did set foot in the town which was to be to him an Elysium of joy, a Paradise of delight, he roamed through its deserted streets, its desolate homes, its tenantless—hearths—the town was unoccupied. Then, and not till then, did the demon of despair seize the disconsolate wanderer, and he sank

down well-nigh heart-broken and desolate.

down well-nigh heart-broken and desolate.

How, too, was he to escape from his enforced imprisonment?

He had no food, no goods wherewith to barter and get the necessaries of life. It was indeed a crisis in his wanderings, and as day after day he turned his 'steps to the water's edge, hoping against hope that some boat might appear in sight, it may well be imagined that his feelings were down-hearted to a degree which pases description. At length, however, one eventful night his astonished eyes saw the light of a small craft riding upon the ways and as the reseal slowly green up within guesto of the waves, and as the vessel slowly crept up within gunshot of the shore, Mr. Kerr, with all the energy he could muster, shouted aloud "Steamer aboy!" whereupon two men put off in a small boat. He was saved!

Mr. Kerr's escapes were from first to last, indeed, little less than miraculous, and he tells his tale with such modesty and absence of self that his work is sure to find many readers amongst those who can appreciate heroism and admire pluck, who love adventure, and have a keen appreciation of sport.

#### SEA LIFE SIXTY YEARS AGO.+

Towards the close of the last century the French Government, inspired perhaps by the idea of rivalling the British circumnavigator Cook, fitted out two frigates La Boussole and L'Astrolabe (the Compass and the Quadrant), and gave the command to Comte Jean François Galaup de la Perouse. Accordingly, in 1785, they "set sail with light anticipations of making new and wonderful discoveries, and in due time bringing home a large addition to the stock of information already obtained about the heautiful islands of the Pacific." In 1788 the ships were at Botany Bay, whence they sailed in March of that year; from which time no tidings of them were ever heard. Search was made, rewards were offered, but in vain; and it was not till thirty-eight years had elapsed that all doubt as to their fate was Towards the close of the last century the French Government, thirty-eight years had elapsed that all doubt as to their fate was dispelled. How this happened is the object of Captain Bayly's book to relate.

The author takes the opportunity in narrating the discovery to record the experiences of his seafaring life, and the result is to record the experiences of his seafaring life, and the result is a book which is sure to comman't a goodly array of readers. The volume is full of adventures, some comic, some serious, but all interesting. Moreover, being a record of sea life as it used to be when steam was unknown, and men had to trust to good seamanship for their lives and their safety, there is much food for reflection for the rising generation. Captain Bayly certainly seems to have "roughed" it enough to lend a charm to his experience.

periences.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

The coming event of the Queen's Jubilee casts its shadow before it, in the first article of the present number of the National, in the shape of some remarks from the competent pen of Mr. G. Baden-Powell on the objects to be simed at in the Empire Institute designed to commemorate the fiftieth year of our beloved Queen's designed to commemorate the fiftieth year of our beloved Queen's prosperous and beneficent reign. We can have no better definition of the objects to be attained by such an institute than is given by Mr. Powell at p. 442. It "should not be a mere place of amusement, or a mere exchange for purposes of commerce, but an authorised place of instruction" and information, calculated to carry to "full development the opportunities presented by our rapidly-growing Empire."

The very clear article of the Bishop of Sydney on Law rapra-

The very clear article of the Bishop of Sydney on Lay representation in the Anglican Church in Australia, the last of three most interesting papers on the subject of the position of the laity most interesting papers on the subject of the position of the laify in various branches of our Church, shows how far more lay representation is a reality elsewhere than in England; the synods in Australia being (p 448, sqq.) "real and effective governing bodies;" while in them "the laity hold a distinctly co-ordinate position with the clergy." There is much in these valuable essays, which may well be utilised in that strengthening from within of the Church's defences, which impending assaults from without daily render more imperative.

Church's defences, which impending assaults from without daily render more imperative.

A subject which, in the opinion of many people, is closely allied to Church matters, is the marriage law; in other words, the prohibition now existing against marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and with other persons related, not by blood, but by marriage; a prohibition, the retention of which Mr. Percy Greg strongly advocates, but of which the abrogation is probably only a question of a very brief interval. Supported in the Lords on a second division, and after a previous defeat, by the narrowest majority, openly disregarded in all other Protestant lands, our own Colonies included, and, by dispensation, in Romish countries, the longevity of the prohibition in England is not to be reckoned on. be reckoned on.

A very important, though brief, Essay is that by Mr. W. B. Whall on "the Bitish Merchant Service." The writer is Whall on "the B.itish Merchant Service." The writer is eminently qualified, by his experience of twenty-six years' service (partly before the mast), to speak as to the great decrease, not only in proportion to foreigners, but actual, of British seamen. To a nation whose existence is so largely due to its maritime population, it is difficult to conceive anything more appallingly momentous. To be told, at a time when "wars and rumours of wars" are heard from every quarter of the Old World, when Britain has many active enemies, and none but lukewarm friends, that, possibly, "there are only ten per cent. of British seamen at present in the merchant service" is indeed ominous. And it is on the merchant service, be it remembered, that we are to depend for our fast cruisers. Surely, when every other nation which possesses a littoral is straining every nerve to ensure the services, in time of need, of its entire maritime population, our own rulers ought not to be remiss? But we hear nothing of any steps being taken in this matter.

being taken in this matter.

Mr. Almeric Fitzroy reminds us that Home Rule, however absurd if granted to Ireland alone, may be accorded to each of the four kingdoms by a liberal extension of the principle of Grand the four kingdoms by a liberal extension of the principle of Grand Committees, the members of each country framing their measures in their own land, subject to these being eventually passed in the Imperial legislature. Mr. Leys devotes some pages to the boys who figure as "students" in Scotch Universities, and who not only annually choose a "Lord Rector," but actually (p. 536) decide "by the vote of the class . . . the names of the prize-winners!" Fancy what would be said at Eton or at Rugby, were the fifth or sixth forms—consisting of individuals equal in learning, and, as a rule, far superior in that unconscious education which is the product of good ancestry, and careful training to Scotch students—to nominate the Newcastle or the Balliol scholar of the year; or, forsooth, the Provost of Eton, a functionary, in his time, at least as useful, not to say ornamental, as a St. Andrews' or Aberdeen Lord Rector! Aberdeen Lord Rector!

Aberdeen Lord Rector!

It is an easy transition from Universities to philosophy; and Mr. W. S. Moffat contributes, on this head, a learned disquisition, which may be taken as the "ballast" of the number, on "Realism v. Idealism in Mondern Philosophy." In this he elucidates, with a commentary containing profound remarks, the doctrines held on the somewhat abstruse subject of his Essay, by such thinkers (to name only the leaders of the respective "schools" of thought) as Hamilton and J. S. Mill. We cannot expect all readers to dely as deep as these pressurers: still less to he delve as deep as these-reasoners; still less to be

"Profound in all the Nominal And Real ways above them all."

But, to those whose minds are qualified to undertake the task, the perusal of Mr. Moffat's paper will be none the less a pleasure because it demands really close attention.

Lady Malet gives some information (chiefly relating to Saxony) as to the position of German peasant proprietors, which, though containing nothing new, will be found instructive. Thrift and

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The National Review." December, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.



<sup>&</sup>quot; "The Far Interior." By W. M. Kerr. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)

<sup>+ &</sup>quot;Sea Life Sixty Years Ago." By Captain George Bayly. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.

its results are wonderfully displayed in a peasantry which rises at four, scarcely ever, in the week tastes meat, yet the richer members of which can (p. 547) portion their daughters with £1,000 a-piece when they are married."

No more effective contrast could be imagined that that between

this article, and that of "A Parisian" on "France as it is and was." The "Parisian" uses the scalpel with no tender hand: he Hays bare the cancers which are rapidly consuming whatever of healthy moral life yet exists in France. Contractors of loveless marriages, bringers-up of Godless families, men disbelieving in a Deity, scorning the idea of the existence of female virtue; women doing their best to justify the latter opinion, and dévotes themselves only as a matter of fashion—such were the denizens of Paris—nor of Paris alone—under the Second Empire; such, and worse, if we may credit "A Parisian," are they now. France furnishes a fearful instance of the moral condition to which, from want of theart, and consequent want of religion, an exceptionally gifted

mation may be brought.

We have left ourselves space to mention but one more article: perhaps the pleasantest reading of the entire number, one by Mr. Evershed on "Charles Kingsley as a Naturalist and Country Clergyman." We have rarely met with a more fascinating stirratio of a man who struck out a new path in all which he undertook, had the widest sympathy for human nature in all its phases, and was deservedly beloved by all.

#### HEROES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.\*

Mr. Foster has acted wisely in giving to the public a resume of the history of the great heroes of the Indian Empire. In no country in the world have the opportunities of fame and distinction been greater than in the East, where, especially in earlier times, a man was at the bottom of the ladder one day and well-

migh at the top the next.

A glance at the contents of the volume will reveal the rich store of information which it contains. It tells us about Clive, the founder of our Empire in the East; Warren Hastings, who consolidated the power which his predecessor had established; conrawllis, the administrator; Wellesley the warrior; Eldred Pottinger, whose defence of Herat stands unsurpassed in the annals of bravery and daring; "Bokhara' Burnes, the diplomat; Napier, of Sind celebrity; Carey the missionary, the first translator of the Bible into a Native dialect; Martyn, who did a like task as regards the Book of Common Prayer; Duff, the Scotch Churchman, the founder of the first mission in the East connected with that form of religion; the two Lawrences who saved India. with that form of religion; the two Lawrences, who saved India during the terrible crisis of 1857-8; and lastly, that illustrious trio, Sir Henry Havelock, Sir James Outram, and Colin Campbell Lord Clyde, of whom it would be difficult to determine which was

What an array of heroes! What a galaxy of genius! Mr. Foster has executed his task with commendable diligence, and his accuracy is truly remarkable, insomuch that, reading the volume with the most scrupulous care, we have not succeeded in detecting any mistatement or questionable assertion. It would be difficult to select a work more suited for youths, inasmuch as it is no less interesting than instructive, and withal, it is a record of fact, plainly, succinctly and ably written. Mr. Foster may be congratulated on the success of his efforts.

#### THE WORLD OF THOUGHT.+

"The World of Thought" is the not altogether unpretentious designation assumed by a small côterie of would-be philosophers (and is the offshoot of a London club). The denizens of this "world" periodically meet in order to read essays on abstract points, and to indulge in discussion thereon. The tale, such as it is, is a loosely-drawn love-story between Edgar Adrian, one of the members of the club, and a young lady whom he rescues from a conflagration, and who turns out to be the sister of another member. On this somewhat slender thread are strung various occasions for disquisitions of the Comtist kind. We are untroduced, for instance, to a clergyman to whom prayer is a purely subjective act: a man who would have adopted the idea at one time entertained, and subsequently so earnestly repudiated, by Coleridge :-

"Of Whose all-seeing eye Aught to demand were impotence of mind."

Most of the disquisitions are on theories which (the philosophers being very much in nubibus) would figure admirably in a modern adaptation of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes. But here is one which seems to us the more delusive, in that it has a semblance of being practical. Whether it will be realised in pre-millenial times we are not (Dr. Cumming being no longer here to guide us) able to say :-

"One great benefit arising from giving sound instruction to children is that it prevents frivolous conversation being carried on When children have acquired facts which in the home circle. they can discuss, and which have been imparted by a master-

tney can discuss, and which have been imparted by a master-mind, they insensibly become the pioneers of thought to their parents and to all with whom they come into contact."

Have not the poor little dears a physical as well as an intel-lectual nature to be developed? Is there to be no play, and is the cheerful conversation of the young to be put down because, forsooth, it is not "intellectual"? And "pioneers of thought to their parents!" What a grand, sonorous, meaningless phrase! May we not say, with the Athenian of old:—

ω πόποι, ώς ίερον, και σεμνόν, και τεράτωδες? "Ye gods, how supernal, and majestic, and altogether prodigious!"

We have some decidedly peculiar—but none the less readable—precepts as to the incubation of works of fiction (pp. 97, 142), ostensibly from the "bad female" of the piece, herself fine authoress of sensational novels; and (in the character of Mr. Raymond, her father,) a fairly well drawn sketch of a company-

promoter.

But—a fire, a carriage accident, and a burglary, notwithstanding—the book would be the better for the infusion of more incident.
"Ne semper contempleris," said Horace long since; and it is "Ne semper contempleris," said florace long since; and it is hard on modern readers to meet, at every turn, discussions on abstruse points. A little more experience will enable the author to avoid the error of writing so obviously "with a purpose," a book which in spite of much vague and highflown language, contains, it must in justice be said, not a little which is striking and original.

#### BABYS' OWN ÆSOP.\*

"Baby's Own Æsop," like all the productions of Walter Crane is artistic and pretty. The pictures are more than good; they are first-rate, and the rhymed version of the familiar fables, though simple, is not childish. The little volume will make an excellent present for the denizens of the nursery.

Books for Review.—"Just One More Tale," "My Birthday Present," "A Child's Pilgrimage," "Jessamine and Her Lesson Books," "The Little Rick-Burners" (Messrs. Skeffington and Son); "Registration to the Title of Land," by C. F. Brickdale (Edward Stanford); "Riding for Ladies," "Mrs. Power O'Donoghue" (Thacker and Co.); "India Under Victoria," by Captain Lionel Trotter (W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE Maharajah of Ulwar has sent a further donation of Rs. 400 to the Punjab University, to defray the cost of the die for the annual medal founded by him, which had been executed by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the jewellers of Calcutta. The well-known bankers of Meean Meer, Seths Bansi Lal and Ram Battan have also sent a present of Rs. 500, which will be supplemented by another Rs. 500 to be distributed in prizes or models and by another Rs. 500, to be distributed in prizes or medals, and called the Aitchison-Ram Ratan prizes or medals.

Among the many military anecdotes which have recently ap peared allusion was made to an officer, whose charger is said to have carried him, nolens volens, into the midst of the enemy at Ahmed Kheyl in 1879. This is understood in some quarters to have referred to Captain Young, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, who was nearly cut to pieces in that action. It is said, however, to be mistake to suppose that his charger bolted with him. In the first place, the horse ridden by Captain Young at Ahmed Kheyl was known as a pre-eminently well-broken charger, obeying every motion of the hand and leg, and as bold as a lion—never known to bolt with anyone in his life—which was a pretty long one, as he was about 18 years of age. Captain Young was adjutant of the regiment at the time of the action of Ahmed Khey), and he the regiment at the time of the action of Ahmed Kheyl, and he had just galloped back from delivering a message to General Palliser, the Cavalry Brigadier, when Colonel Yorke, commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers, gave the order: "Advance in echelon from the left—march." Colonel Yorke rode about thirty yards in advance of the centre squadron, which was commanded by Captain Bruce, and Captain Young followed immediately behind the Colonel. At the moment of collision with the enemy the regiment was advancing at a fast hand-gallop, though the order to charge had not been given. Very shortly after collision the squadron behind Captain Young received the order "right wheel," which left him isolated. Here he lost sight of Colonel Yorke, but seeing the squadron leading in echelon on his left front, Captain Young set squadron leading in echelon on his left front, Captain Young set spurs to his horse in order to join it. Before he could reach it his horse was struck, stopped short and reared. Captain Young was immediately attacked by several horsemen, and as his horse continued to rear, a few seconds saw him surrounded by some thirty or forty of the enemy, and he was eventually cut down. His horse was well in hand until the animal was hit.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Baby's Own Æsop." By Walter Crane. George Routledge and Sons.



<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Heroes of the Indian Empire." By Ernest Foster. (Cassell and Co.)

<sup>+ &</sup>quot;The World of Thought." A novel. By the author of "Before I Began to Speak." (London: Simpkin Maishall and Co.)

<sup>‡</sup> Table Talk, June 1, 1830.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

#### SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BURMA.

Our contemporaries of the Press in India—we refer more especially to those of the English Press there—have not taken that altogether optimist view of the result of the presence of Sir Frederick Roberts in Burma as the

English Press here indulged in. When the news of Sir Herbert Macpherson's death reache I this country the Times did its best to create a panic, and urged the immediate despatch of the Commander-in-Chief of India to Mandalay, in order to save disaster. It was a repetition of the old cry which was at one time common when Sir Garnet Wolseley was supposed to be England's only General. The wonder was why the departure of Lord Wolseley was not advocated, as he had seen fighting in Burms, and England's only other General had not. panic was allayed by the latter going, and we have now the opinions of writers in India who might have been expected to feel panic if it had existed, but who did not. The Calcutta Englishman, long known and recognised for the soundness of its views on military matters, thinks that the remedy of despatching the Commander-in-Chief of India post-haste to take the field was a remedy a little too heroic. It holds that it is doubtful whether the duty of putting down dacoity should be deputed to a large army.

The work before us is essentially chaukidar work, and there are those who think, with some show of reason, that such work should not have been entrusted to the troops. By turning an army of 30,000 men loose in Upper Burma, it is argued, we are more likely to harden the people into implacable hostility than to induce them to lay down their arms and return to peaceful pursuits. Our army may decimate the population; but to reclaim the people from open rebellion is a very different matter. These views are held by men who profess a special knowledge of Burma, and it is possible that they have not been adequately considered.

The Civil and Military Gazette, another well-informed authority, also wonders at the employment of 30,000 soldiers under the Commander-in-Chief in person being required to deal with dacoits.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army has now been promoted to the rank of head village policeman, to personally superintend the catching of gang robbers, to be tried by Deputy Commissioners, and defended by cheap pleaders or Mr. Moylan. Another objection to Sir F. Roberts's appointment, which is likely to be raised in the service, will be that he is following in the steps of "our only General," and aspires to be "our only Indian General." But the supercession of the civil authority in Upper Burma by the military would, with any officer of less rank, have the appearance of a slight to Sir C. Bernard. If, however, the dacoit theory is not to be abandoned, and Sir F. Roberts is merely to have Sir Herbert Macpherson's powers, then we confess the advantages of the new appointment disappear at once; and Sir Frederick Roberts would have done better to give a comrade the chance, such as it is, of distinction in Burma.

The last objection may be passed over in the assurance that Sir Frederick Roberts is too chivalrous a soldier to stand in a comrade's way, and that he returns to India in March next. The graver objection seems to be that he has been taken away from his most important duties in India, and that at a time when his presence at headquarters or on tour in Upper India is most needed. From his own statements to the *Times* correspondent telegraphed last week there do not appear to have been any arrangements made towards the proposed pacification which General White could not with the civil authorities have originated and carried out. That Sir Frederick Roberts will do all that is expected well may be taken for granted, but that he should be required to do it himself instead of by deputy seems a blunder.

The Indian Midland Railway is progressing favourably. The following are the stations forming a junction at Jhansi:—Itarsi on the G.I.P. Railway, Gwalior on the Agra extension, and Cawnpore and Manickpur on the E.I.R. The line to Saugor is in abeyance.

It is pretty well known that the various Government depart ments are amongst the most liberal of the investors in Government Securities, but everybody is not aware that the total sum which the departments hold in the public funds is equivalent to the enormous aggregate of £178,533,360.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 13.)

LYALL, Mr. C. J., M.A., C.I.E., reverted to his office of secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the return from furlough of Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., secretary to the Government in that department. The following arrangements were made for the temporary performance of the medical duties of the N.W. State Railway during the absence on leave of Dr. Little:—

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., M.B., held charge from May 18 to July 9. and again from July 19 to the 23rd idem.

ADIE, Surgeon J. R., held charge from July 9 to the 19th idem, and

again from the 23rd to the 31st idem.

Dobbie—Mr. W. H., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of Deputy Accountant-General N.W. Provinces and Oudh from Mr. H. J. Brereton on Oct. 27.

RULE, Mr. E., having returned from furlough out of India, resumed charge of the office of comptroller of India treasuries from Mr. J. E. Cooke, on Nov. 1.

Cooke, Mr. J. E., having been posted as deputy accountant-general, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Babu Rajani

Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Babu Rajani Nath Roy, on Nov. 2.

O'CONOR, Mr. J. E., assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been granted furlough out of India for five months, made over charge of his duties on Nov. 4.

HART, Mr. G. H. R., having been appointed to officiate as assistant secretary, vice Mr. J. E. O'Conor, received charge of the said appointment on Nov. 6.

Kellner, Mr. E. W., deputy comptroller-general, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. R. C. Kiernandar on Oct. 25.

Kiernandar on Oct. 25.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India:—

Wemyss, Colonel H. M., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Chambers, Colonel B. R., Bengal Staff Corps.
Jamieson, Captain A. W., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps from

Lewes, Major J. M. D., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 8, subject to H.M.'s approval. READ, Engineer B., to be chief engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine from

WALKER, Mr. G. H. B., B.A., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. B. Sampson.

GARDINER, Captain R., R.E., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department from Nov. 10 during the absence of Major F. Firebrace, R.E.

#### FURLOUGHS.

STEEL, Lieut. Colonel E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Survey of India (m.c.), for one year.

RIVAZ, Lieut. Colonel V., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Sikh Infantry (p.a.),

for one year.

Barrow, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel S. D., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th (Γhe Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one

PASSY, Captain H. E., Bombay Staff Corps, Military Account Department (m.c.), for 182 days.

DEPREE, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

STEEL, Lieut.-Colonel J. N., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for 134 days, in extension

GIBBS, Captain M. I., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 99 days, in exten-

HA10, Surgeon P. de H. (m.c.), for six months, in extension. LITTLE, Surgeon C., M.D., medical officer N.W. State Railway, obtained privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, from May 18.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

BRADEHAW, Lieut. F. E., Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 15th Sikhs, on probation,

DENNYS, Surgeon G. W. P., 1st Punjab Infantry, to the officiating

medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. L. Price, proceeded

to Upper Burma.
BRUNKER, Major H. M. E., deputy-assistant adjutant-general, is posted

BARLOW, Captain M. J., R.A., is qualified for promotion to the rank of major.

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. A. L., R.A., is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the neces-

sary subsidiary leave:—
BAYLEY, Colonel G., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

(Nov. 8.) The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Bradburne, Lieut. Colonel S., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment,

DRADBURNE, Lieut. Colonel S., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be commandant Hill Depôts, Darjeeling, vice Colonel Kinloch, who has vacated on rejoining his regiment, dated Oct. 19.

POLLARD, Lieut. W. C., squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice Renny, moved up in grade succession, dated July 24.

sion, dated July 24.

MEREWETHER, Licut. H. A., squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Pollard, dated July 24.

Boileau, Lieut. C. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th. Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, from date of joining, vice Captain Browne, on furlough.

Browning, Lieut. A. R., wing officer and quartermaster 4th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Gray, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Sept. 10.

McRae, Captain A. S., wing commander 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be second in command, vice Davis, appointed commandant 42nd.

second in command, vice Davis, appointed commandant 42nd Goorkhas Light Infantry, dated Oct. 25.

Gordon, Captain R., wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, vice McRae, dated Oct. 25.

Fowler, Lieut. C. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, dated Oct. 25. 25.

25.

LINDESAY, Licut.A. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the 24th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Holland, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police Battalion.

DAVIS, Licut.-Colonel A. T., second in command 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be commandant 42nd Goorkhas Light Infantry, vice Butter, resigned, dated Oct. 25.

MOLYNEUX—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain G. P. B. Molyneux, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental. depôts, dated Oct. 1.

to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Oct. 1.

CAREY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut.

W. S. Carey, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Oct. 1.

HARRISON—With the sanction of Government, Lieut. E. B. Harrison, Poul Light Furthers and Sight Inforture.

Royal Irish Fusiliers, wing officer, on probation, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps, and posted to the 1st Sattalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending the receipt of instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commandingin-Chief as to his final disposal.

in-Chief as to his final disposal.

Fenwick—With the sanction of Government, Captain G. C. Fenwick, 1st Madras Pioneers, is appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, from Oct 17 to Oct. 29, vice Captain Fenton, vacated.

Snow—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. R. H. P. Snow, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, pending further orders.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination in army signalling, and have received certificates as instructors and assistant instructors, respectively:—

Yarde-Buller, Lieut. Hon. H., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

YARDE-BULLER, Lieut. Hon. H., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. HUBBARD, Lieut. A. E., 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment. STEPHENSON, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion K.O. Borderers.

#### FURLOUGHS

BICKNELL, Lieut. M. B., No. 7 (mountain) Battery 1st Brigade R.A., N. Division, for six months, on medical certificate.
GARDINER, Brigade-Surgeon W. A., for six months, on medical certifi-

SWABEY, Surgeon L. W., for six months, on medical certificate.

WARREN, Lieut. P. B., South Yorkshire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Infantry), to Bombay, from date of availing himself of it to April 30, 1887, to study the flative languages.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. B., Royal Irish Fusiliers (wing officer, on probation, 2nd Sikh Infantry), to Simla, on private affairs, from Sept. 16

SIMONS, Captain J. J. M., 24th Punjab Infantry, in India, on urgent private affairs, for twelve months from date of availing himself of it. Roy, Surgeon-Major G. C., in India, on m.c., from Sept. 27 to Dec. 23.

#### BENGAL

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 10.)

GODFREY, Mr. T. R., is appointed temporarily to be a sub-deputy collector of the fourth grade, vice Mr. M. J. W. Augier, and is posted to Chandbally, in Balasore.



WILKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a visitor of the Alipore Jail, and also to be a member of the board of management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E.

GODFREY, Mr. T. R., temporary sub-deputy collector, Chandbally,

Balasore, is appointed temporarily to be customs officer of the port

of Chandbally.

Kemble, Mr. W., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State

for India an extension of furlough for one month.

WILKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a member of the committee of management of the Government Workhouse, vice Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., and is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Nov. 11.)

CLARKE, Mr. R., deputy commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, dated July 16, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Derajat Division, from Oct. 23.

\*CLARK, Mr. W. O., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore on Oct. 23, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Mr. R. L. Harris, who remains attached to the Lahore District temporarily as assistant commissioner.

sioner.

Brind, Mr. C. B., assistant commissioner, has been transferred from the Mooltan to the Bannu District, which he joined on Oct. 28.

Grey, Captain L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on Oct. 30, on return from the furlough granted him, dated May 28 and Oct. 1 respectively, relieving Captain W. S. Hewett.

Rennick, Major A. de C., cantonment magistrate, resumed charge of his duties at Mooltan on Nov. 1.

Macauliffe, Mr. M., divisional judge, on return from the furlough granted to him, is appointed divisional judge of the Sialkot division, from Nov. 1, vice Major H. J. Lawrence.

Lawrence, Major H. J., on being relieved of the duties of divisional and sessions judge, Sialkot, is appointed district judge of Sialkot, from Nov. 2, vice Mr. J. A. Anderson, transferred.

Clifford, Mr. S. Lep. T., extra judicial assistant, on relinquishing charge of the Murree sub-division of the Rawalpindi district, assumed charge of the office of district judge, Delhi, from Ram Sahai

sumed charge of the office of district judge, Delhi, from Ram Sahai

on Nov. 3.

Fox, Mr. B. A., extra assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Amritsar on Oct. 29, on return from the privilege leave of

absence, dated Oct 27.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, has been transferred from

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, has been transferred from the Shahpur to the Rawalpindi district, which he joined on Nov. 1, relieving Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E.
 STOGDON, Mr. A. W., divisional judge, resumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Nov. 2, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him relieving Mr. F. C. Channing, transferred.
 NISBET, Lieut.-Colonel R. P., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, is appointed commissioner and superintendent of the Rawalpindi division, from Nov. 1, vice Mr. H. E. Perkins, retired.
 PENNY Brigadier-Surgeon J. C., on return from Dalhousie resumed

PENNY Brigadier-Surgeon J. C., on return from Dalhousie, resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon of Amritsar on Oct. 18, relieving Surgeon J. A. Cunningham.

Kinwan, Surgeon A., resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Attock on Oct. 14, relieving Surgeon L. H. Truefitt.

BATE. Surgeon, T. E. L., civil surgeon, resumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Oct. 25, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Dr. D. N. Pritha Datta.

YATES, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed thirteen

months' furlough to Europe from Nov. 15.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 13.)

SIMPSON, Surgeon S. J., Mcdical Staff, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of Chunar, from Oct. 28.

NIXON, Surgeon G. M., Moradabad, from April 14.

MacLaren, Surgeon J. F., M.B., Sultanpur, from June 1.

Roberts, Mr. D. T., joint magistrate, lat grade, on return from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as additional civil judge of Moradabad and district and sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. C. Leupolt.

Tyrrell, Surgeon C. R., Medical Staff, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of Muttia, from Nov. 1.

Denniston, Mr. J. L., joint magistrate, has been appointed to officiate

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., joint magistrate, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. J. T. Crawford.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, on return from privilege leave, has been posted to the Bahraich district.

Jameson, Surgeon-Major R., superintendent, Central Prison, Benares, to be a deputy sanitary commissioner, and to be posted to the First

WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., assistant magistrate, has been transferred from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly, on return of Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare from

AMERY—The services of the Rev. A. Ramsey, on return from fur-lough, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from Nov. 7. RAMSEY-

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### ( Ventral Provinces Gazette, Nov. 13.)

FIRTH—Young—Messrs. J. H. Firth and W. Young, respectively, made over and received charge of the offices of principal of the Jubbulpore College and superintendent of the Raj Kumar School, on 6th inet

MCKEE, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, received charge of the Hoshangabad division from Colonel H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., deputy

Hoshangabad division from Colonel H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., deputy conservator of forests, on Sept. 23.

Jarrett, Colonel H. C. T., V.C., deputy conservator of forests, received charge of the Saugor division from Mr. W. Thomas, deputy conservator of forests, on Oct. 11.

Thomas, Mr. W. P., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred to the Narsinghpur district.

Fowler, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the Hoshangabad division, which he joined on Oct. 12.

McKes, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, for one year from the 1st inst.

1st inst

PENNY, Mr. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to Chief Engineer's Office, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Nagpur division

LEEFE, Mr. C. O., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, is transferred from the Nagpur division to the office of Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, as assistant to the chief engineer.

#### FURLOUGHS

EUPOLT, Mr. J. C., district and sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days from Nov. 10 or such subsequent date as he may be relieved by Mr. D. T. Roberts.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpuri has been granted privilege leave for one month from Nov. 25.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., assistant commissioner, Gonda, has been granted privilege leave for one month, from Nov. 3.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, Oct. 30.)

NICHOLETTS, Captain C. O., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Sagaing District so long as he remains in charge of the outpost at Magyizauk.

MANNE, Captain G. N., is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class

in the Kyaukse District so long as he is in charge of the outpost at

Paleik.

Browning, Lieut. H. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Pagan District.

Gates, Mr. F. C., C.S., is appointed to be a district magistrate of Ava.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., C.S., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Ningyan District.

Jenkins, Major T. M. deputy commissioner, is detained temporarily on special duty at Ningyan, pending his transfer to the Sandoway district Lower Burns.

trict, Lower Burma.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., is transferred from Ava to the charge of the Kyaukse district.

Stevenson, Mr. R. C., is transferred from Mandalay to the charge of the Ava district, as a temporary arrangement, pending the arrival

of Mr. Gates.

Gates, Mr. F. C., C.S., is posted to the charge of the Ava district.

FLANNERY, Mr. P. M., Myook, is appointed to the charge of the Myinmu sub-division, Sagaing district, from the date on which he received charge from Mr. McDermott.

Property Colonel C. M. R.E., chief, engineer, 3rd class, assumed

Browne, Colonel C. M., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, assumed charge of the office of chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, from Mr. H. M. Mathews, manager and engineer-in chief, Burma State Railway, on the 25th

idem.

CAMPBELL, Mr. R. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the "A" division, Toungoo-Mandalay Railway Survey.

RUMSBY, Mr. E. J. executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., resumed charge of the Ningyan division from Mr. E. W. Bell, supervisor, on the 14th idem.

EALES—McDermott—Mr. H. Eales, C.S., made over and Mr. B. K. S. McDermott assumed charge of the office of the deputy commissioner, Shwebo district, on Oct. 10.

Davis—Blenkinsop—Surgeon M. S. Davis made over and Surgeon-Major F. A. Blenkinsop received charge of the civil dispensary at Ava on the 11th inst.

Ava on the 11th inst.

Briscoe, Rev. J. D., M.A., assumed charge of the charlaincy of Port Blair on Oct. 8.

GRAHAM-DE LANCY, Rev. W., B.A., assumed charge of the Additional Clergy Society's chaplaincy at Bassein and Henzada on Oct. 9.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

### (Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 9.)

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major W. R., M.D., is reappointed to be medical officer, Ootacamund, for two years, from expiration of present tour, but will continue to officiate as surgeon of the General Hospital. DYMOTT, Surgeon D. F., M.B., to officiate as inspector of vaccination and deputy sanitary commissioner, sub pro tem., vice Surgeon-Major Laing, but to continue to act as secretary to the surgeon-general

with the Government of Madras.

CARR, Mr. F. E. C., to act as assistant superintendent of police,
Godavari District, during the employment of Mr. H. G. Prendergast

on other duty.

HOBART, the Rev. W. H., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

DACHSETT, Rev.E. L., of the Lutheran Mission, Trichinopoly, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Salmon, Mr. E. H. P., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Calicut division, privilege leave for one month and twentyfive days.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. P., inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is

Russell, Mr. A. P., inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Calicut division, during the absence of Mr. E. H. P. Salmon, on leave.

Peet, Mr. A. W., deputy conservator of forests, is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Gompertz, Mr. H. J. C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, doing duty in the Central Survey Office, Madras, to be in charge of No. V. Party, Malabar.

Baber, Mr. E. M., acting deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, in charge of No. I Party, to be in charge of No. IV. Party, South Arcot and Taniore.

Tanjore

MALTBY, Mr. A., acting devuty superintendent, 2nd grade, in charge of No. V. party, to be in charge of No. I. party, Vizagapatam.

SMALLEY, Colonel H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the V circle, is posted in charge of the North Arcot division, to join on

osborn, Colonel W., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

Phelps, Colonel R. H., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

McMullin, Colonel J., Staff Corps, to officiate as commandant Madras

Volunteer Guards, during the absence on leave of Colonel T. R. Church, C.I.E.

Liander, Colonel C. A., Staff Corps, to be commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, vice Lieut. Colonel A. G. Hutchins, vacated on

FLETCHER, Mr. F. W. F., to be lieut. in the South Indian Railway Voluntéer Corps.

ELSWORTHY, Lieut. W., to be captain in the Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers.

ROLLAND, Captain S. E., to be major from Nov. 9.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Nov. 12.)

HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to join his regiment at Poona.

FARQUHAR—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, M.D., having been replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, that officer is directed to assume charge of the duties of deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Belgaum and Western Districts Western Districts.

Arkinson—The transfer of Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, from the Ceded District to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is cancelled.

Graham—The name of Captain R. W. Graham, 2 Battalion Middlesex Regiment, at present in England, is substituted for that of Captain S. E. Bellingham, detailing officers for duty with regimental depots during the ensuing trooping season.

S. E. Bellingham, detailing officers for duty with regimental depots during the ensuing trooping season.

Attree, Captain F. W. T., Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England in the troopship leaving Bombay on Feb. 12, reporting himself on arrival in England to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

Bratson, Captain S., acted as aide-de-camp on H.E. the late Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff, as military secretary, from May

29 to Oct. 22 inclusive.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names:—
LEGNARD, Lieut. A. W., Essex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, Higher Standard.

THORNTON, Lieut. S. V., Royal Artillery, Lower Standard.
CARDEW, Lieut. F. G., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry,
Lower Standard.

KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., South Wales Borderers, probationer, Staff

Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W., South Wales Borderers, probationer, Staff Corps, Lower Standard.

Dawson, Lieut. C. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 73rd Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation).

Jones, Captaiu J. H., wing officer 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to 5th Regiment Madras Infanty.

Lane, Surgeon W. L., M.B., doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty Station Hospital, Belgaum.

Roberts, Brigadier-Surgeon W. H., M.D., to report himself to the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay, vice Surgeon J. W. Evans, who will return to Madras on relief.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the follow-

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the follow-

Haggard, Captain C. M., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern division, has been appointed adjutant, Royal Artillery, Upper Burma, vice Wynell Mayor, promoted major, and posted to M Battery, 4th

ARMITAGE, Captain E. H., just promoted to that rank from No. 1 Bat-

ARRITAGE, Captain E. H., just promoted to that rank from No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern division, has been posted to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern division.

WINSLOE—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Colonel R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C., to the command of the station, vice Shaw, succeeded to colonel's allowance.

GAISFORD—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. (now Captain) and Adjutant R. B. Gaisford, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Collings, proceeding to Port Blair, there being no qualified officer available for the station staff duties alone.

Winton, Lieut. C. de, leave for ninety days, from Nov. 1, or date of departure, to Ceylon, on medical certificate.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Rombay Government Gazette, Nov. 18.)

WRAY, Captain J. W., acted as joint administrator of Sangli from

Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, as acting assistant political agent, in subordinate charge, Southern Maratha Country Jaghis.

Morrison, Mr. D., departmental assistant political agent, Rerbera, acted as assistant political resident, Aden, for Berbera, from June 2 to Aug, 31, during the absence of Mr. L. P. Walsh, on privilege

leave.

ABUD, Lieut. H. M., is appointed to be substantive pro tem. second in command Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, from Aug. 11.

FARRAN, Hon. C. F., has been appointed temporarily a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Gordon, Lieut. L. A., 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Deesa during the absence of Mr. Harrison on privilege leave. Lieut. Gordon is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Deese.

GREEN, Mr. E. F., police probationer, Nasik, passed on Oct. 13 the Lower Standard examination in Marathi, for the examination of police probationers.

BIDDLE, Mr. J. B. W., assistant superintendent of police (on probation).

Poona, passed on Oct. 14 an examination in Marathi.

Panse, Mr. G. D., to be a magistrate of the 1st class, in charge of Olpad division.

Educater, Mr. S. W., acting assistant commissioner and branch inspector-general of registration in Sind, is appointed to act, from the 15th inst., as Sindhi translator to Government in Sind, vice Dr. John Pollen.

MACPHERSON, Mr. J., B.A., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate-general

during the absence of the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham.

MILES—WORDSWOHTH—Messrs. H. J. Miles and W. Wordsworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of super-intendent of H.M.'s Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, on the 15th

inst.

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D., C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Revenue Financial, General and Separate Departments during the absence of Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.

PINHEY, Mr. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, on return from furlough, to act as executive engineer, Ratnagiri.

MACMILLAN, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attach d to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on on Sent. 2.

Hindustani on on Sept. 2.

Hindustani on on Sept. 2.

MADAN—BETHAM—Messrs. R. H. Madau, acting assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and W. G. Betham, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Nasik, on Nov. 5.

FORDYCE—Scott—Captain A. L. D. Fordyce delivered over and Lieut.—Colonel W. Scott received charge of the office of the political agent,

Colonel W. Scott received charge of the office of the political agent,
Mahi Kantha, on the 5th inst.
URQUHART—MORISON—Mr. G. M. Urquhart delivered over and Mr. W.
T. Morison received charge of the office of the forest settlement
officer, Panch Mahals on the 3rd inst.
HARRISON—GORDON—Mr. S. J. Harrison delivered over and Lieut. L.
A. Gordon received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate
of Deesa on the 9th inst. of Deesa on the 9th inst.

### MILITARY.

MACKENZIE-The services of Lieut.-Colonel G. Mackenzie, Bombay MACKENZIE—The services of Lieut.-Colonel G. Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps, assistant settlement officer, Revenue Survey, Mysore, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Military Department, that officer's services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in Chief from the 1st inst.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Peirse, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, Nov. 13.

Wiseman, Conductor C. S., Adjutant-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary from Nov. 8.

Tighe, Lieut. M. J., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay

officer 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 27, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

LITTLEDALE, Mr. H., to be lieut. in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volun-

teers Corps.

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BURNE, Mr. G. L., to be lieut. in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer

Corps.
LUCAS, Major-General C. S. de N., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is

Lucas, Major-General C. S. de N., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe.

Proudfoot, Captain A. W., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Burnett, Surgeon-Major W. F., medical staff, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in the Bombay command, from Nov. 2, the date of his arrival from England.

Sexton, Surgeon-Major E, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Brigade-Surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. K. Colston, Indian Medical Service, retired, dated Sept. 15.

Conbold, Rev. F. E. D., joint chaplain of Kurrachee, has been allowed privilege leave from Oct. 18 to Nov. 30.

COUSSMAKER, Major M. F., Staff Corps, wing commander 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for nineteen days in extension of the furlough granted him.

SANDWITH, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Staff Corps, 182 days (m.c.) has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

### DECEMBER 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Bengal Estab.—H. J. G. Hatchell, E. de C. Williams. Madras Fstab.—Surg. J. Maitland, S. N. Hawes. Bombay Estab.—L. R. De Fonblanque, F. W. Marriot.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—L. St. J. Broderick, leave commuted to eleven months' s.c.; H. C. Fanshawe (Cov.), ten months' furlough; F. W. Johnson, six months' s.c.; R. Sadler, six months' p.a. commuted to twelve months' s.c.

\*\*Eombay Estab.\*\*—D. McGubbin (constable of police), three months' s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab. -- E. P. Henderson (Cov.), W. N. De Lange, W. B. Melville.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.		Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Mælta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1					1886.
Euphrates		— Plymo'th	_	7 Dec.	9 Dec.	21 Dec. 1887.
Serapis	8 Dec.	9 Dec. Q'stown.	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna	5 Jan.		14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	23 Feb.	-	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
a				_	1886.
Crocodile			l . <del></del> [	_	9 Dec.
Jumna		7 Dec.	9 Dec.	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.		1		1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

Officers commanding posts have been directed to afford every assistance in their power to survey parties, and to provide them with escorts of sufficient strength for their safety.

THE 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry were moved from Mandalay on the 31st October to Kyan Nhyat, picking up the detachment of the regiment en route at Shemmagah. On the return voyage the steamer is to convey the detachment of the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, from Kyan Nhyat to Mandalay.

### Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

#### THE LESSONS OF THE LATE INDIAN RIOTS. TO THE EDITOR.

Sin,—Long before this reaches you, the details of the murderous riots at Etawah, Delhi, and elsewhere, will have been published in all their hideous nakedness from one end of Great Britain to the other. Englishmen will now be in a position to realise on what a slender cord rests the unity of the two Native races of India, and how slight a strain is sufficient to snap it asunder. Those who accept for granted the stability of our ru'e in this country should not forget to lay their lessons to heart. My purpose, however, is not to enter into a discussion of this sulject here, but to refer to it incidentally, as elucidating two points in connection with the unceasing elamour that is now being raised in Bengal, viz., in regard to the repeal of the Arms' Act, and the extension of the local self-government. Nowhere throughout this vast Empire is the cry against the former more violent than in Bengal, and nowhere are its provisions more lemently admirated that there are recommendated to the self-government. Bengal, and nowhere are its provisions more teniently administered than there. Any ordinary Bengalee may obtain a license for a gun, sword, or spear, by speading a rupee or two in Government stamps, and a small bribe to the police. I could not say for certain how many licenses have been granted during the last official year; but judging from the number issued in Assam —9,000—which is a smaller, poorer, and more backward Province than Bengal, it may fairly be stated that the Lower Provinces enjoy their full share of immunity from the operations of that Act. enjoy their full share of immunity from the operations of that Act. enjoy their full share of immunity from the operations of that Act. Now if the restrictions were removed, as suggested by the Anglovernacular and vernacular papers, how would the disturbances at Etawah, Delhi, &c., have ended? I do not for a moment hesitate to say that the whole country would have risen in arms, first as a civil war among themselves, and next against the paramount power as a common enemy. The forbearance of Mr. Hoey, the Magistrate of Etawah, and the military cannot be too highly commended; but how long could the magistrate have held his own mended; but how long could the magistrate have held his own, and kept at bay a fanatic horde, if they were possessed of arms? It would be idle to speculate on the consequences. British authority was not only everywhere set at naught, but some of our police officers were wounded in their attempt to restore order. The excitement of the moment would have sufficed to lead thousands and tens of thousands of men to swerve from their loyalty, who, and tens of thousands of men to swerve from their loyalty, who, five minutes before, were law-abiding and peaceful subjects of the Queen-Empress. With Burma in an unsettled state, and occupied by a large portion of the army, and the North-West in the throes of a rebellion, matters would have assumed a pretty aspect. The ushering in of the great boon of local self-government was heralded by a flourish of trumpet, such as even the modified version of the infamous Ilbert Bill, when passed into law failed to evoke, and blessings were poured upon the head of its author. To quote an Oriental hyperbole, the lamb and the tiger would henceforth drink at the same pool. The dusky millions of India would now have their representative councils to discuss local affairs and now have their representative councils to discuss local affairs and own have their representative councils to discuss focal analysand carry out local reforms. Their right to a voice in the government of this country was recognised, and what more could they wish for? But when the day of trial came, all those hopes and aspirations were scattered to the winds. The fanatical Mussulman horde at Etawah, who would accept of no compromise, first of all booted their conficients on horseway. We give the way sent hooted their co-religionist, an honorary Magistrate, who was sent to parley with them, and next asked the Magistrate to deliver him into their hands, that they might kill him! It might be said that "one swallow does not make a summer," and that it was a solitary instance which did not govern the majority of cases. To this I emphatically reply that a straw indicates pretty fairly which way the wind blows. It found a counterpart at Delhi, where an excited crowd patiently listened to a moulvie exhorting them not to rebel against constituted authority; but a few hours afterwards these men were busily engaged at the work of destruction. This conclusively proves how far they had been impressed with the words of admonition that fell from the lips of one of their priests. Verbum sap. Marpitgunje, Nov. 2, 1886. BELMUKTHA.

#### RESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Our Government of India would do well to study the letter of Mr. Theodore Beck, the Principal of the College at Alygurh, which is published in the Allahabad Pioneer Mail of the 10th ult., page 600.

The principle of government in England appears to be, no power and no responsibility. The people of England object to invest any one man with power, and are too just to exact responsibility where there is no power: they were even is along of the sibility where there is no power; they were even jealous of the Iron Duke, whose rectitude and simple and unassuming habits ought to have inspired confidence: who in 1844 appeared to be very powerful, in 1846 deprived himselt of power; in 1848, that

terrible year of Revolution, was adored by law-abiding men and women, and then forgotten.

During 200 years we have failed in the government of Ireland, because we refuse to invest any person with power.

In India we are drifting into anarchy. Our empire in India rests upon the knowledge and good judgment of district officers, and of colonels of regiment; and we have been persistently during twenty years depriving them of power. The chief magistrates of districts ought to be the best men to be obtained for leve or money; they ought to be the best men to be obtained for leve or money; they ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the tem; er of the people, with their wants, wishes, and designs: every influential man in the district ought to be known to them. Instead of selecting the best men we could find, whether University men or military men, or Natives of India, we have appointed competition walls without power or responsibility, Chinese sticks liable to break as soon as a common riot takes place. What can we expect when we have to face a rebellion or a revolution? How we expect when we have to face a rebellion or a revolution? How vas it that the Government of France fell, and was crushed nearly 100 years ago?

Common sense tells us that we need not be jealous of the authority of district officers, who can at any moment be relegated into obscurity in England by the Viceroy with a stratch of his pen .- Your obedient servant,

December 1.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

At the afternoon party which was given to Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., and Lady Lethbridge, by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Sir Roper, in returning thanks for the toast of his health and that of Lady Lethbridge, said:—Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Justice Nauabhai Haridas, ladies and gentlemen.—I can assure you I am unable to find words adequately to express the gratification of Nauabhai Haridas, ladies and gentlemen.—I can assure you I am unable to find words adequately to express the gratification of Lady Lethbridge and myself at the exceedingly kind way in which my friend the Khan Bahaduı has proposed our health, and the magnificent reception accorded to us this evening. When Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee did us the honour to invite us to this gathering, I had no idea that we should find assembled here such a large and distinguished representation of the intellect, the enterprise, and all that is most enlightened and most progressive in Bombay and in India. We are deeply touched at the kindly feelings and the generous impulses which have brought together, to welcome us back to are deeply touched at the kindly feelings and the generous impulses which have brought together, to welcome us back to India, the acknowledged and popular head of the Indian community of Bombay—(applause)—and such a notable assemblage of the leaders and this of thought and activity in every section of that community—(cheers). The Khan Bahadur has spoken in the kindest terms of some friendly services we were able to render his son Mr. Manickji in England; but this I can say, that the eminently successful career of Mr. Manickji in London—and I am delighted to be able to say so in the presence of parents who may eminently successful career of Mr. Manickji in London—and I am delighted to be able to say so in the presence of parents who may justly be proud of him—has been such as to render quite unneccessary any help and any introductions that his friends could give him. I think it might encourage those young gentlemen here (and I hope there are many) who may be contemplating a visit to England, to know that Mr. Manickji's marked ability and eloquence, his high and independent character, and his amiable disposition, have not only obtained for him the friendship of eminent politicians like Lord Harris and Sir John Gorst, but have also placed him in the honourable position of an elected have also placed him in the honourable position of an elected member of the Council of the East India Association, and in other ways singled him out as a man of mark. Now that he has triumphantly passed his final examination for the Bar and is about to return to India, I feel perfectly sure that a high and useful career awaits him in this country, and I am confident that you, gentlemen, will watch that career with interest and sympathy—(cheers). This Indian tour of my wife and myself, which has opened so agreeably to day, has been undertaken with a two-fold object. In the first place, we have come out to revisit old and beloved scenes, to awaken cherished memories, and to renew communion with old and dear friends. Of these latter, most are of course Natives of the other side of India; where my most are of course Natives of the other side of India; where my own service and Lady Lethbridge's residence mainly lay, and I need not tell you we are looking forward to our visit to Bengal, where we received so many kindnesses of old; but after your reception this evening. I am sure we may be permitted to feel that, if it should please God to spare us again to revisit India, it will not be only in Bengal that we shall look up old and true friends. Then, too, we have come to enable me profitably to take part in the Parlia-Bengal that we shall look up old and true friends. Then, too, we have come to enable me profitably to take part in the Parliamentary discussions on Indian affairs that are to take place in the House of Commons next Session. In a friendly social gathering like this, it would ill become me to enter into politics; but this I may say, that my great desire in Parliament—and it is a desire heartily approved of by my constituents in North Kensington and by the great heart of the British nation—is to render some real and true service to India, and to the peoples of India, to whom I owe so much. I desire, if you will permit meand I say this with all frankness and sincerity—to present your views and your wishes, the intelligent opinions and the just your views and your wishes, the intelligent opinions and the just

aspirations of the most enlightened communities of India, honestly and fearlessly to the impartial arbitrament of the British Parliament—(loud cheers). Pending the return to Parliament of capable representatives actually born in this country—a result capable representatives actually born in this country—a result which I ardently desire to see, and which such a gathering of able citizens as the present leads me to hope for in the not distant future—I venture to ask you to look upon me as a loyal spokesman of yours in the House of Commons. And let us not forget that the year on which we are about to enter will be one of special interest to all those subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty who are imbued with that ardent spirit of loyalty for which you gentlemen of Bombay are so renowned. It will be the happy and glorious Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign—(cheers); and before I sit down I should like to advert to two movements in connection with that Jubilee. Majesty's reign—(cheers); and before I sit down I should like to advert to two movements in connection with that Jubilee, which I know will obtain your heartiest sympathy, and which I believe will have the happiest results for the future well-being of India. One of those movements, originated by the far-seeing and warm-hearted benevolence of her Excellency the Countess of the figure of the Queen's Tubilee in a way. and warm-hearted benevolence of her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, aims at a celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in a way most pleasing to Her Majesty's true womanly heart, by providing screly-needed medical help for the women of India. That movement has already taken deep root among us, both here and in England, and it eminently deserves your warmest interest—(cheers), and the other Jubilee celebration of which I would speak is a movement of similar national importance, and one from which I venture to predict a great increase of commercial prosperity for India, as well as a considerable enhancement of the prestige and dignity of India, her princes and her peoples, among the great civilised communities of the world. I need not say that I refer to the proposal, graciously made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and already enthusiastically taken up and adopted in London and in the Colonies, for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty by the establishment in the heart of the Empire of a permanent Imperial, Indian, and Colonial Institution, to be the focus and centre of the industries. the arts, the learning, and indeed generally of the commercial, industrial and scientific enterprise of the whole of the vast dominions of our beloved Sovereign. The way has been admirably smoothed for such an institution by the very successful Exhibition of the past year. The ephemeral attractions of the Exhibition as a place of entertainment have brought together Exhibition as a place of entertainment have brought together millions of Europeans and Americans of all classes, and interested them in the products and resources of our Empire; and now that those attractions have served their purpose, they will, of course, cease with the closing of the Exhibition. But if, by the fostering care of our patriotic Prince of Wales, and by the spontaneous loyalty to her Majesty of the princes and people of the Empire, the instructive commercial and ethnographical elements of the Exhibition should be rendered. permanent, and developed into a vast Imperial Institution, I am sure you will agree with me in believing that its establishment will mark a new era in the economic and scientific progress of the Empire. And now, ladies and gentlemen, while heartily thanking you for the kindness with which you have listened to these few remarks of mine, I will end where I began, and beg to assure you, on behalf of Lady Lethbridge as well as myself, that this afternoon will ever remain a very bright spot in our memories, and that we shall cherish the remembrance of the treat honory you have done us to the last day of our lives great honour you have done us to the last day of our lives-(cheers).—Bombay Gazette.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE detachment of the 20th Punjab Infantry which formed a portion of the escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission has arrived in Allahabad. Captain A. F. Cotton, who commanded them, has been ordered to join the 2nd Battalion, 4th Ghurkas, to which regiment he has been transferred.

THE following appointments have been made to the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas: —Major E. Molloy, 2nd in command 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to be commandant; Major A. Gaselee, wing commander 4th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command; Major L. R. H. Campbell, wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer; Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, wing officer 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to be senior wing officer; Lieutenant E. Vansittart, 4th Sikhs, to be adjutant; Lieutenant A. H. G. Kemball, 29th Bombay Infautry, to be quartermaster; Lieutenaut A. S. Rooke, 1st Madras Pioneers, and Lieutenaut C. M. Crawford, Meywar Bheel Corps, to be wing officers; and Lieutenaut W. Hudson, 30th Punjab Infautry, to be officiating wing officer on

THE appointments of Lieutenants Kemball, Rooke and Crawford are subject to the approval of the Governments under whom they are serving.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. GELLIE having been permitted to retire from the 13th November, 1886, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Chambers will be confirmed in the command of the 39th Bengal Infantry.

CAPTAIN E. O. M. DAVIES, Brigade Major, Allahabad, has been

appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Allahabad Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 5th instant.

SURGEON H. W. M. KENDALL, who arrived from England on the 8th November, has been posted to the Dinapore Station Hos-

COLONEL E. MARTIN, late of the Madras Cavalry, has been appointed Instructor of the Egyptian Police Reserve.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Crocodile, Captain Carr, left Bombay for Portsmouth on Nov. 13, with the following officers, 1045 men, 44 women, and 90 children:—Brigade-Surgeon Jameson, Medical Staff; Brigade-Surgeon Orton, Medical Staff; Lieut.-Colonel Fenn, West Riding; Brigade-Surgeon Gardiner, Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major Kilroy, Medical Staff; Major Hussey, C.E., Lancashire Fusiliers; Major R. H. Wallace, Royal Artillery; Major Ruttledge, West Yorkshire; Major Denning, Army Pay Department; Major Price, Royal Artillery; Major Fowell, Royal Artillery; Surgeon Moberley, Medical Staff; Captain Simpson, Medical Staff; Captain Lye, 2nd Irish Regiment; Captain King, Royal Artillery; Captain Porcelli, Royal Engineers; Surgeon Lambkin, Medical Staff; Captain Colquhoun, 12th Lancers; Surgeon Hickman, Medical Staff; Captain Briscoe, Staff Corps; Captain Heath, Staff Corps; Captain H. A. Vowell, 2nd West Yorkshire; Captain Molyneux, 1st West Riding; Captain Passy, HER MAJESTY'S troopship Crocodile, Captain Carr, left Bombay Captain Heath, Staff Corps; Captain H. A. Vowell, 2nd West Yorkshire; Captain Molyneux, 1st West Riding; Captain Passy, Staff Corps; Surgeon Swan; Captain Browne, Staff Corps; Captain Wilmot, Cheshire Regiment; Captain Hopkins, 2nd Scottish Regiment; Captain Cockburn, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment; Captain Granet, R.A.; Lieutenant Bolton, R.A.; Lieutenant Vigors, 2nd Royal Lancashire; Lieutenant Henry, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Carlton, 2nd Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant Lascelles, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Bicknell, R.A.; Lieutenant Barton, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant Cook, Staff Jorps; Lieutenant Buckle, R.A.; Lieutenant Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards; widow and children of Surgeon Kelsall; and widow of Lieutenant Reed, Hampshire Regiment.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

FIDDIAN-Nov. 8, at Chingleput, the wife of J. P. Fiddian, B.A., C.S.,

of a daughter.

KNAPP—Nov. 10, at Tirupati, the wife of C. C. Knapp, executive engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARINDIN—Oct. 27, at Mymensingh, the wife of C. R. Marindin, C.S.,

or a daugnter.

McLaughlin—Nov. 1, the wife of F. McLaughlin, C.S., of a daughter.

McSwiney—Nov. 8, at Bolaram, the wife of Lieut. F. McSwiney, 3rd

Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

Perram—Nov. 9, at Saugor, the wife of G. J. Perram, M I.C.E., executive engineer, of a son.

Place—Nov. 2, at Ranchi, the wife of G. W. Place, Esq., C.S., of a

#### MARRIAGES.

Bonner—Busher—Nov. 11, at Mussoorie, S. T. Bonner, Government Telegraph Department, to Ellen Agnes, daughter of the late Lieut.

EVEZARD—REILLY—Nov. 10, at Coonoor, Herbert Leigh, son of Major-General Evezard, Retired Bombay S.C., to Mary Florence, daughter of Mr. L. Reilly, Hillgrove Estate, Coonoor.

#### DEATHS.

• Mercer—Nov. 4, at Quetta, Captain J. W. S. Mercer, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, of diphtheria, aged 36.

#### HOME. BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

BOVILL—Nov. 30, at 32, Redelife-gardens, the wife of Edward Bovill, Esq., F.R.S., Civil Surgeon, Motahari, Bengal, of a daughter. BOXER—Nov. 29, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. W. Monsell Boxer, 2nd Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, of a son.

BULLOCK—Nov. 30, at Folke to 13, the wife of Captain G. Mackworth Bullock, Brigade Major, Shorncliffe, of a daughter.

BUNNY—Nov. 26, at Bray, Ireland, the wife of Captain A. C. Bunny, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter.

BUTLER—Nov. 28, at 76, St. George's-square, S.W., the wife of Thos. D. Butler, Esq., late Captain 52nd Light Infantry, of a daughter.

CALDWELL—Nov. 21, at 12, Queen Anne-terrace, Cambridge, the wife of Major R. Townley Caldwell, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

CHITTICK—Nov. 25, at Clapham Park S.W, the wife of Major W. H. Chittick, late Royal Artillery, of a son.
GRENFELL—Nov. 28, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Commander

Hubert Grenfell, R.N., of a daughter.

GORDON-Nov. 28, at Chatham, the wife of G. H. B. Gordon, Royal

Engineers, of a son.

Enry-Wilson—Nov. 27, at 26, Coates gardens, Edinburgh, the wife of W. Grey-Wilson, Colonial Secretary, St. Helena, of a daughter.

HARDING—Nov. 24, at Baginton Hall, Coventry, the wife of Captain HARDING-

G. M. Harding, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

KING—Nov. 18, at Royal Military Academy, Woolwick, the wife of Charles D. King, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NEWINGTON—Nov. 24, at 7, Sunmount, Cork, the wife of Captain C. G. H. Newington, East Surrey Regiment (Army Pay Department) of a son.

C. G. H. Newington, East Surrey Regiment (Army Lay Department), of a son.

PATON—Nov. 18, at 30, Leeson-park, Dublin, the wife of Major Blagrove Paton, 1st Battalion Lincoln Regiment, of a daughter.

Sandwith—Nov. 26, at Cairo, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Hartley Sandwith, A.A.G., Assouan, of a daughter.

SKINKER—Nov. 18, at 9, Harley-gardens, S.W., the wife of Captain Monier W. Skinner, Royal Engineers, of a son.

Tupper—Nov. 25, at Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel B. de B. Tupper R.A. of a daughter.

Tupper, R.A., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM—STEPHEN—Oct. 14, at Holy Trinity Church, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Edmund G. H. Bingham, Major and Local Lieut. -Colonel Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Colonel Charles Bingham, D.A.G., Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Helen, youngest daughter of Francis J. S. Stephen, of Delville, Balaclava, Melbourne.

CHARD—RABAN—Nov. 30, at All Saints', Kensington Park, the Rev. Charles Edward Chard, Rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, to Annie Mildred, widow of Herbert Raban, of Gotoonga, Assam.

FELGATE—ROWLEY—Nov. 18, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Stanley Taylor Carlton Felgate to Georgie M. J. E., eldest daughter of the late Captain John Angerstein Rowley, 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.

Light Infantry.

GIBAUT—LOTE—Nov. 25, at Christ Church, Plymouth, Major Clifford Gabourel Gibaut, of Jersey, late 20th Regiment, to Julia Edith, youngest surviving daughter of the late Philip Loye, of Stokenham, Devon.

HIPWELL—COCKILL.—Nov. 24, at the British Embassy, Rome, Major Alfred George Hipwell, Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat and Transport Staff, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister atlaw, to Annie, daughter of the Rev. W. E. C. Cockill, of Sierra

law, to Annie, daughter of the Rev. W. E. C. Cockill, of Sierra Leona.

MacDonnell—Taylor—Nov. 28, at St. George's Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Henry Edward MacDonnell to Ethel Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. Barton Taylor, Commandant of the Mounted Infantry Corps, Winnipeg.

Nuthall—Prichard—Nov. 29, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Arthur Frederick, youngest son of the late Major-General T. J. Nuthall, Bengal Army, to Constance Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Constantine Estlin Pritchard.

Ricketts—Watkins—Nov. 29, at Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks, Ernest Bengough Ricketts (Captain 3rd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment), of Chislehurst, Kent, to Katherine Emily Hoskins Watkins, widow of Lieut. F. W. Watkins, R. E.

Slico—Fletcher—Nov. 17, at the Pro-Cathedral, Broughton-street, Edinburgh, Archibald Dominic Sligo to Eliza Mary, youngest daughter of G. C. Fletcher, Bengal Civil Service, retired.

Street—Dunkin—Nov. 18, at West Brighton, Frederic Street, Queen's Own Royal Kent Regiment, eldest son of Colonel Street, Madras Staff Corps, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late John Dunkin, Esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde Park.

Tennant—Brooks—Nov. 18, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Charles Richard Tennant, Major 2nd Life Guards, to Ruth, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooks, Esq., of Crawshaw Hall, Lancashire, and Whatton House, Leicestershire.

Ward—Henry—Nov. 30, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square Lieut.-Colonel Randall Ironside Ward, Commanding 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to Leila, cldest daughter of Mr. Justice Henry, Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa.

WILLIAMS—Jeffery—Nov. 24, at the Parish Church, Folkestone, Major-General G. A. Williams to Laura, daughter of John Jeffery, Esq., of Broadmead, near Folkestone.

Withers—Bryson—Nov. 27, at St. Simon's, Southsea, Robert Withers, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand, to Isabel'a Jame, eldest daughter of Colonel T. Bryson, Chief Paymaster (retired) Army Pay Department.

master (retired) Army Pay Department.

#### DEATHS.

BOYE—Nov. 26, at Rockbourne-road, Forest-hill, Charles Henry Loye, late Captain in the Bombay Artillery, aged 79.

Caldwell—Nov. 27, at 12, Queen Anne-terrace, Cambridge, Ellen Philippa Mary (Kinty), the dearly-loved wife of Major R. Townley Calwell, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B.

Campbell—Nov. 18, at 42, Aldridge villas road, Bayswater, Colonel James Hunter Campbell, late of the Bengal Artillery, in his 76th

year.

Cooper—Nov. 24, at 17, Morningside Park, Edinburgh, Maria, widow of Colonel Richard Cooper, M.N.I., aged 57.

Fisher—Nov. 29, at 30, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater, Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Rev. Henry Sanderson Fisher, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bengal, and younger daughter of the late James Money, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. aged 80.

Grant—Nov. 28, at Guernsey, Major-General W. J. E. Grant, C.B., late Royal Artillery, aged 63.

Greenland—Nov. 27, at 21, Russell square, Brighton, Matilda Elliott, widow of Captain George T. Greenland, late 17th Lancers, aged 77.

Handy—Nov. 26, at Edinburgh, Arthur Forster Hardy, son of Major-General F. Hardy, aged 20.



HASTINGS—Nov. 22, at Arundel Castle, Sussex, the Hon. Harry Cecil Plantagenet Abney Hastings, youngest son of Lord Donington and the late Countess of Londoun, aged 26.

INGLE—Nov. 27, at Newchurch, near Manchester, suddenly, Alfred Davis, third (second surviving) dearly-beloved son of George Ingle, patient Indian Nava and 24.

Davis third (second surviving) dearly-beloved son of George Ingie, retired, Indian Navy, aged 24.

Kirny—Nov. 29, at Bury St. Edmunds, Anne, younger daughter of the late General Kirby, of the Royal Artillery, aged 72.

Leslie—Nov. 27, at Coravahn, Cavan, Ireland, Arthur Trevor Leslie, Major, late of The Buffs, aged 39.

Loftus—Nov. 27, at 40, Colville terrace, Bayswater, of pleuro-pneumonia, Emily Harriet, the dearly-loved wife of George Herbert Loftus, and daughter of the late Major Vandeleur, R.A., aged 28.

NISBET—Nov. 28, at Holywood, South Kensington, Emily, the dearly-loved daughter of Captain Parry Nisbet, of the Trinity House and Thames Conservancy Board.

loved daughter of Captain Parry Nisbet, of the Trinity House and Thames Conservancy Board.

PLOWDEN—Nov. 27, at Lodore, Spring-gardens, Ventnor, Walter Raleigh Chichele Plowden, only son of the late Major Edmund Plowden, Bengal Cavalry, H.M.C.T.

RUSSELL—Nov. 27, at 6, South Devon-place. Plymouth, James Thomas Russell, Commander R.N., late of Mauritus.

VALE—Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, on the voyage from London to Melbourne. Francis Villiers Vale, chief officer ship Melbourne, and second surviving son of Major Vale, Coddington Court, Ledbury.

THE P. and O. steamer Shannon which was at Colombo on the 4th inst. had one of the longest lists of passengers ever published by the Ceylon papers. Nearly every berth was taken; and a Colombo paper learns that the same condition of affairs will exist in regard to the next three or four mail steamers for the Southern Colonies. The rush from England of Exhibition visitors, escaping the winter in Europe and hastening back to the summer of the south, explains this circumstance. The Marquis (and Marchioness) of Stafford and Lord Tarbat—both sons of the Duke of Sutherland who was in Ceylon with the Prince of Wales-are travelling by the Shannon, and have made themselves exceedingly popular on board. In three months time, the Marquis and party expect to be back, and to spend some time in Ceylon en route to Bombay. They all called on Governor and Lady Gordon at Queen's House on the 4th inst.

Mr. Pincott.—Mr. Pincott appears to possess a special faculty for discovering the lost key to archaic literary puzzles. Some two years ago we called attention to a very remarkable paper of two years ago we called attention to a very remarkable paper of his in the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, in which he clearly demonstrated the principle on which the hymnsof the Rigveda were arranged. Pundits and European scholars alike had previously failed to recognise any trace of method in their sequence. Even Professor Max Müller, who has devoted a lifetime to their study, had never grasped the clue till Mr. Pincott supplied it. In a second paper, recently published, he has been equally successful in his treatment of the Adi-Granth, the sacred book of the Sikhs. This is a bulky work containing as many as 3,384 hymns, which their learned translator. Dr. Trumpp, has described as jumbled to-This is a bulky work containing as many as 3,384 hymns, which their learned translator, Dr. Trumpp, has described as jumbled together, just as they came to hand, without any judicious selection, and forming an exceedingly incoherent and wearisome farrago. It is no slight triumph for Mr. Pincott to have succeeded in reducing this mere promiscuous heap of verses—as it seemed to be—into a systematic collection in which the position of every single hymn is regulated by precise considerations. The main division is threefold; the first part being liturgical, the second a hymnal, and the third a miscellaneous supplement. So much has generally been understood; but the arrangement of the hymnal has always been a mystery, except that it was seen to be divided inte thirty a mystery, except that it was seen to be divided inte thirty groups, or rags, according to the particular musical note dominating the time for singing. An exhaustive analysis now shows that the hymns in each group are first classified by metre and then according to their authorship; the writer, twenty-two in number, following one after the other in a regular order of precedence, in which the Hindus come before the Mahomedan fakir, Shaikh Farid, after whom cemes the solitary female composer, Miri Bai. Thus, briefly stated, the principle seems obvious enough: but it had been obscured by solitary female composer, Miri Bai. Thus, briefly stated, the principle seems obvious enough: but it had been obscured by the fact that in many of the raigs only a few of the twenty-two writers are represented, and thus their invariable occurrence in one order was not readily apparent. The discovery is of importance, because it shows that the positions of the hymns have no reference to their antiquity or dogmatic authority. This was no result the most important Trumpp's theory, who declares that all the most important matter was collected in the first four groups, and that the remainder were a second gleaning as materials offered themselves. He thus contented himself with translating the earlier portion only, which amounts to little more than one-third of the entire book.—Pioneer.

COLD WEATHER VISITORS.—The Indian Mirror says:—We are glad that India is attracting so many and so eminent English gentlemen and noblemen to visit her. We fervently hope that good and nothing but good will be the result of the personal knowledge of India which our English visitors will acquire by their observation of the condition of the people.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 27, Lalpoora (s), Bombay.—28, Ganges (s), Bombay.—29, Manora (s), Calcutta; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—30, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; Clan Ogilvie (s), Madras.—Dec. 1, Astronomer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 26, City of Carthage (s), Clyde; Verona (s),

(s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 26, City of Carthage (s), Clyde; Verona (s), Colombo; Inchtarva (s), Tyne.—Clan Lamont (s), Mauritius: Henzada (s), London.—30, Assam (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 29, Khedive (s), London; City of Khios (s), Clyde.—30, Anjer Head (s), Java.

MADRAS.—Nov. 29, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 29, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—Dec. 2, Brindisi

(s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 29, Duke of Cambridge (s), London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 26, Clan Buchanan (s), London.—27, Goorkha (s), London.—30, Dacca (s), Calcutta

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Thames, from London, Dec. 9; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Dec. 16; from Brindisi, Dec. 20.

from Brindisi, Dec. 20.

For Bombay: Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, Mr. W. N. Black, Miss-Black, Mr. A. Payne, Captain and Mrs. Barrow, Colonel H. C. B. Barnett, Mr. S. B. R. Aiengar, Miss D. Burne, Mr. D. Jaffrey, Mr. F. M. Shaw, Mr. D. C. Blair, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. A. C. Bicknell, Revand Mrs. Bacon, Colonel H. A. Justice, Mrs. Troward, two children and ayah, Mr. E. Taylor. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Colonel Barnett, Mr. J. P. and Mrs Stainton. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Ziffo, Mr. C. N. Kernot, Colonel White, Mr. T. Angus, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. J. Young, Mr. Chamberlane, Mr. P. Ralli, Mr. G. Johnson, Colonel F. E. Wiggens, Mr. W. Touch, Dr. H. L. G. Cannon, Mrs. W. Jacob, Mr. J. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Franstadt. From Suez: Mr. T. M. and Mrs. Ziffo and family, Mr. N. Alexandroff, Lady Brassey, Hon. Mabel Brassey, Hon. Muriel Brassey, Hon. Marie Brassey, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz, Mr. J. C. Arrol. From Port Said: Mr. Victor Bizot.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe, Hon. Mr. and Mrs.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, Lady Smyth, Mr. Edwards, Sir G. Smyth, Colonel Way, Mr. and Mrs. Cardozo.

and Mrs. Cardozo.

For Malta: Colonel Morgan, R.A., Lord and Lady Colville, HonMr. and Miss Colville, Miss Liwellyn and companion, Lady and Miss
Keppel, Mr. and Miss Ross, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Kiddle, Mrs. Saurmur,
Miss A. Matthey.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Oppenheim, jun., Mr. F. G.
and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Von Steiglitz, Mr. and Mrs. Muller.

From Venice: Mr. Burdett Smith, M.P., Miss Burdett Smith, Baron
and Baroness D'Atze.

For Sues: Capt and Mrs. Eldred

For Suez: Capt, and Mrs. Eldred.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Dec. 23; from Brindisi, Dec. 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Day, Major Wolseley, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Miss Baunerman, Mr. W. A. Garstin, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Baynham. From Brindisi: Major Twemlow, Major and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. A. C. L. Learmouth, Mr. W. Duncan. Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. V. Reid.

For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert, two Masters Blundell, Mr. G. L. F. Par Miss Bearwall, Mr. G. Christian, Mr. Bealey, Mrs. Scarges.

Ray, Miss Rammell, Mr. G. Christian, Mr. Besley, Mrs. Snowden

S.s. Ancona, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Dec. 23; from Brindisi, Dec. 27.

For Madras: Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. and Mrs. Bennetts and infant, Major H. H. Kelly.
For Calcutta: Mr. R. O. Grant, Mr. K. H. Marshall, Mr. R. Clough.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. O. Grant, Mr. R. H. Marshall, Mr. R. Clough.

From Sucz: Mr. J. R. Thomas,

For Colombo: Mrs. Buckworth.

From Venice: Dr. Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. F. J. Hadden.

For Port Said: Mrs. B. Wilks, Miss Buckworth, Mr. A. D. Wood,

Mr. Milton.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Hussey. From Brindisi: Miss Myers.

S.s. Ganges, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Dec. 30; from Brindisi, Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. H. C. Wilson Mr. J. B. Firth, Major and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Benn, Mr. C. H. T. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wintle. From Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Greaves, Colonel Bonus, R.E., Mr. C. Rundall, Major A. K. Abbott. From Venice: Major-General E. F. Chapman, Mr. P. V. Luke.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Studholme and two-dentities Mr. Studholme in the study of 
daughters, Mr. Studholme, jun. For Malta: Mrs. Dupuis.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Jan 6; from Brindisi, Jan. 10.

For Bombay: Capt. P. Mack, Mr. Melladen. From Venice: Mrs-Plowden. From Brindisi: Major C. E. Hallett, Colonel W. J. Heaviside, Mr. E. C. R. Ollivant, Mr. A. V. Frere.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Ager, Mr. David Keogh.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Swinburne. For Colombo: Capt. Robson, Miss Robson. For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert.

For Madras: Mr. A. Hall.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Putiala, sailed Dec. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. Ed. Lloyd, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Rickford, Mrs. Dennis,

Mr. John Humphrey.
For Kurrachee: Miss Bouchier, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Willett, Capt.
H. Lovett, Mrs. Jamieson and four children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Waroonga, to sail Dec. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, Mr. P. D. Thomas, Miss Bisteghi, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. M. Gompertz, Mr. A. A. Paul, Mr. For Calcutta: Lieut. C. C. Cavendish, Mr. W. Robb, Mr. A. D.

Macfarlane, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Elderton, Lieut. A. Elderton, Mr. Palmer, Mr. John Hepworth, Mr. A. F. Nuthall.

For Colombo: Mr. Shackwell, Miss Alice Cummins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Lalpoora, to sail Dec. 15.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Steele, Mrs. Beet and three children, Miss Goodwin, Miss Findlay, Miss Bennett, Misses Parnes (three).

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams and three children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, to sail Dec. 10.

For Bombay: Dr. McCloghry, Mr. Woolmer, Mrs. E. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, two children and nurse. Dr. Drysdale and wife, Mr. F. Couperand wife, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Glynn, Miss C. A. Glynn, Miss Mackie, Mrs. McCloghry, Rev. O. S. and Mrs. Palmer, Rev. R. M. and Mrs. Munson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Rev. D. O. Fox, Miss L. J. Wyckoffind, Miss Miner, Miss Clark, Miss Miller.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, sailed Dec. 4.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Selby, Miss Selby, Mr. Herbert E. Cox, Miss Cox, Mrs. Moorhead, four children and ayah, Mrs. J. Hay Stephenson, Miss J. A. Gracie.

For Colombo: Mr. M. S. Crawford, Mrs. Dunbar and two children.

For Port Said: Miss Parry, Miss Buckler.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, to sail Dec. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. J. A. Dalton.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Dec. 18. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lane, infant and European servant. For Calcutta: Mr H. Gordon Criff.

Per s.s. Clan Camerom, to sail Dec. 24. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblood, Mr. Powells.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, Nov. 16.
From London: Mr. G. H. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs.
Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. W. E. Newham,
Mr. Gillespie, Mr. R. W. Blair, Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. and Mrs.
G. F. Johnson, Mrs. Rendle and four children, Miss Lewis, Miss
Penny, Mr. T. E. D. James, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Sir A. Fairbairn, Mr.
Claud Barrow, Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Mrs. Johnson and three
children, Mr. T. Grieves, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. D. Grieves, Mrs. Wingrove
and two infants, Lieut. E. J. Jenkinson, Maj. Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs.
Thomson and infant, Mrs. Good, Mr. G. Field, Mr. H. N. Leyland, Mr.
J. C. Greenback, Miss Canny, Mr. A. P. Robinson, Miss Webb, Mr. A.
C. Wilson. Mrs. D. A. Joshee, Mrs. Waller and child, Mr. G. H.
Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. E. Abbott, Mr. C. A. H. Walters, Mr. J.
Walker, Mr. B. Neilson, Mr. K. Barnes, Mr. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs.
Deapard.
From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips Colonel and Mrs.

Despard.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond, Colonel Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. G. J. Swann, Miss Anderson, Mr. G. O. Young, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. Westland, Mr. J. P. Woodroofe, Mr. P. L. Pugh, Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Walter and infant, Mr. E. M. Calthorpe, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hawkins, Mr. W. W. Glen, Mr. J. M. Inglish, Mr. and Mrs. W. Renwick, Mr. C. Farrer, Mr. S. D. Winkworth, Mr. R. A. Spiers, Mr. P. O'Kinealy, H.R.H. Prince Leopold of Prussia, Count Kanitz and aide de-camp, Mr. Yule Smith, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Mr. Waller, Mr. G. W. Hope, Count Wedel, Hon. H. P. Evans, Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, Capt. the Hon. F. E. Allsopp, Mr. Bachrach.

From Venice: Mr. H. C. Begg, Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr. D. T. Roberts, Lieut. Colonel G. D'A. Jackson, Mr. G. B. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Werks, Mr. Bentley.

From Aden: Mr. J. Hay, General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. Stewart, Nov. 29. From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Dean and son, Mrs. Durand and child, Mrs. Henslowe and two children, Mr.

From Malta: Mr. Halfpenny and two children, Mr. T. Neauley. From Suez: Mr. McIutosh, Mr. F. Farrer. From Port Said: Lieut. D. L. Hartley, Mr. Hamilton.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniel, left Bombay Nov. 19.

For London: Mr. W. H. Collett, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Lieut. For London: Mr. W. H. Collett, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Macdougall, Mrs. Macdougall and two children, Mr. F. W. Hewett, Miss Scott, Mr. H. O. Poole, Mr. E. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harrington and child, Mr. G. H. Gordon, Mr. A. E. Hewett. For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Conor, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Sir W. Wedderburn, Lieut.-Colonel A. Currie, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Beckett, Mr. Lloyd, Dr. Crombie, Mr. Lees.
For Venice: Capt. and Mrs. Waller.
For Suez: Mr. H. P. Okeden.
For Aden: Colonel R. T. Lowas, Capt. F. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Abud.

Per P. and O. s.s. Brindisi, Capt. Adamson, from London, Dec. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. A. Marten, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Knyvett, Dr. Holman, Miss Sharman, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mr. G. B. McIntosh, Colonel McNeill, Mr. B. A. Maine, Mrs. Maine, Mrs. M. L. Goldney, Mr. Liddell, Mr. R. Dass,
For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Kellow, Messrs. J. and N. Brown, Mr. F. T. Turpin, Mr. Sidney Edmonds.
For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Maclean, Lieut. and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot and infant, Mr. Beith, Miss Hale, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. J. Robins, Mr. L. Armstrong.

L. Armstrong.
For Port Said: Mr. E. A. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham.
Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Leatham, Dr. Dawson, Miss Blunt, Mr. and Miss

Whitby.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Walker and family, Miss Linn, Mr. G. Thummler.

For Malta: Miss Nelson, Miss Laverack, Mr. A. Simonds, Mr. Pouley, Colonel Forster, Mr. M. T. Souter, Mr. T. Smith.
For Suez: Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Wallace, Jun.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Roumania, from Liverpool, Nov. 27.

For Bombay: Lieut. E. E. Couper, Mrs. Kate Carnegy, Mr. Charles Ed. Chatfield, Mrs. Craig and infant, two Misses Craig, Rev. E. V. Evans, Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A., Miss Hall, Miss Jencken, Mr. L. M. Kaye, Mr. Trevor Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, four children and maid, Lieut W. Prior, B.S.C., Lieut. L. H. Prideau, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mrs. J. G. W. Sykes, Capt. G. A. Trevor and wife, Lieut. R. D. Vizard, Misses Walker.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. R. T. Briscoe, sailing on Nov. 26.

For Brindisi: Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Miss Twynam, Mr. W. Ward Smith, Major C. C. Brownlow.
For London: Mrs. Foxton, Mr. A. Pedler, Dr. E. Bonavia, Capt. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, Major T. H. Holdich.
For Venice: Mr. R. Reece.

Per s.s. Verona, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Dec 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. M. Durand.

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Dec. 10.

For Port Said : H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Capt. Forde.

For Marseilles: Hon. E. Forster Webster. For Brindisi: Mr. F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. Smyth.

LIBERALITY.—The Lahore paper says:—"A man who wis saved from drowning by a passer-by once gratefully presented his rescuer with a sixpence. History has repeated itself not a hundred miles from the Kutub Minar. During some recent disturbances a Hindoo gentleman of note took it into his head that he was specially marked out for the vengeance of an opposite faction. Under this impression he begged an European employé of a firm he was connected with to pass the night at his house, and asked him to get a friend or two to accompany him. He accordingly presented himself with two companions after an early diuner, and presented himself with two companions after an early dinner, and the three passed the night trying to soothe the excited nerves of their host, whose agitation made him rather forgetful of the rites of hospitality. Not a bite or sup had the three all night, yet they tried their best, in the absence of spirits to pour down, to keep up the spirits of their host. The result proved that he was not unmindful of their efforts. After quiet was restored, and his peace of mind had returned, he presented to each of his gallant defenders a bunch of plantains.

COLONEL F. W. CHATTERTON.—A correspondent writes:—"By the transfer of Colonel Chatterton to Calcutta society in Agra will suffer a great loss, for it is hardly too much to say that, for the last seven or eight years, he has been the mainspring of every form of public entertainment. Ball, concert, theatrical, lawntennis, picnic—whatever Madam Anglo-India delights in—have been devised and managed by him with a tact, energy, and good-nature that made success a certainty. To him, also, the Club, the most comfortable and complete of any outside the Presidency towns, owes nearly everything. The farewell dinner, at which so many of his old friends hope to be present, was prevented by his heing called upon to join his new appointment sooner than had been expected; but there are other means besides a farewell dinner by which those old friends would like to prove to Colonel Chatterton the sincerity of their regret at losing him, and their appreciation of all that they have owed him in so many various ways."



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 45 Mechanics' Bulldgs. Co 50 112	Holta (Kangra) 103 7 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to
BOMBAY.—November 9.	Oriental Govt. Security         50       23         Oriental Loan Assoc         20       102         Prince of Wales Fire Insurance       1,000       1,700	Hodiungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47 Indian Terai 500 100 to — Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Treacher and Co all 1,115 Thacker and Co all 185	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cout Rs. 97 1-1 1-6 — Four-and-2-Half per Cent 102 to 103	LAND COMPANIES. Colaba Co 12½ 700	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 109 49 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to —
Six per Cent. Mulicipal Loans 106 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1371 — to —	Mazagon	Kursaong and Darjiling 250 90 to — Do. contributory 200 80 to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to — Paris Municipal Loan — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bon 1 921 to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Terai — — to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond — to —	CALCUTTA.—November 15.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32 Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1011 to — Coorla Spinning Bonds to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 10 to 97 11	Loobah 100 118 to 12) Lower Assam £10 50 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
BANKS.	41 of 1870 (1885) 99 8 to 99 12	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs.	# of 1878-79 (1895) 101 4 to 101 8 # of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 101 4 to 101 8 # of 1879 (Coupon) to —	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to Do. contributory 90 8 to
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 725 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 860	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Mothola (Assam) 100 80 to
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 625 Exchange Banks.	6 of 1865 (1885)Rs. Paid off 6 of 1866 (1886) Do 6 of 1867 (1887) 100 0 to	Mungledye (Assam) — — to —
Agra Benk all 6 pr.et 128 Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to —	Do. contributory 125
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 110	5 of 1878 (1908) 99 4 to	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 130 to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwannore (Cachar) to -
Akbar 1,400 125 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. et 450	Paid. Price. Agra £10 125 to —	Phœnix (Cachar) 85 30 to — Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 60 to — Rajabare (Assun)
Affort (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,085 Apollo 1,100 175 230	Agra Savings 100 120 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Sapakati 100 110 to —
Bellary 400 nil 450 Bombly Cotton all 0 1171	Alliance of Simla 100 145 to —	Seemah to -
Breul's Campore Press Co., Idmited Coleba 125 0 650	Do. of Upper India 100 135 to Delhi and London £25 170 to	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61
Cole Da 125 0 650  Dhollers Ginnug 1,880 16 13)  East India all 130 1,420	Himalaya 100 120 to — Mussoorie 100 105 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100
Fort 1,000 150 1,600 French 8,500 45 p.s 590	National of India £12} 110 to 111   Robitkund Kumaon 100 101 to   Simla Bank Corporation 500 230 to 291	Tundarrea (Darilling) 100 61 to 62 Teesta Valley (Darilling) 100 101 to 102
Harvey & Sabapathy — — — — Khangaum — — — —	Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291 Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to —	Ting Ling (Darfiling) 100 100 to — Tukvar (Darfiling) 200 140 to —
Mercantile	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to
Manmar M all 0 200 New Berar New Indian 400 0 115	Alipare Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	LONDON.—December 6.
Prince of Wales 125 80 435	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150	GOUDDWARM GROWD MAND
Sassoon 1,000 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 90 1,325	Barnagore Jute	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price. 3 India Stocks. Oct. 1948. Sp. all pd 874 to 88
Sind 500 70 600 Volkart 590 20 635	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 10 to — Do. D ferred B. Shares £l 7½ to —	31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1001 to 1001
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	4 India Enfaced Paper 71 to 72
Ahmedahad 1,000 20 1,325 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 370	Bengal Silk Co 100	4 Do. do. 1893 73 to 74
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 650 Albert E1ward Mills 1,000 90 465	Budge-Budge Jute Mills	4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105
Anglo-Indian 500 18} 105 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 100 to — Calcutta Steam Co 85 98 to 99	6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116 4 Do 100 to 102
Ld. (Bellary)	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 100 to 100 Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to —	41 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 104 RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Control India 500 85 725	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 99 to 100	PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 106 to 103
D. Spinning all — 20 Dhun Mills — 20	Equitable Coal 250 120 to — Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 10 to — Goosery Cotton Milis 200 190 to —	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 118 to 120 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 108 to 110
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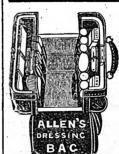
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### LONDON, DECEMBER 13, 1886.

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#### COCKLE'S PILLS.

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months-afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medictneman' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure waseven then a theme of conversation in the bazaar.' SEE

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 26th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 24th November; and from Calcutta to the 28rd November.

The Viceroy's visit to Bombay terminated on the 19th instant, when his Excellency proceeded to Poona, where he arrived on the afternoon of the same day. At Bombay Lord Dufferin distributed the prizes to successful students of the School of Arts; attended various entertainments given by Parsee gentlemen; visited the Elephanta Caves; and received and replied to addresses. His Excellency only made a short stay at Poona, where he was presented with an address from the Sarvajanik Sabba, an important Native association which has its headquarters at Poona. Lord Dufferin's reply conveys a severe censure to the Native Press of Bengal, which has systematically and wilfully misrepresented the intentions of the British and Indian Governments in connection with the re-examination of the conditions of the Indian Civil S rvice about to be made by a specially-appointed Commission.

From Poona the Viceroy proceeded to Aurangabad and Nandgaon, en route to Hyderabad, the Countess of Dufferin accompanying the Viceroy.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have proceeded to Jummu, in Kashmir, on a short visit.

THE Commander-in-Chief reached Mandalay on the 17th, and with his arrival there the winter campaign commenced. Already there are signs, in the frequent news of skirmishes, that operations are becoming more practicable, and that they will be pushed with all the vigour that circumstances will allow. Flying columns are now out in almost every district, and encounters on a greater or less scale are taking place from every quarter of the compass.

A FIGHT took place with dacoits on the 10th inst., to the north of Shwebo, in which Lieutenant Palfour, of the 51st Regiment, was killed, and Mr. Rey, Superintendent of Police, severely wounded. The exact loss of the enemy is not known; but in another affair, in the same district, on the 14th, a party under Captain Vaughan attacked and dispersed a party of Nga Yaing's gang, killing nineteen and wounding twelve.

On the 13th inst. a large body of dacoits attacked Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson and a party of his regiment, the 3rd Madras Infantry, as they were marching from Yemethen to Myingyan to rejoin headquarters and return to India on relief. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson was shot through the neck, but not killed, and one Sepoy was killed and seven wounded. The enemy's loss is reported to have been severe.

THERE have been other but small skirmishes with the dacoits, in which they have been defeated with trifling loss, in consequence of their ability to retreat into dense jungle.

THE Honourable General Chesney, Military Member of the Council, has gone to Burma to meet the Commanderin-Chief and Sir Charles Bernard.

COLONEL TREVOR, Mr. Garrett, and Rai Jai Prakash Lall retire from the Bengal Council this season, their terms of office having expired, and Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. T. T. Allen, the Legal Remembrancer, and Babu Kally Nath Mitter will be appointed in their stead. Mr. Irving and Moulvi Abdul Jubbar are reappointed as representatives respectively of the Trade Association and the Muhomedans.

COLONEL FILGATE was to have returned to duty as Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but, the Finance Committee's inquiries not having been concluded, his reversion to his substantive appointment is postponed. Mr. Macdonald, officiating Deputy Accountant-General, goes to Burma for special duty at Mandalay.

THE Finance Committee has recommended the amalgation of the Collectorship of Customs in Calcutta with the post of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery; also the abolition of the post of Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department and the dispersion of his office, the work to be done by the Judicial Department.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the same Committee the Madras Municipal funds are to be burdened with a contribution of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the up-keep of the Presidency Police. No hopes are held out of the burden being removed for, at any rate, five years—the term of the next Provincial contract.

THE work on the "Imperial Gazeteer" being completed, Mr. Hunter's office is being broken up.

THE work on the Assam and Behar Railway is to be proceeded with, after having been stopped for two years. The engineers in charge have received orders to begin at once, and to finish the line as soon as possible.

The final sanction for the extension to the North-West-Provinces of the Indian Councils' Act has not yet been given, though the papers have been before the Secretary of State for some time.

A good example of the assistance that may be rendered in the administration of criminal justice by honorary Magistrates was afforded last year in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the North-West the unpaid Magistrates disposed of 21,985 cases, and in Oudh they got through 7,155, or nearly a quarter of all the cases disposed of by the criminal courts in the united provinces.

MR. JUSTICE HOTCHINS, of the Madras High Court, has been appointed Provisional Member of the Madras Council.

A forecast of the cotton crop in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the season 1886-87 is very favourable. The area under cotton exceeds that of last year by 13.8 per cent. There is an increase of as much as 29.1 and 36.7 per cent, in the districts of Akola and Buldana respectively. This large advance is ascribed to seasonable rainfall at sowing time, and the success of last year's crop, which has done much to encourage cultivation.

INTELLIGENCE from Cabul shows that the Ghilzai rising has not yet been suppressed. There has been prolonged fighting between the Ameer's Duranies and the Ghilzai in the neighbourhood of Ghuzuee, but neither party seems to have gained any advantage over the other.

THE Ghilzais, it is said, have despatched a message to their tribesmen, the soldiers of the Ameer at Herat, calling upon them to rebel against the Ameer.

According to information received from Kandahar, dated the 9th inst., the Ghilzais had been defeated by the Ameer's troops, with a loss of several thousand men. The news is of the most meagre kind, but it may be assumed that the first defeat by the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, Golam Hyder Ali, after which "several cartloads of heads" were sent into Cabul, has been followed up by another which should satisfactorily reduce the fighting strength of the Ghilzais for some time.

A GOVERNMENT telegraph office was opened in Kila Aballah on the 13th inst. to facilitate the communications between Mr. Barnes, the Political Agent at Chaman, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

THE last labour of the Afghan Boundary Commission will be the working up of all the materials that were col-

lected by the Survey parties during the two years' expedition into a regular series of maps. This responsible work has been placed in the charge of Captain Gore, R.E., and will be carried out at Dehra Dun.

### Notes of the Week.

A Return, which has been anxiously looked forward to, has been prepared in India, showing our military casualties in Upper Burma up to the 31st October last. It is said, however, to be incomplete, as no return has been received from the garrison of Bhamo, where the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who have suffered severely, are stationed. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the Madras Pioneers, and the 18th and 26th Bengal Regiments and 3rd Goorkhas are also omitted from the list.

But even in its incomplete form it will be sad enough reading. The loss has been as follows:—British: Killed in action, 23; died from disease, 349; wounded, 66; invalided, 575; total, 1,013. Native: Killed in action, 44; died from disease, 363; wounded, 153; invalided, 793; total, 1,353.

Among the British regiments the 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, which only arrived in Upper Burma in May, has lost two officers and six men in action, and 102 men from disease, while three officers and 129 men have been invalided. The 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, which accompanied General Prendergast, has lost two officers and one man in action, 78 men from disease, and five officers and 219 men invalided, besides 13 wounded. The King's Liverpool Regiment have lost in action 10 men, from disease 76, 149 invalided, and 14 wounded.

Among the Native troops the 12th Madras lost 1 officer and 4 men in action, 28 from disease, 194 invalided, and 13 wounded. The 23rd Madras number 142 casualties, and the 43rd Goorkhas, which have but recently arrived, have lost 73 from disease, while 31 have been invalided.

THE cost of all our Burmese wars has always been a heavy one in human life, owing to the climate. In the campaign which gained the fertile province of Pegu there died, between January, 1852, and May, 1853, 54 officers and 1,353 European soldiers, and 2,000 Sepoys. These died from disease alone, and were exclusive of the large number who fell in action during the military operations.

According to the *Times* correspondent Sir M. E. Grant Duff has left Madras without being much regretted in the Southern Presidency, it being the general verdict of the Indian Press that he has proved a failure as a Governor. The correspondent telegraphs that, according to one expressed opinion:—

Sir M.,E. Grant Duff was not suited to a place of small affairs, and in the smallest of small affairs, in matters personal, blot upon blot, which a firmer or more sympathetic hand would certainly have averted, has fallen upon the fair record of administrative progress. The public eye, which delights in things personal, has been focussed on blots. The greater facts, the good deeds of silont fame, the works that go on independently of persons in high places, have been blurred in the background, and the Presidency has felt that it wrongly suffered for the sins of too little governang.

Admitting that his late Excellency failed as a ruler we still cannot believe that he did so because the place was too small for the exercise of his abilities. We should have thought that the Madras Presidency was almost large enough for the display of a little common sense statesmanship, at all events. Or was it the aspiration of the complainants to have "a smaller man with a larger heart?"

It did not require a poet's invocation to the gods that we might see ourselves as others see us to convince the most acceptical that there would be some advantage in the

arrangement if could be carried out. The following, taken from an Indian contemporary, is, we admit, rather strong writing—but the provocation to such writing was also strong, and the republication of the paragraph can do no harm if it does no good to those to whom it refers:—

It is a poor sort of ambition that seeks to rise by denunciation of one's compatriots, and destruction of one's national glory. We are always sorry for men like Mr. Cotton, who can never win the respect of Natives, and as surely incur the contempt of Europeans, for neither can believe they are genuine in their affected sympathies and antipathies. No man worthy the name would voluntarily sacrifice personal dignity, honour, national reputation, and all a true patriot holds sacred for an ephemeral popularity that may be a means of advancing him a step or two on the ladder of official promotion, at the sacrifice of his sincerity. Lord Ripcn tried to throw a sop to Cerberus, and was said by Native papers to be worshipped by his clients. We say without any fear of contradiction that his name is execrated by all who have been able to gauge his dastardly servility to Native interests, at the expense of every quality for which a British patriot is so justly esteemed.

THE gallant stand made by the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment on the ill-fated field of Maiwand, when overpowered by numbers, officer and soldier, from colonel to drummerboy, fell fighting to the last, is amongst the memories of bright deeds which England will not willingly let die. The friends of those who died on that sad day of disaster to the British arms have placed in the Forbury-gardens, Reading, a memorial monument to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of that distinguished regiment who lost their lives on the occasion, and this monument is to be unveiled by the Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire on the afternoon of Saturday next.

The veteran, Sir William P. Andrew, however baffled by enemies to his sound and sensible views concerning the Euphrates Valley Railway route, returns undismayed to the charge. He has again republished his letter to the Times concerning the "Advance of Russia" towards the East, attaching to it an Appendix containing some valuable remarks by Dr. A. Sprenger, in which that scholar fully supports the views so long advocated by Sir William. "It is to be regretted," writes the learned Doctor, "that your voice was not listened to four years ago, when you delivered your admirable lecture, and I fear, if England tarries longer, the Russians will anticipate you, and the world will say, "Roma deliberante Saguntum perüt."

Dr. Sprenger adds: "There is not a moment to be lost to carry out your views on a grand scale It appears to me that independently of the profits arising from the traffic with India, a railway from the Mediterranean to Babylonia (say as far as Saglaweych), would amply pay, and can, if the measures for regenerating the country are carried out with vigour, safely be undertaken without Government guarantees."

MR. THEODORE BECK, Principal of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, is pretty certain to be asked to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, and it may be a convenient thing to examine him upon his letter to the Allahabad paper, in which he endeavours, as he says, to disengage a few of the questions involved in the inquiry. He writes very strongly against the rule by which Native officials receive only two-thirds of the pay of English, but not always in a fashion that the supporters of Native claims would approve of. We should not, for instance, expect to hear from them a plea for the full pay of a Native judge on the ground that if we give him only two-thirds as much as his English brother he may take bribes. The argument is well meant, but it is gauche, and not very well founded, and those in whose behalf it is put forward will not thank Mr. Beck for it. The answer to it is, that if a Native official will take bribes when he receives two-thirds the pay of English officials of the same rank, he will take them however high his pay may be made, for he is practically as well off as the Englishman—perhaps in these days of fallen exchange a little better. If in any single department of unofficial service in India Natives and Europeans were paid at the same rate there would be some ground for the objection to the two-thirds rule. But the fact is notoriously the other way. The merchant or professional man in India who has to choose between employing a Native and a European for a particular employment is often determined in favour of the Native by the knowledge that he will have to pay him less—often much less than two-thirds the salary that a European would require.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12. The incidents of the Viceroy's tour during the last week have attracted little attention, as he devoted himself rather to relaxation and sight-seeing than meetings with Native princes and the delivering of speeches. Leaving Bangalore, on Sunday morning, he reached Trichinopoly in the evening. On Monday he examined

he reached Trichinopoly in the evening. On Monday he examined the celebrated fort at that place, and some ancient temples in the vicinity. A deputation of the inhabitants presented an address, and the Viceroy in replying, alluded to these temples, saying that the nation that had once produced such monuments might well claim a heritage of genius which, however dimmed for the time by unfavourable circumstances, was, he trusted, destined to reassert itself, though perhaps in a different direction.

On Tuesday the Viceroy proceeded to Madura, the most sacred city in Southern India. The Great Pagoda was visited on the same afternoon, the party being conducted over it by the chief priest, who delivered a speech, expressing his sense of the high honour conferred by the visit. Tanjore was reached next day, and aft r a short stay, Lord Dufferin went on to Pondicherry. It has been arranged that the Viceroy shall go by land from Pondicherry to Madras, embark at the latter place, and arrive in Calcutta and land in state on Wednesday evening.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff left Madras on Monday, and embarked in the mail steamer at Bombay on Friday.

the usil steamer at Bombay on Friday.

Mr. Bourke arrived in Madras on Tuesday evening. He landed next morning, and drove immediately to the Council Chamber, where he was received by the Members of Council and the high officials. The Royal Commission having been read, he took his seat as Governor, under a solute of seventeen guns.

The Public Service Commission assembled at Lahore on Wednesday. After sitting there for ten or twelve days it will proceed to Allahabad, then to Madas, then to Bombay and Nagpore, and to Allahabad, then to Madias, then to Bombay and Nagpore, and finally to Calcutta, and will probably remain about ten days in each place. Meanwhile, it has published, and invited answers to a ponderous array of questions, 184 in number, arranged under various headings, and apparently intended to elicit information on every possible subject connected with the services. As one complete set of answers to these questions would fill a fair-sized volume, it seems likely that that the final report of the Commission, when finished, will require a library for its accommodation.

On Friday afternoon a preliminary meeting of the delegates

On Friday afternoon a preliminary meeting of the delegates from the Calcutta Corporation and various associations was held from the Calcutta Corporation and various associations was held to consider the best means of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. The majority of those present were strongly in favour of holding the celebration during the winter, while the Viceroy and the Government are in Calcutta, and when the climate is more suitable for festivities than it is in June; but it was ultimately agreed that the decision of this point should be left to the Viceroy. The question then arose whether the ceremony at Calcutta should be for the city only, or be constituted on a wider basis, so as to include the whole province. This point was also left for the Viceroy's decision. It was agreed that another meeting should be held after his arrival.

ang should be held after his arrival.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce having invited its members The Bengal Chamber of Commerce having invited its members to express an opinion on the question whether the fall in the exchange had been on the whole beneficial to the commerce and industries of India, the Hon. Robert Steel, one of the leading merchants of this city, has published a reply, in which he gives his reasons for answering the question in the affirmative. He refuses to accept the reasoning and statistics put forward by Mr. O'Conor in a paper lately published by the Government, and argues that the Government, as well as the country, gains by the fall in silver, not only by reason of its effect in stimulating the agricultural industry, but also because with every decline in the purchasing power of silver it receives more silver for Bengal opium. But for the fall in silver, he says, the opium revenue, instead of remaining stationary, would have been dwindling away. The conclusions which he finally draws are, that the falling of the exchange inwolves most important gains to India at large, and increases the wolves most important gains to India at large, and increases the wealth of the country and its capacity for bearing taxation; while the direct revenue of the Government does not suffer, since the consequent gains to the revenue are greater than the losses. If the balance between revenue and expenditure has not been emaintained, the cause, he thinks, is to be found in the remission of taxation on the one hand, and in military charges and the cost of defensive work on the other.

The Government has interposed to prevent the Lucknow municipality from demolishing Neill's Arch, the gateway from the top of which General Neill was shot. So much as has been demolished is to be rebuilt, and two marble lions which formerly stood there are to be replaced. It is also proposed to place in the Residency grounds a stone block engraved with details of the

experiences of the garrison during the siege.

It is stated that the Bengalee agitators propose to convoke another mass meeting to discuss political questions, after the dashion of the Jhankergachee meeting of last year.

#### BURMA.

MANDALAY, DEC. 7. Immediately after the next English mail arrives, General Roberts, accompanied by General White, Colonel Collett, Quarter-master-General, Colonel Pole Carew, Military Secretary, Major Hamilton, A.D.C., and Major Nicholson, R.E., will leave Mandalay for Bhamo. The Commander-in-Chief considers that Bnamo is too important a position to be left uniquested, and therefore has too important a position to be left uninspected, and therefore has decided personally to see the defersive and other local arrangements made. He will take the opportunity of the Viceroy being at sea for a few days to run up to Bhamo, where he will remain for two days.

Colonel Carey continues in a dangerous condition.

In the Tragaing District between the 1st and 4th inst. three Bohs and 38 followers surrendered with 19 guns and 43 Dahs. In Shwebo Lieutenant M'Sweeny, with 44 lances of the Hyderabad Contingent, surprised a band of insurgents and captured 20 prisoners. The work of disarming the villagers is steadily

proceeding.

Cholera has broken out among the troops in the Yemethen
District. Surgeon Kelsall is dead, and Lieutenant Shaw, of the
2nd Queen's, is ill. Both officers were attacked yesterday.

There has been a slight skirmish with a band of dacoits in the Yan District. No news of Boshway has been received for some days past. His present position is unknown, and, owing to the unhealthiness of the district, the columns ordered to attack him will not start till the 15th inst.

Mandalay, Dec. 8. Sir Frederick Roberts and General White will start on Saturday next on a tour of inspection through Upper Burma.

DECEMBER 9. The Hyderabad cavalry maintain their active pursuit of the

Chief Hla-oo.

Great success is attending the administration of Mr. Colquhoun in the Tsagaing district. Many of the insurgent leaders are submitting to him, and his efforts are being actively assisted by the Phongyces.

A treacherous plot, with wide namifications, in which Chinese are involved, has been discovered to be at work in the Bhamo

RANGOON, DEC. 9. A party of the Naval Brigade has surprised fifty dacoits near Silch, a village in the Minhla district. The dacoits opened fire, which the Naval Brigade men refrained from returning on

account of the women and children. They eventually shot the

mounted leader of the rebels.

The Chinese General Woong-Yung-Ho and the Consul-General Tsing, Chinese Imperial Commissioners, are visiting the Chinese residents in various ports. They left Rangoon on the 7th inst. for the Straits Settlements.

The 12th Bengal Infantry, the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, has been ordered to Burma.

The Indian Government has authorised the immediate raising of 2,000 men in Northern India for service in the Burmese police

MANDALAY, DEC. 11. General Roberts and his staff started to day for Bhamo. Colonel Carey's condition shows some signs of improvement.

The country occupied by Boshway will be thoroughly scoured by the troops under Brigadier-General Low. On the 15th inst. six columns will commence a combined movement against him. Three columns will operate in the country to the north of the old frontier, south of Minthu, and between the Irrawaddy on the east and the Arracan Hills on the west. A fourth column will advance on Napeh, and afterwards operate in the district adjacent to the Mou river. A fifth column, advancing from Saleumyo, will operate to the north of the area occupied by the fourth column up to the Yau country. The sixth column will occupy Pouk, in the Yau country, cuttying off Boshway's retreat in that direction. General Low's operations have hitherto been limited to the task of clearing the dacoits out of a tract of country, twenty miles wide and eighty miles long, to the west of the Irrawaddy. It is intended, when the combined movement against Boshway is concluded, that the troops shall break up into smaller columns, and the country will then be thoroughly searched for insurgents

Desultory skirmishing continues.

SIR WILLIAM P. ANDREW, C.I.E., has reprinted a letter he published in the Times in August last, entitled, "The Advance of Russia," in which he points out the importance of the Euphrates Valley route—of special importance at the present time, having regard to the fact that Russian railways in Asia are approaching close to the frontier of Afghanistan. An appendix to the pamphlet gives a letter addressed to Sir William by Dr. A. Spenger, in which he states, "there is not a moment to be lost to carry out your views on a grand cale. It appears to me that independently of the profits arising from the traffic with India, a railway from the Mediterranean to Babylonia—say, as far as Saglaweyeh would amply pay, and can, if the measures for regenerating the country are carried out with vigour, be safely undertaken without Government guarantees."

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE SALE OF CEYLON TEA IN LONDON.

(Ceylon Observer.)

The information sent to us by our London correspondent detailing arrangements that have been made by well known Ceylon men for the sale of our island teas in the Metropolis and elsewhere throughout England will be deemed satisfactory without doubt, as being a step in the direction we have always desired to see followed. But the particular case instanced is, after all, but a single step and car carried he held to field any the to see followed. But the particular case instanced is, after all, but a single step, and can scarcely be held to fulfil all the requirements of the position. The names of the gentlemen by whom this new venture is supported will certainly be a sufficient guarantee that, under their auspices, all will be done that can be done by a limited Association. But, while expressing this amount of satisfaction we cannot but feel that, if we are to obtain all the success that we desire towards the assurance that tea of a high quality shall always with certainty be obtainable by English consumers, it will have to be secured by means far more extended than are likely to be at the command of the Ceylon Tea Growers' Company, Limited.

It is to a syndicate of the main body of those interested in teagrowing in the colony that we must look for the full realisation of our desires. It must be by compact action that such will be obtained; by the sinking of rivalry and unworthy competition such as we fear we are not likely to be altogether free from when

such as we fear we are not likely to be altogether free from when private interests are held paramount to the public good. Such a syndicate has been much discussed in our columns. Our planters one and all should give it their support, and they must do so if they hope to see the chicanery of the retail grocer defeated, and to convey assurance to the home consumer that what he purchases as pure Ceylon tea is what it is represented to be. We by no as pure Ceylon tea is what it is represented to be. We by no means undervalue the possible result to the enterprise now started. means undervalue the possible result to the enterprise now started. We have no doubt that the article it will submit for sale to the English public will be all that the best well-wishers for the presperity of this colony could desire. But they are bound in the very nature of things to have to submit to a competition by unscrupulous parties. Unless that competition can be effectually wiped out, such complaints as have of late been addressed to us by several correspondents are not likely to escape the need for repetition. It is only, as we have said, by quite a crushing influence being brought to bear, that the sale of inferior and impure teas which has brought our produce into comparative disrepute can be altogether stopped. disrepute can be altogether stopped.

We think therefore that, valuable as this new agency is likely to prove, its establishment ought not to induce our planting community to slacken their efforts to effect such a desired combination as we have referred to. It will be seen from what our London correspondent writes that, as with previously formed agencies, it is the intention to practically limit its sale, so far as the primary efforts of the Association goes, to those of the produce of particular estates. When that sale passes the limits of the of particular estates. When that sale passes the limits of the producing powers of those particular estates, recourse will have to be made to purchase in the open market to make up the deficiency of supply. To ensure that purchases so made shall be of corresponding quality to that of the produce of the estates concerned, it must manifestly be necessary to ensure that the concerned, it must manifestly be necessary to ensure that the agents employed are not alone perfectly honest, but also entirely competent. Human nature being but what it is, we are driven to ask ourselves the question whether such insurance can invariably be guaranteed? Even a single failure to obtain those qualities may altogether undo all or nearly all the good the Ceylon Tea Growers' Company may on other occasions have effected.

Now, if the whole body, or the larger proportion, of Ceylon Tea Estates was represented by a Syndicate entirely representing their interests, it is scarcely within the bounds of probability that any demand would be in excess of the guaranteed supply by men who would have a direct personal interest in the quality of the supplies. In fact the interest which, in the case of the Ceylon Tea Growers' Company, is centered in comparatively a few individuals, would be extended to a representative body so large and so influential that shortcomings such as we have of late and so influential that shortcomings such as we have of late had reason to complain of could scarcely be dreaded. Under had reason to complain of could scarcely be creaced. Under no circumstances hardly—in such a case—would resort have to be had to promiscuous purchases in the open market. Such a course, as we have pointed out, is always likely to prove the weak-point in the armour of those who are acting as private individuals only. We wish the new concern every possible success, and appreciate the efforts and intentions of those who have devised it and are bringing it to a practical issue. But nevertheless do we feel that it is scarcely by such an agency, or by any multiplication of such agencies, that the peculiar needs of by any multiplication of such agencies, that the peculiar needs of Ceylon Tea Ristate proprietors can be met. We have alone and specially noticed the Ceylon Tea Growers'

We have alone and specially noticed the Ceylon Tea Growers Company, because it seems to some extent to be a rival to the proposed syndicate, though on a much narrower basis; lut this Company is by no means the only one affecting our teas of which the present mail has brought us information. We have, besides, the prospectus of "The Ceylon Pure Produce Company, Limited"

(£20,000 in 4,000 shares of £5 each), with such well-known names on the list of directors as Messrs. Dobree, R. W. Forbes, John Hamilton, J. H. Boberts (S. Rucker and Co.), and C. J. Scott. "This Company is formed," says the prospectus, "for the purpose of supplying the public with pure and genuine Ceylon tea, and to combine with it also the sale of pure coffee." Further

"The intention is to open a central depot or warehouse in London, and, as opportunities offer, to establish branch depots or agencies in different parts of London and the provincial towns. agencies in different parts of London and the provincial towns, and to adopt all the necessary sources and means for publicity. It is intended to make the entire purchases in the London market from all the importations as brought forward. In adopting this course continued uniformity of each description sold by the Company can thus be ensured, instead of depending always and solely on any particular estate, the quality from which may vary season by season. No other than deylon tea will be bought or sold by the Company. It would be premature to form any calculation as to the quantity of tea likely to pass through the Company's sources of disposal, but estimating the amount at only a quarter of a million of pounds weight, the profit would amply

Company's sources of disposal, but estimating the amount at only a quarter of a million of pounds weight, the profit would amply justify the expectation of a very good dividend. The sale of coffee also should produce very satisfactory results."

Then our advertising columns have for some time shown that the "Direct Tea Supply Association of India and China (Limited)" claims the attention of Ceylon planters, having forty agencies for the delivery of tea direct to consumers. This mail, too, has brought us interesting information respecting the "tea" work of Mr. Pineo in America; of Mr. MacCombie Murray who is on his way thither—there is plenty of room for a dozen independent promoters in the United States—and of Messrs. Shand, Haldane and Co. in London. The last-named firm deal only in Ceylon teas and coffees and supplies asylums, hospitals, and charitable institutions at actual cost price, and lay themselves out on all sides not so much for large gain as a large connection. Apart from all not so much for large gain as a large connection. Apart from all these agencies, and from Messrs. Buchanan Bois and Co. started locally, we learn that several other Ceyson Tea Companies are incubating in London, so that after all we begin to think there may be no room for the syndicate in the old country; but certainly it could do much good in America and Australasia.

#### SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BURMA. (Bombay Gazette.)

A good deal has happened in Burma since General White, whowas then in command of the Field Force, wrote the report on the military situation which has a place in the recently issued Bluebook. Before a month had passed the Government of India had resolved upon a considerable augmentation of the force of fourteen thousand men which at the time garrisoned Upper Burma, and upon the despatch of Sir Herbert Macpherson to direct operations whose importance was destined to correspondingly increase. The reinforcements have in the interval got into position; Sir Herbert Macpherson has died, and the Commander-in-Chief of India has taken his place. New measures and new men therefore have come upon the scene, and yet there is much in General White's reports which has relation to a situation which does not, after all, sogreatly differ to-day from that of four months ago. The back of greatly differ to-day from that of four months ago. The back of the revolt is not broken to-day, notwithstanding that there are now thirty thousand troops where in July there were less than half that number. General Roberts, whatever his plans may be, must needs work upon the results of General White's experience that "the most effective way of establishing our rule in Upper Burma and at the same time protecting and gaining touch of the villagers, is a close occupation of the disturbed districts by military posts." He will still have to deal with the fact upon which further experience has been based, "how rapidly and secretly strong bodies of insurgents, numbering sometimes from two thousand to four thousand men, can be assembled in the neighbourthousand to four thousand men, can be assembled in the neighbour-hoods not protected by posts." Nor has much yet happened, except the visible growth of our numerical strength in the country, and the cutting down of the Myentzein Prince and of the leader Hlao Oo, to make nervous villagers sufficiently conscious of our power to make it seem worth while for them to throw in their lot with us. There has been no change in this respect since General White wrote his report, though we suspect that it would no longer be easy for those people with impunity to "make terms with leaders, and baffle pursuit of these leaders by roundabout guidance or systematic silence." A leaf from the note-book of the German Intelligence Department in the war of 1870 would help General Roberts to overcome that difficulty—a difficulty, for the rest, which he would overcome at least as readily as most of his contemporaries. General White's report bears new testimony to the long since discovered truth that in Burma we have had to to the long since discovered truth that in Burma we have had to learn wisdom by experience. We set out upon the enterprise in the belief that cavalry were not wanted, and hence there were scarcely more than three hundred horse in an expedition of ten thousand men. Yet this was not entirely a military mistake. It was consequent upon the policy to which at that time the Government of India had restricted their intentions. Seeing that General Prendergast's instructions were to go to Mandalay, dethrone King Theebaw, and hold the line of the Irrawaddy, there was little need,

if the operations could have been kept within the narrow limits, for even that small force of cavalry. It was only when the undertaking grew in our hands in a manner that the Government of India had not foreseen that the inadequacy of the force, both in number and in composition, revealed itself. The operations of the campaign, General White says, have falsified the supposition that cavalry is a useless arm in Upper Burms, and the subsequent despatch of nearly three thousand cavalry to the country is the sign of an awakening to the truth. General White's reference to the moral effect of cavalry upon the enemy recalls a passage in Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," in which we are told of the terror with which the presence of about thirty horsemen amongst Cortez' troops inspired the Aztecs. The Burmese have, we are told, the greatest dread of them. "In a land where only ponies are bred the cavalry horses seem monsters to the people, and the long reach and short shrift of the lance paralyse them with fear." It ought not to have been necessary to wait until more than half a year after the march to Mandalay before realising this; but it was because the original plan of the campaign contemplated only a march to Mandalay that no provision was made for acting upon it. The cavalry under General Roberte's orders are ample for the purpose for which they have been sent. If we hear little of their achievements thus far, it is doubtless because the season most favourable for cavalry operations has not set in. It will begin early in March, when the crops are cut, and the ground is dry, and movement will be easiest, though General White says they can do good service from December.

# AN ANGLO-INDIAN CELEBRITY. (Delhi Gazette.)

Lately, at Agra, the grave closed over the earthly remains of one who was a representative man of his day. Leycester Septimus Beddy was essentially a self-made cetebrity, and for the last dozen years of his life his name was a household word in most districts of the N.W.P. as the famous criminal lawyer of Agra. The Native community regarded "Beddy Saheb "a champion in the eye of the law quite as formidable as "Our only General" is in other quarters. Mr. Beddy was descended from a stock that has unhappily become extinct; that of men of sterling worth and force of character who came out to India in the ranks of the British Army to push their fortunes there, and succeeded not only in making a position for themselves, but what is of far more importance, in rearing a race of hardy sons to follow in their footsteps. Had he lived, the father of the subject of this notice would have seen another son at the head of one of the finest regiments of the Bengal Army, than which no spectacle can be more gratifying to an old soldier. Beddy Septimus tried many professions before he settled down to the law. In early life he belonged to the P.W.D., before it had bloomed into the well paid profession it is at present; then he was Manager of a Canal Navigation Company, and afterwards tried his hand at making and working cotton presses. Of a restless and active temperament, the pressure of stern necessity drove him to do whatever he could find to be done, and he had long practised the law more as an amateur than an expert before he finally settled down to it as a profession. His first introduction to it was under circumstances so singular that we cannot forbear to give them here at full length. So far back as 1856, a civil engineer in weak health had chartered a palanqueen at Agra to carry him to Naini Tal. The article was supplied by a dawk contractor, who also furnished the bearers, and the arrangement entered into was that the palanqueen should be made over to the contractor's agent at Naini Tal. This was done, but the engineer u

which civil justice was administered at Agra in 1861.

The man who made his first introduction to the law in the above fashion afterwards succeeded in earning an income approaching that of a district judge, but he soon discovered that the Criminal, and not Civil, Law was his forte. He is said to have learned the Codes by heart. Be that as it may, there were few cases of importance in the districts adjoining Agra in which he was not engaged. That he should have been able to tread the difficult and dangerous paths of the Criminal Law without ever coming under the lash of the High Court is a proof that he

thoroughly knew his profession. He could tell strange tales of innocent men being hanged by mistake and of murderers escaping justice, and probably there was no man living who knew the darker side of the Native character so well.

Generous to a fault, he took no care of the ample income he enjoyed, and up to the day of his death he sowed and planted and built with the zest of a man to whom work is the one thing needful to existence. We have sometimes thought that he mistook his profession, and that under happier auspices he might have developed into a skilful mechanical engineer. His bent was in that direction, and if he could have enjoyed the converse of other minds of a similar type, his originality would have manifested itself by works or discoveries of usefulness. The energy that he threw into the defence of criminals might have found a more genial atmosphere amid the whir of wheels and the progress of the arts which tend to lift men above incentives to crime. Such was not to be, and the subject of our notice leaves a place in his profession difficult to fill, but a family not nearly so well provided for as could be wished. Of his sons, one wears a barrister's gown, and the other is a cavalry officer famous for sporting proclivities The energy of the old stock is still preserved in the owner of Blitz, a sufficient answer to those who hold the theory that Anglo-Indians, born and bred, must deteriorate morally and physically!

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT. (Madras Mail.)

There is much which is very suggestive in the memorial from the People's Association of Tirupati to the Governor in Council. Tirupati is a town of 13,000 inhabitants, of importance only as a holy place of pilgrimage. The Mahunt, or trustee of the great temple, maintains a High School, a Sanskrit College, and a Dispensary. The North Arcot Local Fund Board has hitherto maintained the roads, conserved the streets, aided primary education, provided for public vaccination, and generally supplied such sanitary and other wants as a place so circumstanced needs. There has been no suggestion of dissatisfaction on either side. The people have not complained that the measure of civilisation hitherto vouchsafed them was insufficient; the Local Fund Board has not complained that the burden of Tirupati was greater than it could bear. A cers of one anna per rupee of land revenue on payers of such revenue was the sum total of taxation which the Local Fund administration demanded; and the Local Fund accounts showed an annual surplus. No argument of necessity, therefore, called for any change. But Tirupati has fallen a prey to Local Self-Government in its acutest form. From the commencement of the current official year it has been constituted a Municipality. Six months of advanced civilisation have proved sufficient for the people of Tirupati, and many points in their petition to be freed from its blessings are instructive.

There is, first, the history of the Municipal inception. The Collector assembled the inhabitants, and said now nice a Municipality would be, and some of the people said "Yea," to please him. When the Collector was gone, cooler deliberation, free from the awe of the great man's presence, prompted the people to address the Government, and attempts were made, in petitions and telegrams, to meet the impending calamity. But it was too late. There had been a request for local self-Government, and local self Government the people should have, and have it to the full. It is not the fault of the Government that the good folk of Tirupati do not seem to like it. It is cruel on the leaders of Native aspirations that their pet symbol of freedom and advancement should be viewed, as the people of Tirupati view it, as an instrument of oppression and impoverishment. But it is their own more civilised brethren that these good people have to thank for the form of Government now thrust upon them. The Tirupati memorial admirably illustrates the hollowness of the whole agitation for local self-Government. It is not an agitation of the people. To the people, self-Government means, as the Tirupati memorial depicts in detail, taxes on houses, taxes on occupations, taxes on vehicles, takes on animals, tolks, license fees, and the tender mercies of unscrapulous menials armed with a brief authority. Sir M. E. Graut Duff's observation on this point, in his Review Minute, does not go far enough. The mistake is not merely, as it suffices his Excellency to state, to suppose that the zeal for local self-Government is as yet very burning; the mistake is to suppose that it exists at all as a real national feeling, or to imagine that, with the bulk of the people, it is looked upon otherwise than as a calamity.

otherwise than as a calamity.

The Tirupati case is not the only case in point. Nothing is now more common in the Mofussil than complaints of Municipal oppression and Municipal mismanagement. It is no answer to say that this is not the fault of local self-government, but of the men who administer it. The rejoinder is that self-government is premature until the people are advanced enough to administer it efficiently; and there is a general feeling gaining ground, to which such protests as that from Tirupati give support, that the Madras Government has been going too fast in the matter. The number of District Municipalities has been rapidly increased from forty-seven to fifty-five. The principle has been to thrust self-

government upon the people. The assumption has been that towns, or, rather, villages, of a certain population are prepared for its reception. Institutions adapted to cities and commercial centres, where independent unofficial opinin has some weight, have been applied to rural villages, where, as occurred at Tirupati, opinion bows "to please the Collector." The idea of thrusting Municipal institutions upon such places was a new departure. The old Act, XXVI. of 1850—the first of the Municipal series—could only be introduced anywhere if the inhabitants desired to have it. It was very little used. The next plan was to aid voluntary associations with Government grants, and some six or seven such associations were formed Act X. of 1865 went further, though still maintaining the principle of grants-in-aid, and had its origin in the belief that the inhabitants of towns were not contributing their fair share to the general revenues of the country. The desire of the inhabitants to have this Act applied was no longer the only, or even the main, consideration, and its introduction met with great disfavour. The Administration Report of 1868 69 recorded that "except at Vellore and Cuddalore, where some slight disturbances occurred, the merchants having closed their shops, the Act has been worked without overt resistance being experienced." There was something pathetic in this satisfaction that the general resistance of the people to self-Government had not been greater. But the Government of the day sought a remedy in more self Government, and Act. III. of 1874 has amplified. Elections, it was believed, "ould popularise self-Government. Lord Hotart, in his Minute on the Act of 1871, expounded a sound principle in saying that "government with the consent of the people is better than government without it;" and it is for the present Government to ask itself if such instances as that of Tirupati can be said to come under the category of government with the people's consent.

It is a curious reflection on the belief that the extension of Municipalities would be popularised by an improved elective system of appointing Municipal Councillors, to find the Tirupati memorialists saying that, "the introduction of the Municipality was itself a hardship, but the rigour with which the Councillors set themselves to work has doubled, and even trebled that hardship." And if the District Municipalities in this Presidency were polled, there is little doubt that relf-Government with consent, which is the only legitinate form of self-Government, would go to the wall. It is hard to justify the imposition of a Municipality on such a place as Tirupati, or, indeed, on any village of the kind. The poverty of the place is, as the memorialists say, a sufficient objection in itself; and ordinary common-sense revolts at the ideas of costly Municipal institutions ever having been intended for petry places of this description. The Tirupati people have not been the first, as they say, to ask for the abolition of a Municipality. The Municipalities of Cumbum, Gooty, and Palacondah have, in past years, been abolished. Tirupati is in no respect better adapted than these places were to the reception of high-class self-Government; and, with such precedents before them, no fear of odium need deter Government from a retrograde movement. But even if this step is not taken, such protests from self-governed places should convince the Government that it is going too fast. If People's Associations and the like are to be of any use in averting a form of Government which nauseates them, wheir endeavours should be directed to stopping the mouths of those agitators among their countrymen in deference to whose noisy demands self-Government is being thrust upon an unwilling people.

#### BENGAL.

IT is understood that Mr. C. H. Reily, barrister, who has returned to Calcutta from leave, will be appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate substantive protem. Mr. Leith will continue to officiate as assistant Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Town Council, the chairman proposed that the question of celebrating in an appropriate manner the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign be taken into consideration. It was resolved that the Municipality ought to take the lead in the matter, but that it ought to invite other public bodies and associations in Calcutta to co-operate with it; and, if these hodies concurred, that a public meeting ought to be called in the Town Hall to enable the general public to participate in the arrangements. The chairman was, therefore, requested to place himself in communication with the chief public bodies and associations in Calcutta, to ascertain their views, and, if possible to arrange a preliminary meeting, in order to prepare suitable proposals to lay before a public meeting. It was also resolved that the chairman should address the local Government, and ask that one and the same day might be fixed for the celebration, in all the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor, or, if possible on all India, as there seemed to be a general feeling that the 20th of June, being in the middle of the hottest month of the year, when the metropolis is most empty, would be an unsuitable date.

#### MADRAS.

Ms. P. S. RAMASAWMY Moodelliar, C.I.E, dubssh of Messrs. Arbuthnet and Company, is the first native Sheriff of Madrae.

The salary attached to the office of Sheriff is Re. 650 to Rs. 750 a month, but it is expected that a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council for the purpose of converting the appointment into an honorary one, and thereby effecting a saving of about Rs. 8,000 per annum. The elimination of its stipendary character will tend to enhance the dignity of the appointment in public estimation.

About one thousand coolies are at work day and night at the breach on the Madras Railway between Pudi and Tirupati, but it is said that it will take some time before the breach is restored, two arches of a long bridge having been washed away. The bridge is situated at a distance from Madras of eighty-one miles, this side of Tirupati. Since Sunday first and second-class passengers are transhipped over the breach on planks, while third-class passengers are dropped on their way up near the breach, and on their way down at Tirupati, whence they have to find their own way across. The Railway Mail Service have undertaken, on their own responsibility, to convey the mails acrose, and on Monday the Bombay mails reached the Central Station at 8.20 a.m.—two hours late.

EDUCATION appears to be making satisfactory progress in Mysorc, where, at the end of last year there were 2,237 schools with 57,530 pupils. Of these schools 1,148 were Government-aided, and 1,089 unaided, 43,343 pupils attending the former (of whom 4,743 are girls), and 14,290 the latter. The schools of the civil and military stations at Bangalore, which number altogether 127, with 6,210 pupils, are not included in the above lists. There were formerly six schools, with 273 pupils, which gave a special education in engineering, medicine, and botany, but these have now been abandoned, and a system of scholarships has been introduced to enable graduates of art to take the course of training in these subjects at the Medical Colleges in Madras and Bombay, the Agricultural College at Saidapet, the College of Science at Poona, and the School of Forestry at Dehra. The only technical education now given in the State is to a limited number of youths at the State Railway workshops, to whom a certain number of scholarships are awarded. As regards female education, the principal school is the Maharani's girls' school, which is entirely under Native management and confined to high caste girls, and has a numerous staff of both European and Native teachers, while music is one of the branches in which the pupils are carefully instructed. There would be, it appears, a still more rapid expansion of the schools and the number of pupils, were it not for the fact that a large proportion of the funds for providing school premises and keeping them in repair has to be found by the municipalities, which are unable to bear any increased expenditure in this direction.

#### BOMBAY.

THE HON. H. M. STABLING has resigned his office as an additional member of the Viceroy's Council.

A NEW paper, entitled the Indian Workman, is shortly to be started in Poona to advocate the interests of the industrial

Mr. T. D. MACKENZIE, C.S., is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government, with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments, during the absence of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.

The season reports for the Bombay Presidency by this mail show that there has been more or less rain in the thirteen districts. The crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain and blight in parts of Sholapore and Ratnagherry, and by high winds in parts of Hyderabad. Fever and cattle-disease prevail in parts of twelve and ten districts, respectively, and small-pox in parts of one district.

The Jame-Jamshed states that Government House at Parel is being surveyed by certain officials with a view to ascertaining if it could not be utilised as the criminal and civil goal of Bombay. It is proposed to sell both the goals in Bombay and to remove them to Government House, Parel, provided it is found suitable for the purpose.

Amonder those who have passed the first B.A. Examination, the result of which has been just declared is, Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sorabjee and Mrs. Sorabjee, Lady Superintendent of the Victoria High School, Poona.

SIR ROBERT LETHBRIDGE, M.P., is detained in Bombay by an unfortunate little accident that happened to Lady Lethbridge, who sprained her ankle shortly after arriving here, and is under the care of Brigade-Surgeon Langley. Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge go on to Baroda, Hyderakad, Mysore, Pondicherry and Madras, on route for Calcutta, as soon as Lady Lethbridge is able to travel.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE lcan of one and three-quarter lakes, which the Government of India have just allowed to the Simla Municipality for the Town Hall, is conditioned, a contemporary says, by a strict understanding that the sum shall suffice to complete the building.

BHELA SINGH, the tailor who a saulted Mrs. Adams at Simla,

has been tried by Captain Morris, assistant commissioner, under Section 325, I. P. C., and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A Delhi correspondent says:—I am sorry to hear that there have already been isolated instances of Mahomedan artizans being dismissed by Hindoo employers; and of keepers of Mahomedan stalls being turned out from their usual places on the pavement, because there are influential Hindoos in the neighbourhood. The Hindoos, it is rumoured, are about to bring suits against all Mahomedan debtors for the recovery of their outstandings."

Punjab Trade.—The last year's report of the foreign trade of the Punjab with countries across the frontier shows that the total trade had been greater than in the two previous years, and is so far encouraging, more especially as the commerce with Kashmir, the most important of the factors of Punjab trade, had been considerably checked by the death of the late Maharaja. Two important products of Kashmir, shawls and raw silk, in both of which the late ruler took a marked interest, had fallen consider, ably. With Kabul, on the other hand, which carries on almost as much trade as Kashmir, and more than nine times as much as any of the other countries with which the Punjab trades directly, a very satisfactory increase is shown, especially in the exports from that province. It is upon these that the prosperity of a country mainly depends, and therefore Kabul must be looked to in the future as the best customer of the Punjab. Indian cotton piece-goods, Kohat salt and wheat are the three items in the account which give the most favourable balance.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RAWAL PINDI.—It appears that ten or twelve Non-Commissioned Officers were down at the range practising for the Duke of Connaught's prize. The party were lying on the ground with their carbines in front of them, waiting until the markers had repainted the target, when, through some at present unaccountable mistake, Corporal Steel, who was one of the number, forgetting that his carbine was loaded, commenced, it is surmised, taking sights at the target, and unthinkingly pulled the trigger. The carbine went off and the bullet struck Private Callingham, one of the markers, on the right side, and came out right through his heart on the left, striking the bull's eye on the target. The unfortunate man fell dead upon the spot. There were two other markers in front of the target at the time. Corporal Steel was at once made a prisoner, and a Court of Inquiry, is, it is said, to be held to determine whether the sad affair was the result of accident or carelessness.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICEROY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Rast Goftar says that the Viceroy, in replying to the most sober and civil address presented to him by the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, availed himself of the opportunity to state the policy of Government on two most important matters. The first important statement made by him was with regard to the Civil Service Commission, which should be considered as satisfactory, and one which ought at least for the present to be accepted as likely to remove all misapprehension in the matter. It is the bounden duty of the public to accept the Viceroy's explanation, and do their very best to make the Commission a success. The second statement made by the Viceroy was with regard to the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, in which he promised that he would give his very best attention to the subject as soon as the report of the Finance Committee will be submitted to his Government.

The Kaisar-i-Hind says that, however strong a case may be made out by the witnesses examined by the Commission, it will be in the hands of the members of the Commission to draw their own inferences therefrom. It is natural that in drawing such inferences men are apt to give way to certain predicctions and prejudices in the matter. The explanation given by the Viceroy for his not being able to appoint a Parsee on the Commission is not satisfactory. The Viceroy has dealt an effective blow at the Native public writers in Bengal, who have been misrepresenting the aims and objects of the Commission.

The Native Opinion says:—In his reply to the Sarvajanik Sabha's address on this subject his Excellency was pleased to take to task the Native Press on our side for uncharitable "insinuations" on their part in regard to the number of Native members on the Commission and the aims and objects of the proposed inquiry. It may be that the writings of some of the Native Press have overstepped the bounds of judicial exactitude, but that may, perhaps, be the result of a want of proper and intelligent information, the timely supply of which could possibly have avoided all irritation and blundering on their part. We have often adverted to Government secrecy on matters which most vitally concern the interests of the Native public, but their attitude in this and similar other matters has been so acutely persistent that every effort of the kind has proved quite ineffectual, and hence the origin of the so-called misrepresentations. We are persuaded to think that Lord Dufferin's castigation is rather too severe, inasmuch as the frequency of the testimony of the Anglo-Indian Press

on our side as to the judicious conduct of the Native Press on the whole in all matters of public importance is enough to convince every fair mind of their loyal attitude towards the powers that be. If there has ever been any back-slidings on their part it is the result of a want of full information, which Government would have done well to place at their disposal, rather than to tax them for perverse desire to misrepresent their action.

The Indian Spectator says:—Lord Dufferin's visit to Poona has been signalised by an important declaration of principles and action. In replying to the address of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, his Excellency glanced at the prospects of Local Self-Government and of high education, and vindicated the policy of the British Government in India with an earnestness to which Native audiences are but little accustomed. To the question of the Public Service Commission his Lordship addressed himself with a warmth not at all in keeping with the diplomatic character with which he has been so abundantly credited. The whole speech is alive with thoughts that breathe and words that burn, and we trust that this unburthening of a troubled soul may bring relief to itself and restore clear vision to those on whose perception partly depends the weal or woe of a great Empire. For the rest, we have only to commend this eloquent vindication to the public, having already anticipated it in more ways than one.

The Dakka Gazette says:—From the Government Resolution it appears that hints have been given to close the door for the admission of Natives into the real Civil Service. The people of this country do not ask for favour, but they want equal rights and privileges. Let the limit of age be raised. There is no necessity for effecting a change in the statutory Civil Service. If there are any appointments for which Natives are unfitted, let Englishmen be brought out to fill them. There is no necessity for any race distinction in the Civil Service.

The Indian Union says:—We believe we have now pretty clearly shown that no alteration or improvement of the Statutory Service will solve the problem which lies before Lord Dufferin. Nor will the creation of any new service do it. What will satisfactorily solve the problem is the old remedy which the people have cried for ever since the competition system was introduced—that is, the making that examination a door for Natives of India, as it is for Europeans, and not a bar, as it has hithertalways been for them. This and this alone can solve the problem.

The Indu Prakash says:—Altogether the speech is a very important and valuable exposition of the policy of the Government, and is certainly the best speech Lord Dufferin has delivered since his arrival in India. Valuable as it is to the public generally, it is especially valuable to the Native Press. Apart from the correction of the particular error on the subject of the Commission, it teaches an important lesson to the Press. It holds out an encouragement of future success. It gives ample testimony to the fact that the Press has made itself a power in the country, and that its voice is regarded by Government. It gives a further warning that if this power and regard are to be preserved, the Press must take care not to make reckless statements or criticism. If it is to earn the respect and confidence of Government, it must be moderate and fair, and must, above all, be truthful and accurate. It is in its own power to preserve or lose the high position it has gained. Lord Ripon said as much in his reply to the address which the Native editors presented to him before his departure from these shores, and Lord Dufferin's speech conveys the same idea. Such incidents as its attitude on the question of Public Service Commission will not, we hope, occur again, and we trust it will not fail to profit by the rebuke administered to it by Lord Dufferin.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of? the Rev. Dr. Anton Tien's "Manual of Colloquial Arabic," which is dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in remembrance of Crimean days.

The chief Mahomedan Association of Delhi, called the Anjumani-Rishedeen, called a meeting of the leading Mussulmans, and unanimously adopted a petition to his Highness the Nizam, the purport of which was telegraphed both to his Highness and his Minister. The said telegram is as under:—"We, the Musulman inhabitants of Delhi are extremely sorry to learn that your Highness is displeased with your Minister. Considering his father's devotion to your Highness's august person, and to those of your forefathers, and considering his transcendent services to your kingdom, we respectfully pray, in the interest of Mussulmandom, that your Highness will pardon your Minister in the presence of the Viceroy, and thus set an example of Moslem magnanimity before the world as befits your Highness, for your Highness is the head of all the Mussulmans of India. We have despatched a petition to the same effect to your Highness's address by post, bearing five hundred signatures. A copy has been forwarded to his excellency the Minister, praying that he would ask pardon of his august master before his Excellency the Viceroy, though he might have committed no fault in his own opinion. We pray to God, in the interest of the first Mussulman State in India, that this disagreement will be settled a nicably."

#### BOOKS. NOTICES OF

#### EXPLORING AND TRAVELLING.\*

The first entrance of any one to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro forms an era in his existence.

"An hour

Whence he may date thenceforward and for ever."

Thus writes an enthusiastic traveller; and, according to Mr. Wells, the view is so superb as well to deserve such a gush of enthusiasm. "The scene is grand in form, rich in colour, a veritable dream of wonderland, a subject that a Turner would delight in, and well worth a voyage (especially a pleasant one) from England to see." Such is the enticing and seductive first glimpse which the regions of Brazil present; but the attraction is but an ignis fatuus which lures to destruction. The Bay of Rio is a veritable "will o' the wisp" to the traveller whose heart beats quick, whose aspirations rise high as he pictures what glories of earth, water, and sky must be concealed behind the exquisite hills which form the background to this, perhaps, the most lovely bay in the world.

So far as scenery is concerned the first impressions are not destined to disappointment. From one end to the other of Mr. Wells's two massive volumes, there are indications that Brazil landscapes are magnificent in the highest degree. The richness of vegetation, the beauty of the views, the radiance of the sun, the pureness of the atmosphere, the gloriousness of the tint, the wild profusion of flora, these one and all stand forth incomwild profusion of nora, these one and all stand forth incomparable and beyond description. But there is another side to the picture. First, the climate is damp to a degree which is truly terrible; in early morning a cold mist rises which completely drenches everything. Rugs, clothes, wraps of every or any description are powerless against this cold damp, clammy companion de voyage, and the day begins with a "dry at the fire." Then frequently follows a deluge of rain to control with which a tent is quently follows a deluge of rain, to contend with which a tent is absolutely powerless; and the camping-ground, unless placed on a rising ground, becomes in a tew minutes a "young river," and it is difficult to find a single dry corner; so all the occupants huddle together, and legs of mud are thrust into backs of a like composition, by which means human beings become ere long animated masses of sticky, glutinous, viscous soil.

This is much to endure, but it is not by any means the most

distressing affliction in this singularly unenviable land. insects would bear favourable comparison with the awful plague of these worrying creatures which befel the hapless Egyptians when they oppressed the Children of Israel. First and foremost there are mosquitoes—not by ones, twos, or threes, but by countless myriads. To avoid their attacks is hopelessly impossible; one and one remedy alone is efficacious—to burn cow-dung in the tent, the fumes of ammonia being so distasteful to these bloodthirsty midnight assassins that even the unusual luxury of real live English flesh cannot induce them to keep to the attack; but the fumes are equally disagreeable to the victim, who has to choose between semi-suffication or total scarification—truly an enchanting choice. That the horrors of these insects are by no means insignificant may be gathered from the circumstance that at times people bury themselves up to their neck in the sand so as to defy the malignant and torturing efforts of this fee to the human race! Then there are endless other pests—some noxious, others innocent, but all vexatious: huge cockroaches, odoriferous and innumerable, literally blacken with their numbers everything within reach; ants crawl over the body till the latter literally quivers with irritation; tiny creatures burrow under the skin, and blotches and blains testify to the long suffering endurance of beings who need be descendants of the patient, long-suffering Job. To all these pains and aches must be added the danger of snakes, some deadly, but all loathsome, which wind round legs of tables, ropes of hammocks, and any place where there is a *locus* standi for this species of vermin. To escape troubles a heedless traveller might be tempted to plunge into the delightful looking water of a neighbouring stream, when instantly countless denizens of the river resent the intrusion, and snais and bites from enraged mousters warn you that this is no abiding place for a luckless wanderer. So rushing out again to terra firma the poor disconsolate voyager sits and smokes the pipe of peace at the door of his tent, basking negro-fashion in the gluttering sun, when in a moment the pipe begins mysteriously to wabble in his teeth—a hint, and something more, that a fever is at hand. Then comes a fit of icy-cold, followed in a few minutes by burning heat, and, let it he hoped ultimate vacagery. Thenkful an attempt is made let it be hoped, ultimate recovery. Thankful, an attempt is made to note in the journal that all is well; but the body is weak, and perspiration pours off the skin in such volumes that the paper is saturated, and the effort is abandoned in despair.

In such circumstances Mr. Wells must have been blessed with the temperament of Mark Tapley, to endure all, to suffer all, and enjoy ali. That the country has a potentiality of future greatness is doubtless conceivable, when it is remembered that at present it is populated by an indolent, careless, indifferent race,

who live but for existence, who work but as a necessity to appease the pangs of hunger, who are utterly devoid of ambition, and whose motto is, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die." But it will need a plentiful supply of immigrants, able and prepared to cope with many difficulties; and it may be questioned whether Mr. Wells's valuable and trustworthy account of Brazil will induce many settlers to let fungus grow on their boots as they sit at rest in their tents, or lead many Mark Tapleys to try by experience what is better left to imagination. But this is no fault of the author, who has given a plain, unvarnished, and interesting account of a country which is but little known to Europeans, and of which thousands of acres have as yet been free from the footstep of the white man.

#### THE WHITE CHIEF OF THE CAFFRES.\*

General Drayson tells the story of a stripling born in India. and wrecked on the African shores near Natal during a voyage to England. Of the few who survived the perils of the sea only the women of the party and the child in question were destined to save their lives, for the ruthless asseguies of the Caffres soon put an end alike to their hopes and their sufferings. After a considerable amount of discussion the tribe resolve to spare the lad in question, who soon began to display such skill and activity in the national pastimes that he attracted attention in high places— when, too, he constructed a trap, and caught a leopard therein, he was at once promoted to the dignity of a ruler of men. Hence-forward he appears as the "White Chief of the Caffres." The volume under review gives an account of his life and actions during the years he lived amongst his adopted people. Adventures, hair-breadth escapes, dangers, difficulties, teem on every page—not a line but what will be read with avidity by young folks always on the watch for books of pluck and daring. Seldom has a more fascinating work been presented to the public, and General Drayson may be warmly congratulated as a successful caterer for boyish readers; while, too, those who are anxious to glean information anent the Caffres and the Zulus—whose deeds of prowess brought disaster upon British arms, and disgrace upon those in high places—may pick up a vast amount of minutize regarding races but little known to the generality of Edglishmen.

#### CHRISTMAS BOOKS+

"Just One More Tale," consisting of a series of stories very prettily written, will most deservedly be a favourite with young folks; while should their elders, as is often the case, be doomed to read them about to the juvenile members of the family there will be no weary yawns or half-suppressed objurgations. The

volume is in every way attractive, and should be particularly acceptable at the gay and festive season now at hand.

"My Birthday Present" comprises several very pretty tales alike amusing and instructive. When all are good it would be invidious—perhaps impossible—to select. Apart, too, from the merits of the stories the cover of this volume is so artistic and beautiful that on this account alone, as a present, it would be

sure to be welcome.

Jessamine and Her Lesson Book" tells the tale of a "wee child "who, disliking lessons, conceives the novel expedient of of burying her books in the ground. The punishment was one or burying ner books in the ground. The punishment was one month's enforced idleness, the result of which was an ennui of leisure, followed by eventual habits of industry. For young children the volume is entirely suitable.

"The Little Rick Burners" is a moral tale of the Miss Edge-

worth school. That it is well written, interesting, and instructi

worth school. That it is well written, interesting, and instructive is another way of saying that its authoress is Charlotte M. Yonge. Why it bears a title which links it with incendiarism is children's privilege to discover. As a Christmas present for youthful hopefuls in the nursery it may well be recommended.

"A Child's Pilgrimage" consists of a sweet series of allegorical stories, simply but feelingly told; and if some are tinged with a touch of melancholy, others, on the other hand, are light and full of life. Children will have but one complaint—the tales are too few and too short.

#### SKETCHES FROM MY LIFE.‡

In the third decade of the present century a youngster joined the Royal Navy as a cadet. He had been but a few hours on board ere he was ordered to the masthead to please the tyrant who commanded the vessel. From that day to the hour of his death the perils and dangers which commenced in the hazardous duty thus assigned to the stripling of thirteen summers, appear to have dogged the steps of Hobart Pasha, an outline of whose career has recently been presented to the public—and what a career! Ere out of his teens he had seconded a brother officer in a duel; then, after a while, we find him doing a little fighting on his own account—woman, levely woman, being, of course, at the bottom of both these adventures, or misadventures; but these

- "The White Chief of the Caffres." By General Drayson. (George Routledge and Sons.)
  - † Christmas Books, published by Messrs. Skeffington and Sons.
- 1 "Sketches from My Life, by Hobart Pasha." London: Longmans Green and Co.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Exploring and Travelling: Three Thousand Miles through it." By James W. Wells. London: Sampson Low and Marston.

were but "extras," just to give a "fillip up" to life in the midst of dangers alike by sea and land, which would have contented any ordinary mortal. Then followed a series of exploits in cupturing slavers, of which it will suffice to say that Captain Hobart

suring stavers, or which it will suffice to say that Captain Hobart came well out of all the deeds of daring which he chronicles.

But the pages which will occasion most interest are unquestionably those which chronicle the "blockade running" during the American War. There was then plenty and to spare of dash, da ger, and devilry, and many a heart will beat high as hair-breadth escapes and clever naval ruses proclaim the plucky commander to have been no ordinary Englishman. As to his career as Hobart Pasha, the admiral in charge of the Turkich wessels of war it Hobart Pasha, the admiral in charge of the Turkish vessels of war, it wil suffice to say that in this position he acquitted himself with such sagacity, determination, courage, and success that had he not been hampered with jealousies in high places he would not ampossibly have placed a very different complexion upon the Russo-Turkish war, which affords the late Lord Beaconsfield one

of his greatest diplomatic triumphs.

But readers, especially lads just entering the arena of life, must judge for themselves as to the merits of this volume, which, unless we are much mistaken, they will pronounce to be one of the "jolliest things" of the season; and it is the more desirable a story-book, because it contains no stories. All is true, and yet section would be puzzled to invent more thrilling adventure, or more exciting heroism.

more exciting heroism.

# INDIA REVISITED: ITS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS.\*

Mr. Smith has "spoken some," to use a Yankee phrase. His inspiration seems in the main to come from Native sources. Surely no one independently informed would, for instance, tell us (p. 29) that Native graduates are the best exponents of the aspirations of educated India. The writer admits, with commendable frankness, that, in endeavouring to state both sides of the case fully, he may have fallen into apparent inconsistency. For this no candid critic would blame one who avows himself a tyro in matters Indian. But it is difficult to understand how even such an one can tell us in one breath (pp. 35-6) that Indian candidates for the Civil Service ought to pass some time in England, and that (p. 32) by holding examinations in India for that service, ""the youth of India would not have the enormous disadvantage "the youth of India would not have the enormous disadvantage of crossing the seas, contrary to the teaching of the Hindoo religion." We may remind Mr. Snith that religions are usually the result of gradual development and accretion, and that the prohibition to cross the black water is as little an essential part of the Hindu "religion" as are Sati, child-marriage, and compulsory widowhood.† (We suppose such slips must be pardoned in a man who, when writing of the adherents of the Prophet, speaks of them as Musulmen.) On the whole, however, Mr. Smith is to be congratulated on having, while avoiding the Scylla of aversion change as such, steered clear of the Charybdis of desiring change for its own sake. If his suggestions are not original, they are. for its own sake. If his suggestions are not original, they are, an some degree, reasonable; and the tone of his essay is that of an observant and thoughtful writer, dabbling at the solution of problems, to cope with which needs a lifetime of study and

Books for Review.—"Persia and the Persians," by S. G. W. Benjamin (John Murray); "Cæsar in Kent," by the Rev. Francis T. Vine; "Edgar Allan Poe," by John H. Ingram (W. H. Allen and Co.).

#### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

BOMBAY, BABODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report for the half-year ended at June 30 states that the The report for the half-year ended at June 30 states that the gross evenue of the company's own line, calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, was £722,180, against £687,203, the exp-uses £266,522 against £277,402, and the net earnings £455,658, against £409,801, the percentage of expenses to receipts being 36-91 against 40-37. The net earnings calculated at the above rate of exchange, amounted to £455,658, £5 10s. 11d. per cent. on the capital outlay on the line, comparing with £409,801, or £5 1s. 2d. per cent. in the corresponding period. The directors recommend a dividend of £1 13s. 6d. per £100 Consolidated Stock, making a total distribution for the half-year of £4 3s. 6d. per cent., as compared with £3 17s. 6d. for the correspond ng half-year. pared with £3 17s. 6d. for the correspond ng half-year.

NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY.—The report for the half-year ended June 30th states that the extension from Secunderabad to Warangal, eighty-seven miles in length, was opened for traffic on April 8th last. The amount expended on this section to June 30th last, including £50,710 for rolling stock, was £374,037, and, although the accounts have not been finally closed the cost of the line will be considerably within the estimate. closed, the cost of the line will be considerably within the estimate. The further extension, Warangal to Dornakul, including the

branch to the Singareni coalfields, seventy miles in length, is being rapidly proceeded with, and the engineer expects to be able to carry coal traffic by the end of April, 1887, and to open for passenger and goods traffic somewhat later. The accounts for the half-year show the gross earnings to have been Rs. 5,99,950, the working expenses Rs. 3,27,197, and the net earnings Rs. 2,72,753.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report for the half-year ended June 30th states that the results from the 1,504 miles of railway worked are as follows:-

Gross receipts ... £2,085,095 Working expenditure, as per Revenue Account

Payments to Government on account of leased lines · •••

874,958

... £1,210,137 Comparing these results with the corresponding half-year of 1885 there is an increase in receipts of £97,086. The expenditure is less by £24,760, and the profit is more by £121,846. The ratio of expenditure to receipts is 41.96 per cent. as against 45.25 per cent. in 1885. The directors are enabled to propose that a dividend at the rate of £1 4s. per cent. be paid to the proprietors in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year. Last year the proprietors received in addition dividend £1 0s. 4d. Net profit

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The report for the half year ended 30th June has been issued. It is satisfactory, the directors say, to notice that they have so far reason to believe that the lines will be completed at a cost not exceeding the rate of £8,000 per mile, inclusive of rolling stock, as estimated in the prospectus.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—The accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1886, state that the gross revenue was £359,025, against £350,335 in the corresponding half of 1885, showing an increase of £8,690, or 2.48 per cent. The expenditure was £205,737 as compared with £201,577, being an increase of £4,160, or 2.06 per cent. The net revenue is £153,288, against £148,758 in 1885, an increase of £4,530.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report for the first half of 1886 states that the earnings and expenses of the half-year, as compared with the corresponding half of 1885, are-1885

Gross earnings ...... £311,933 Working expenses ..... 194,289 £367,125 194,289 188,988

Net earnings.......£117,644 ..... £178,137
The net earnings, £178,137, are £11,725 less than the amount of £189,862 required to cover the guaranteed interest for the half-year, and which would have been met within £100 had it not been for the increase of £11,628 in the guaranteed interest required, as compared with 1885, in consequence of increase of capital due to the Northern Extension.

India Council Remittances.—The better feeling in the Silver and Eastern Exchange Markets which prevailed early in the week enabled the India Council to dispose of the whole twenty lacs of bills offered on Wednesday last. The price, too, was a favourable one, and the allotment was a more normal one than we have witnessed for a long time past. Seventeen and ahalf lacs had been specially sold the day or two previously at improving rates, and as much as 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. was obtained for bills at the official allotment, the bulk being placed at 1-321. below that figure. As a result the Indian Banks advanced their buying rates for documentary bills \frac{1}{2}d. per rupee, viz., to 1s. 7-16J. for thirty day bills, and business could be arranged at this figure up to the end of February next. Since Wednesday, Indian exchanges have rather wavered, and forward business has been less easy to effect at the current rates. One reason for the easier tone of the last pay or two in both exchange and silver is the notification that an INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES .- The better feeling in the Silver pay or two in both exchange and silver is the notification that an pay or two in both exchange and silver is the notification that an increased amount by ten lacs will be offered by the Council on Wednesday. Only twice this financial year has so large (!) an amount as thirty lacs been offered, a fact which testifies to the change produced in the market by the depreciation in the price of silver. By far the busiest period of the financial year, however, has yet to come, and an increase in the drawings of the Council in December is quite a normal movement. The Secretary of State's reply to the memorial of the Calcutte Trades' Associated of State's reply to the memorial of the Calcutta Trades' Association on the subject of the sale of Government drafts has been published in Calcutta. He says that the present system is the result of repeated discussion and frequent modification, and he believes it works satisfactorily to both buyer and seller. He further remarks that, as the commodity which the Secretary of State offers in London is really nothing else than silver coin deliverable in India, it is difficult to see how competition with other sellers of silver can be avoided, as freight and mint charges constitute the only difference. The value of money is tending upwards in Bombay, the Bank rate having been advanced on Wednesday from 4 to 5 per cent., which is also the rate in Cal-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;India Revisited: its Social and Political Problems." Reprinted from the Contemporary Review. By Samuel Smith, M.P., author of "Social Reform," &c. London: Isbister. 1886.

† We recommend Mr. Smith to read, mark, and digest Mr. Hunter's admirable article on "The Hindu Child Widow," in the last Asiatic Quarterly Review, for a valuable disquisition on the development of this last Brahmanical "dogma."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1886.

#### INDIA AND ITS TRADE.

The paper read by Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., before the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday last, is one which ought to be in the hands of all Members of Parliament, Philanthropists, and others who take, or pretend to take, an interest in India, with a view to the development of her resources, and to the well-being and happiness of her peoples. No one here or in India itself could have been better fitted for the task he undertook than Dr. Watt himself, who brought to his subject the result of laborious research, thoughtful study, and a catholic sympathy unfettered by political partisanship or passion. Dr. Watt would make India rich, prosperous, and happy through the wise development of her great resources under the wise and enlightened rule of England. The saying that India is the brightest gem in the British crown is a hackneyed one now, although it still holds favour amongst the pseudo-philanthropists and stump orators who wish or pretend to pose as representatives of the feelings and aspirations of the people of that country. If these gentlemen would only study Dr. Watt's able paper they would gain a practical insight into the true method of being of that real use to their Aryan brethren which they declare to be the object of their heart's desire. India is to be benefited in the future by the best and most attractive handmaidens of all nations-Trade and Commerce. Her real wants are not local self-governments or Native representation in the British Parliament, but a wise and honest encouragement in the development of that prolific wealth which Dr. Watt shows she has at her command. Such a paper as that listened to by so many representatives of Colonial industries the other evening will do more for India than all the oratory which, at home or in the East, has lately been exerted for the purpose of agitation for foolish if not for selfish ends. We regret that the limits of our space have permitted us to give only a portion of Dr. Watt's remarks, but the portion we have selected gives a fair sample of the exhaustive way in which the subject has been treated. There was a little in the introductory part of his lecture upon which Anglo-Indians who had made use of their know-

ledge and experience of the East did not require to be informed, but Dr. Watt did wisely before the mixed audience whom he had to address to "begin at the beginning," and to tell his hearers what sort of place India was with regard to situation, climate, soil, &c., for we fear that the general British public knows as little of India today as it did twenty years ago. Happily the facilities of travel are bringing Bombay closer to Pall-Mall, and it may be, ere long, that a tour in India will be considered as much a necessary part of an English gentleman's education as the Grand tour used to be considered in the days of our forefathers. Only it is to be hoped that the travellers will return with widened and not narrower views, and that they will see that the advancement of India in moral and material progress depends upon the proper development of her magnificent resources, and not upon the encouragement of political agitations fostered for mere purposes of "Party"—that "madness of the many for the gain of a few."



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 20.)

WHITESIDE - H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. S. Whiteside, of the Madras Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department, dated March 30, resumed. charge of his duties as squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India. Horse, on Oct. 26.

#### MILITARY.

COLLETON, Captain Sir R. A. W., Bart., Royal Welsh Fusilsers, adjutant Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Captain T. H. Goldney, who has resigned that appointment, dated Nov. 3.

Dwyrr, First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. C., Army Veterinary Department, to be an assistant superintendent of horse breeding operations, vice First Class Veterinary Surgeon F. Garratt, deceased, dated Nov. 3.

Colley Lieut Colonel F. H. Barget Staff Course Course.

COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, accountant-general, Military Department, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Major-General O. R. Newmarch, on furlough, dated Nov. 13.

on turiough, dated Nov. 13.

Pritchard, Lieut-Colonel H. G., Madras Staff Corps, controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, to officiate as accountant-general, Military Department, vice Lieut-Colonel Collen, appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated Nov. 13.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:— BOILEAU, Lieut. H. E., Cheshire Regiment, squadron officer 5th Bengal

Cavalry, Sept. 3, 1884.

Roberts, Lieut. H. L., Royal Munster Fusiliers, squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, Oct. 27, 1885.

Leslie, Lieut. W. C. C., Royal Irish Regiment, wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from March 3, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

for India.

MONTAGU, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grad, sub pro tem.,
State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on the Maudalay-Tounghoo Railway.

Foy, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from Assam

to Burma.

LEONARD, Mr. I., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Assam to Burma.

FORBES, Colonel J. G., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, having vacated his appointment, is reappointed to that post, from Nov. 15.

HOUSDEN, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from Rajputana to Burma.

CHADWICK, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on

to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.

Darling, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 17.

Buok, Mr. R. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from

Assam to Burma.

MAUDE, Captain F. N., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

FURLOUGHS

COWPER, Mr. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, has been granted an extension of nine months in continuation of the furlough previously granted.

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., C.S., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and 1st assistant and secretary for Berar to the resident at Hyderabad, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, from Oct. 14.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India

BROOKES, Captain C. H., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

MARDALL, Lieut. C. E., Bengal S.C., assistant military accountant

MARDALL, Lieut. C. E., Bengal S.C., assistant mintary accountant (p.a.), for one year.

MEIKLEJOHN, Major W. H., General List, Infantry, 20th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

NEVILLE, Captain and Brevet-Major J. P., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

Vivian, Captain F. G., Bengal S.C., 18th Bengal Infantry, adjutant Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps (p.a.), for one year.

CROWTHER, Lieut. R. T., Bengal S.C., 23rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

one year.

PEET, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., General List, Infantry, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Assam, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.), for one year and 182 days, from the date of quitting his station.

MAUDB, Captain F. N., R.E., is granted 61 days' extension of the fur-

lough allowed him.

HARCOURT, Colonel A. F. P., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for 182 days.

TYTLER, Colonel R. F. C., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for six

months. WATERHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 18 days.

MORRIS, Major G. T., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 6 months.
COUPER, Lieut. E. E., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 45 days.
DOBBIE, Lieut. H. H., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for 4 months.
MONTEATH, Surgeon-Major J. J., M. D. (m.c.), for 6 months.
Scott, Conductor W., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for 2 months.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India :

PRENDERGAST, Colonel G. A., Bengal S.C.

WORSLEY, Colonel 3., Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's ap-

MURRAY, Lieut. Colonel H. Y., Cavalry, Oct. 30.
Tuohy, Surgeon F. J., M.D., half-pay list, Nov. 21.
CLARE, Major A. H., General List, Infantry, Sept. 15.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 17.)

COLLINS, Mr. E. W., C.S., on special duty as settlement officer in the district of Mozusterpore, is deputed to demarcate, in co-operation with the settlement officer of Gorruckpore, the inter provincial boundary between the districts of Gorruckpore and Sarun.

Collier, Mr. F. R. S., joint magistrate and district collector, is posted to the Sudder station of Mongbyr, on being relieved of his present

appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Rungpore. Hoog, Mr. A., superintendent of the Reserve Force, Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as superintendent of the Port police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Robert-

ANDERSON, Dr. J., professor of comparative anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' extension of extraordinary leave, on m.c., without pay.

Russell, Dr. C. M., civil medical officer, Sarun, is granted leave for three months from Oct. 27.

Bomrorn, Surgeon Major G., is appointed to be, sub proteem., second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon J. Clarke.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Nov. 18.)

The following candidates have been declared to have passed the prescribed examination in the Higher Standard in Pashtu, held, Oct. 25, at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan:—
ARCHER, Lieut. C., 2nd Punjab Infantry.
DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner.
BIRD, Mr. W. J. A., executive engineer.
NICHOLSON, Colonel M. H., 3rd Biluch Regiment.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., 5th Punjab Infantry.

EALES, Lieut. C. M., 5th Punjab Infantry.

By the Lower Standard:—
QUIN, Lieut. T., 3rd Sikhs.

BRADSHAW, Captain L. J. E., 24th Punjab Native Infantry.

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., 5th Gurkhas.

MACHONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S., 1st Sikhs.

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. W., 6th Punjab Infantry.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. L., 1st Punjab Infantry.

liuntron, Colonel H. M. B., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Umballa, vice Captain J. M. A. Retallick, from Nov. 1.

lick, from Nov. 1.

CHANNING, Mr. F. O., on being relieved of his duties as officiating divisional judge, Delhi, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed to officiate as district judge of Lahore, vice Mr. F. L. Bailey, from Nov. 9.

RETALLICK, Captain J. M. A., officiating cantonment magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, from Nov. 1.

HEWETT - The services of Captain W. S. Hewett, officiating canton-ment magistrate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govern-

ment magistrate, runjat, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, from Nov. 8.

Benton, Mr. A. H., divisional and sessions judge, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on Nov. 11, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, dated Oct. 11, relieving Mr. A.

PLOMER, Rev. Mr. C. H., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories under the administration of the Government of the Puniab.

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Peshawar, vice Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim.

McCracken, Mr. D. E., district superintendent of police, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' furlough in continuation of the period granted, dated

LEMARCHAND, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, on return. from the leave to Europe, on medical certificate, granted him, is posted to the Gujranwala district.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 20.)

Siddons, Mr. H. G. I., superintendent, Wards' Institute, has been appointed to be head master, Collegiate School, Benares, from the date be takes charge.

ERSKINE, Lieut. Colonel G. E., commissioner, has reported his return from furlough to the Sitapur Division.

ROBARTS, Rev. A. G. A., M.A., senior chaplain, has been transferred from Cawnpore to Mussoorie, from Nov. 25.

WATKINS, Rev. O. D., M.A., junior chaplain, has been transferred from Mussoorie to Meerut, from Nov. 25.

WILLIAM, Mr. J. H., officiating executive engineer, Betwa Canal, is, on the return of Mr. Hawkins from privilege leave, retransferred from

the 3rd to the 2nd Circle.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

#### (British Burma Gazette, Nov. 6.)

McDermott, Mr. B. K. S., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st. class in the Shwebo district and district magistrate of the Istdistrict, and also a justice of the peace in and for Burma.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st
class so long as he may be in charge of the outpost at Yindaw.

Ferris, Lieut-Colonel J. L., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st
class in the Sagaing district so long as he is in charge of the outpost

at Samon. CARTER, Mr. P. J., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred to the

Andamans FERRARS, Mr. H. M., conservator of forests, is posted to the charge of

the Ataran division, Tenasserim circle.

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the Rangoon division.

WARD, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests, is appointed to the

charge of the western division.

COPELAND, Mr. J., officiating deputy conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the Shewgyin division.

COOKE, Major C. B., deputy commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Thongwa district.

DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., deputy commissioner, is transferred to Upper Burma.

EALES—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S., district officer, Shwebo, who has produced a medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

McDermott, Mr. B. K. S., district superintendent of police, is appointed to be district officer of Shwebo, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. L. Eales.

White—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. White of his commission as a lieutenant in the Rangoon.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

REES - The services of Mr. J. C. Rees, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are temporarily transferred from the Provincial Eastablishment to the Burma State Railway

LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., executive engineer, Tounghoo Division, will assume charge, temporarily, of the Pegu Division in addition to his own duties

GATES, Mr. F. O., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the Arks, Mr. C., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the court and offices of the assistant commissioner of Paungde, Prome District, to Maung Shwe Bwin, Myook, 2nd grade, on Oct. 28.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. R. C. Stevenson, assistant commissioner, received charge of the Ava district, on the 28th inst.

Evans, Surgeon J. W., I.M.S., made over, and Surgeon G. J. Ward, LM.S., received charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Sagaing, on Oct. 26

I.M.S., received charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Sagaing, on Oct. 26.

Ward. Mr. H. B., deputy conservator of forests, made over, and Mr. J. Copeland, officiating deputy conservator of forests, received charge of the Shwegyin division, on Oct. 9.

Bingham, Captain C. T., deputy conservator of forests, made over, and Mr. H. B. Ward, deputy conservator of forests, received charge of the Western division, on Oct. 27.

Barnard, Mr. G. H., assistant conservator of forests, made over, and Captain C. T. Bingham, deputy conservator of forests, received charge of the Rangoon division, on Nov. 3.

#### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 16.)

GROSE, Mr. J., to act as director of Revenue Settlement and Agri-

well-bullet with the employment of Mr. Price, on other duty.
Wellock, Mr. W. A., to act as commissioner of Salt and Abkari
Revenue during the absence of Mr. C. A. Galton, on leave.
Welsh, Mr. W. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate,
Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. G. Stokes, on other duty.
Holms, Mr. W. C., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate. trate, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. C. J. Weir, on

other duty.

Allsworth, Assistant-Surgeon M., M.B. and C.M., to do duty at Vellore as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the

1st Class

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., acting special assistant agent in the district of

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., acting special assistant agent in the district of Ganiam.

Firsther, Mr. J. H., acting port officer, Masulipatam in the district of Kistna, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

Hamilton, Mr. N. A. W., acting port officer, Mangalore, is appointed to be an additional registrar of shipping for all ports in the Couth Canara district, during the absence of Mr. Wicks, on leave.

Jones, Rev. A. J., to act as chaplain of Bellary during the absence of the Rev. A. A. Williams, on privilege leave.

Hobart, Rev. W. H., B.A., to resume charge of the joint chaplaincy of St. Matthias's Church, Vepery.

Evans, Mr. W. J., to be a lay trustee of St. Peter's Church, Bimlipatam, in the place of Mr. A. O. Irwin, who has left the station. The following transfer is ordered:

SMITH, Major A. C., R.E., superintending engineer, third class, sub pro tem., from charge of the VI. Circle, on relief by Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E.

The following postings are ordered:

WILSON, Mr. J. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the I. Circle, for duty in the Godavari Western Division.

Jackson, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary W., assistant engineer, 1st grade supernumerary, to the III. Circle, for duty in the Bellary division.

#### MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty:—
BYNG, Lieut. Colonel. T. R., Staff Corps.
SMITH—SMITH—The date of promotion of Sub-Conductor N. Smith and Sub-Conductor (sub pro tem.) J. Smith, of the Commissariat Department, is Aug. 27.

Department, is Aug. 27.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
CHAPLIN, Major A., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Nov. 12.

LEGGE, Major G., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Nov. 12.

LEGGE, First Grade Apothecary R. H., to be senior apothecary, 2nd grade, vice T. D. O'Keeffe, retired, dated Sept. 11.

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of the Public Department:—
SIETHORPE, Surgeon-Major C.

FLETCHER, Mr. F. W. F., assistant inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted three weeks' privilege leave from or after Nov. 26.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Nov. 19.)

AGNEW, Captain C. H., Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has

recently been promoted.
MONTMORENCY—TRETHEWY-IONTMORENCY—TRETHEWY—Lieuts. M. de Montmorency and W. H. Trethewy, Hampshire Regiment, are directed to proceed to Maudalay, Upper Burma, to join the 2nd battalion of their regiment, to which they have been transferred.

JONES, Lieut. A. A., officiating squadron officer (on probation), 2nd Madras Lancers, will preceed to Secunderabad for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

THORP, Lieut. J. C., No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, has

been appointed acting adjutant Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, vice Lieut. Cook, ordered to Toungoo.

LESLIE—The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard test in Hindustani:—Lieut. T. D. Leslie, Royal Fusiliers, Probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following

NEARES, Lieut. Colonel G. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be commandant of the convalescent depot at Rangoon. The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following

postings:—
BROWN, Surgeon H. H., M.B., on arrival from England to do duty
Station Hospital, Bangalore.
BURTON, Surgeon J. A., doing duty Eastern district, to report himself
to the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore division and
Ceded district, for general duty.
YULE, Major W. A., assistant quartermaster-general, Hyderabad
Subsidiary Force, is directed to rejoin his appointment at Secunderabad.

abed.
The following orders are confirmed:

MURRAY—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Lieut.
A. B. Murray, 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, vice Maltby, relieved.

SHELLEY—By the general officer commanding the Eastern District, appointing Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Shelley, staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort St. George, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern District, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Weston.

GATTSKELL, Captain H. F. V., Staff Corps, 4th Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 25.)

Hill, Rev. F. N., B.A., who has been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from Nov. 9

Baillie, Rev. W. W., B.A., has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary

of State for India to return to duty.

#### MILITARY.

STEVENS, Major M. W., infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary

of State for India to return to duty.

Kembell.—The services of Lieut. A. H. G. Kembell, S.C., 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Govern-

ment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

GOBDON, Lieut. J. W., S.C., having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from Nov. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ENGLISH, Mr. F. W., to be lieutenant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. MATHLAS, Lieut. L. J., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 6, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

TALBOT, Lieut. H. L., 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from May 13, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

SARGENT—The services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Chief.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### DECEMBER 10. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. A. Munro, S.C., Capt. M. C. Cooke-Colliss S.C., Lieut. C. C. Reid, S.C., Surg. C. W. Owen, C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Inf., Lieut.-Col. E. H. Steel, S.C., Col. John Upperton, C.B., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, S.C., Col. W. G. M. Strickland, S.C., Col. W. H. Whitlock, S.C., Maj. S. Babington, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-P. M. Madge, S. M. Waziduddin, R. A. Lloyd, J.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY,

Bengal Estab.-Maj. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., 181 days; Lieut. S. R.

Renny, S.C., three months; Surg. Maj. H. B. Purves, six months; Lieut. Col. R. Morris, Cav., forty-five days.

Bombay Estal.—Lieut. Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. -- G. E. C. Coles, six months' extry. leave on m.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. K. Abbott, S.C., Bdge. Surg. H. Potter, M.D., C. H. G. Saunders, S.C., Col. W. Jeffreys, R.E., Maj. T. F. Hobday, S.C., Maj. A. T. S. A. Rind, S.C., Capt. M. J. Gibbs, S.C., Maj. C. E. Hallett, S.C., Capt. C. W. J. Hingston, S.C., Col. C. W. S. Clarke, S.C.

Madras Estab. - Lieut.-Col. H. M. S. Magrath, S.C., Capt. W. D.

Lindley, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., S.C., Maj. W. J. Le
Breton, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.-L. G. Evans (Cov.), B. H. Baden-Powell (Cov.), B. T. Bentinck.

Madras Estab .- J. W. Rundall.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### INDIAN. BIRTHS.

BABER-Nov. 11, at Vizagapatam, the wife of E. L. M. Baber, Madras

Survey, of a son.

Corse-Scott, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, of a son.

Cumming—Nov. 24, at 2, Cumballa Hill, the wife of A. E. Cumming, Sind Commission, of a daughter.

Currie—Nov. 14, the wife of Algernon Currie, Lieut.-Colonel Bombay 16, at Upper Dharmsala, the wife of Major J.

CURRIE—Nov. 14, the wife of Algernon Currie, Lieut.-Colonel Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEVINE—Nov. 10, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. P. DeVine, Chief Storekeeper, Sind Pishin State Railway, of a daughter.

HOGAN—Nov. 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sub-Conductor E. Hogan, Commissariat Department, of a son.

HOLBROW—Dec. 1, at Gujrat Punjab, the wife of Stanley Charles Holbrow, Punjab Police, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

HORNSBY—Nov. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Major G. M. B. Hornsby, Royal Artillers of a son.

Royal Artillery, of a son.

LANE—Nov. 1, at Quetta, the wife of Major M. Lane, A.P.D., of a

daughter.

daughter.

MACKENZIE KENNEDY—Nov. 7, at Assam, the wife of Lieut. C. G.

Mackenzie-Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

METCALFE—Dec. 4, at Campion, Ceylon, the wife of William Percy

Metcalfe, of a son. (By telegram.)

MUIR—Dec. 4, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Captain Charles Wemyss

Muir, Commanding Viceroy's Body Guard, of a son.

PANES—Nov. 9, at Bezwada, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Panes, C.M S.,

of a son.

PRENDERGAST—Nov. 7, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of Colonel J. H.

Prendergast, 11th Regiment M.N.I., of a son.

RAIKES Nov. 2, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain Frank Raikes, Rifle
Brigade, of a daughter.

RUSSELL-JONES—Nov. 18, at Umballa, the wife of Major Russell-Jones,
Highland Light Infantry, of a son.

SPILSBURY—Nov. 11, at Upper Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Captain
E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

EATSON—WILSON—Nov. 16, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. P. M. Weigall, assisted by the Rev. John Mac-Donald, Charles H. Beatson, Surgeon, I.M.D., Bengal, to Geraldine M. Wilson.

M. Wilson.

BRETHERTON—CAMPBELL—Nov. 18, at Peshawur, G. H. Bretherton, Lieut. Q.O. Corps of Guides, to Katherine Murray, daughter of Colonel R. D. Campbell, 30th Punjab Infantry.

EVANS—HARVEY—Nov. 17) at Madras, W. A. Evans, Bombardier of the Q. I Battery, Royal Artillery, to Miss Venetia Adela Harvey, daughter of the late Mr. C. S. Harvey.

GREENHILL—PERMAN—Nov. 20, E. F. Greenhill, M.R.S.C. and L.R.C.P., of 3, Russell-street, Calcutta, to Florence Ellen, daughter of T. Perman, of Stoke Newington, London.

LOUDON—CRAWTER—Nov. 17, at St. Stephen's, Kidapore, Calcutta, Captain Robert D. Loudon R.A., to Florence Jane, eldsst daughter of John Crawter, Cheshunt, Herts.

OWEN—NEWMARCH—Nov. 16, at Sealkote, Captain H. O'B. Owen, R.A.,

of John Crawter, Cheshunt, Herts.

OWEN—NEWMARCH—Nov. 16, at Sealkote, Captain H. O'B. Owen, R.A., son of Major-General C. H. Owen, late R.A., to Amy, daughter of Colonel G. Newmarch, R.E.

ULOTH—SPALL—Nov. 11, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, H. Wilmot, son of the late Alexander Uloth, to Harriet, daughter of the late William Spall

Walker—Dobbin—Nov. 11, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, the Rev. J. Mills Walker, Chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, to Alice M., third daughter of Charles Dobbin, of Hampstead, London.

#### DEATHS.

BRANDER-Nov. 13, at Peshawur, Frank Salisbury, infant son of

Surgeon E. S. Brander, 21st Punjab Infantry.

CARFOOT—Nov. 14, at Madras, Mrs. Barbara Carfoot, relict of the late

Corporal J. Carfoot, E.A.V., Palaveram, aged 82.

Colgan -Nov. 12, at Mogul Serai, T. David Colgan, Traffic Inspector

E. I. Railway, aged 34.

FULLERTON - Nov. 3, at Yemethen, Burma, Lieut. Henry Howard

27.

Fullerton, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, aged 27.

HOLROYD-DOVETON—Nov. 6, at Pondicherry, Pauline, the wife of the late Colonel J. Holroyd-Doveton, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 54.

MERGER—Nov. 4, at Quetta, of diphtheria, Captain J. W. S. Mercer, 17th Bombay Infantry, aged 36.

PHILLIPS—Nov. 2, at Jamaica, of fever, John Mortlock Phillips M.D., Surgeon of H.M.S. Goshawk, aged 26.

RATNAM—Nov. 10, at Masulipatam, Rev. M. Ratnam, a Missionary of the C. M. S., aged 53.

THOMSON—Nov. 14, at Mooltan, Louisa Jessie, the dearly-loved wife of Major T. G. Thomson, 25th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, and eldest daughter of Major-General F. Allen, late Bengal Staff Corps, in head of the control o in her 32nd year.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Dec. 5, at Preston, the wife of Captain R. Homfray Alexander, R.M.A., Adjutant 5th Lancashice Artillery Volunteers,

of a son.

DUNN - Dec. 6, at Mapperton Lodge, Farnborough, the wife of Colonel Dunn, Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

EDMRADES—Dec. 4, at Ashley House, Folkestone, the wife of Colonel H. Edmeades, R.A., of twins (boy and girl), boy stillborn.

FLINTOFF—Nov. 30, at Bath Cottage, Dundalk, Ireland, the wife of T. Flintoff, A.V.D., 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

GRAVENER—Dec. 2, at Mannamead, Plymouth, the wife of Captain Gravener, R.N., of a son.

Haig—Dec. 3, at The Elms, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Alexander Price Haig, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

Heales—Dec. 5, at Leesons, Chislehurst, the wife of Major Heales, of a son.

PAYNE—Dec. 5, at Queenstown, the wife of Commander E. Payne, R.N., late Inspecting Commander Coastguard, Queenstown, of a daughter.

Phillips.—Dec. 4, at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, the wife of Captain T. V. W. Phillips, R.A., of a daughter.
RUSSELL.—Dec. 6, at Weymouth, the wife of Major C. J. Russell, R.E.,

of a son.

SULIVAN—Dec. 5, at Coltness. Wishaw, N.B., the wife of Captain Sulivan, The Hampshire Regiment, of a son.

TURNER—Dec. 5, at The Castle, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel

Alfred E. Turner, R.A., of a daughter.

Bell-White-Dec. 8, at Marylebone Parish Church, W., Thomas, youngest son of the late Thomas Bell, of Leeds, to Emily, younger daughter of Michael White, late 83rd Regiment of Foot.

BERESFORD—GREER—Dec. 8, at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham,

Beresford—Greer—Dec. 8, at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, Olivia Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General George de la Poer Beresford, late Madras Staff Corps, of Eamont, Cheltenham, Joseph Henry Greer, Captain Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late Lieut. Jeneral Greer, C.B., of The Grange, county Tyrone. Chapman—Bayley—Dec. 3, at Ascot, Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., Quartermaster-General in India, to Georgiana Charlotte Clive, third daughter of the late Sir Edward Clive Bayley.

Guyon—Richards—Dec. 2, at All Saints' Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Herbert Joseph Guyon, Lieut. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, son of the late Colonel Henry J. Guyon, Bengal Army, to Annie Agnes, eldest daughter of the late W. O. Richards, Esq., of St. Augustine, Ventnor, and Penzance, Cornwall.

Ventnor, and Penzance, Cornwall.

Monro—Vaughan- Dec. 4, at St. Mary's Church, Seymour-street,
W., Seymour C. Hale Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, to Lady
Constance Vaughan, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lisburne.

Nicholson—Foote—Dec. 2, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington,
William Gresham Nicholson to Ethel Eleanor Macdonald, second

William Gresham Nicholson to Ethel Eleanor Macdonald, second daughter of the late Admiral Henry R. Foote.

'Connor. Morris—Dec. 8, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's gate, Major N. M. O'Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Lily, second daughter of Sir John Morris, K. C.S. I., and granddaughter of Colonel Cheape, of Killundiue, Argyleshire.

EZANNE—Kershaw—Dec. 4, at St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Captain Charles H. Ozanne, Ordnance Store Department, to Louisa Durand, second daughter of the late Durand Kershaw, C.E.

"EXT.—Scory.—Dec. 1 at St. Mary's Church, Brighton, John W. Pitt.

TTT.—Scott.—Dec. 1, at St. Mary's Church, Brighton, John W. Pitt to Hilma Emms, eighth daughter of the late Captain Charles Kito

to Hilma Emms, eighth daughter of the late Captain Charles Kito Scott, R.N.

Scott, R.N.

Scott, White — Nov. 27, at Croydon, Surrey, William Francis Scott, Belfast, to Emily, second daughter of Captain George Russell Holt White, formerly of 8th (Liverpool) Regiment.

Stokes-Roberts—Helps—Nov. 39, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Edward R. B. Stokes-Roberts, R.E., son of the late Edward Stokes-Roberts, to Frances Edith, daughter of the late Thomas Helps, of Upton Lawn, Chester.

Upton Lawn, Chester.

Veitch—Horne—Dec. 2, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Alfred Harry Veitch, Assistant Paymaster Royal Navy, to Beatrice Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Major Edmund Garland Horne, late King's Own Borderers.

WINSTANLEY—NUTHALL—Dec. 8, at St. John's Church, Bognor, James W. Winstanley, Esq., of Woodview, Worthing, J.P., Cheshire, to Rosa, eldest surviving daughter of the late Colonel John Nuthall, Beneal Army.

#### DEATHS.

BACON - Dec. 4, at Hampden House, Bucks, Major Francis Kenrick

BACON—Dec. 4, at Hampden House, Bucks, Major Francis Kenrick Bacon, in his 60th year.

BALGUY Dec. 5, at Huyton, Liverpool, John Balguy, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 64.

BUCKLE—Dec. 4, John Edward Buckle, late Major North York Rifle Militia, of Clifton, York, aged 60.

COLE—Dec. 4, at Brympton Villa, Granada-road, Southsea, Richard Berkeley Mansel Colf, infant son of Captain Richard Rivarola Cole, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade, aged 1 year and 8 months.

DACRES—Dec. 9, at Brighton, Field-Marshal Sir Richard James Dacres, G.C.B., R.H.A., Constable of the Tower of London, aged 87.

DONNELLY—Dec. 4, at 6, Onslow-crescent, Jane Christiana Ballantine, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel T. Donnelly, H.E.I.C.S., aged 80.

DRURY—Dec. 4, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Edwina Ann, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Charles, Harison Drury, Madras Staff Corps, aged 65.

FLINTOFF—Dec. 3, at Rath Cottage, Dundalk, Ireland, Katie, the dearly-loved wife of T. Flintoff, A.V.D., 5th Dragoon Guards, aged 28.

GORDON-Dec. 2, at Boulogne sur-Mer, Mrs. Maria Gordon, widow of the late Major Alexander Gordon.

GROTE—Dec. 4, at 42, Ovington-square, Arthur Grote, F.R.S., F.L.S., late of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, aged 72.

HASKINS—Nov. 27, at Ferndale road, Brixton, Thomas Edwards Haskins, aged 87.

Haskins, aged 87.

JENNINOS BRAMLY—Dec. 5, at Grove Lodge, Southsea, Captain R. D. Jennings-Bramly, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, aged 61.

LECKIE—Dec. 8, at Teddington House, Teddington, John Warrington Leckie, Lieut. 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Davies Leckie, Bombay Army, aged 24.

McDonald—Nov. 29, in London, John Alan McDonald, late Captain 2nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of the late General Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., of Dalchosnie and Dun Alastair, Perthshire.

O'Halloran—Nov. 3, at Courtenay Villa, Leamington, John Nicholas O'Halloran, retired half-pay officer in the Bengal Service, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir Joseph O Halloran, G.C.B., E.I.C.S., aged 76. aged 76.

RIPLEY-Dec. 5, at Bedstone Court, Shropshire, the Dowager Lady Ripley, aged 71.

TAYLOR—Dec. 7, at Wimbledon, Major W. O'Bryen Taylor, Standard

Bearer, Royal Body Guard, aged 53.

VINE—Dec. 3, at Myrtle Bank, Balham, John de Vine, late Captain Commissariat and Transport Staff, aged 56.

Wells—Dec. 3, at Cairo, Grenville Hylton Wells, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Soudan Mounted Infantry, aged 31.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Western Military District in Madras will, in future, be designated the Southern District, including the following stations: —Cannanore, Calicut, Malliapuram, Trichoor, Qu'lon, Trichino-poly, and Wellington. The headquarters at Mangalore will be included in the Belgaum District.

THE following changes in the Military Accounts Department have been ordered:—Lieutenant Colonel H. S. F. Mackenzie has been posted to Poona; Captain G. B. Renny, on return from furlough, will go to Madras; Captain T. H. Eyre has been transferred from Rawal Pindi to Calcutta; and Captain W. H. Young from Calcutta to Rawal Pindi; Lieutenant C. E. Mardall has been granted furlough for one year; Captain Cadell has been placed in charge of the Presidency Pay Office; and Lieutenant Melville posted to the office of the Commissariat Examiner.

COLONEL GALBRAITH, late of the 85th Foot, succeeds to the Brigade Staff when Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson vacates in January next.

LIEUT. D. J. T. O'BRIEN, 15th Sikhs, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Department.

The following appointments have been made:—3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut. F. C. D. Amesbury, to be Quartermaster. 9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut. E. R. R. Swiney, East Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 32nd Pioneers.—Lieut. G. L. Holland to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieut.—Colonal E. C. Lecken, secreted on proposition. Colonel E. C. Jackson, vacated on promotion.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief to test the suitability of Pachmarhi as a hill station for acclimatising British troops on arrival from England. For this purpose it is intended to send a company of men who have recently arrived in the country for the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, at Jubbulpore, to the Pachmarhi Depôt for the next hot season.

THE death is reported of Surgeon J. Pedlow, M.D., Army Medical Staff, who died of cholera at sea en route to Burma. The deccased efficer was born in October, 1851, he graduated M.D. of the Queen's University in Ireland, and shortly afterwards volunteered for service with the Turks. In the Turko-Bulgarian the Queen's University in Ireland, and shortly afterwards volunteered for service with the Turks. In the Turks-Bulgarian campaign he received a commission in the Turkish Army, and saw much fighting. In 1878 he was gazetted a surgeon in the Army Medical Department, and served in the Afghan War, in the action at Mazina, and in the Kama expedition. (Medal.) In 1884 he served in the Soudan Campaign with the 7th Fusiliers, and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai. He was mentioned in despatches en both

of these o casions as having paid great attention to the sick and wounded under fire. (Medal and clasps and Bronze Decoration) Only three months ago he volunteered for active service in Burma, but has been cut off in the prime of life. He has died in the course of duty, and his brother-officers of the Medical Staff will lament the loss of a brave coursed. lament the loss of a brave comrade.

COLONEL E. C. GRIFFIN, R.A., has been appointed colonel on the Staff to command the Rayal Artillery, Rawal Pindi Division.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. DE G. WARTER, R.H A., in command of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Sirhind Division.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity of three months' military pay to Lieutenant A. B. Fox, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, on account of a wound received by him in an encounter with Burmese insurgents at Kinywa in Upper Burma.

THE following officers of Royal Engineers, not belonging but attached to the Sappers and Miners with the Burma Field Force, have been provisionally appointed Field and Assistant Field Engineers subject to the approval of the Commander-in Chief and sanction of the Government of India:—To be Field Engineers: Captains A. R. F. Dorward, H. H. Barnet, and S. G. Lutyens. To be Assistant Field Engineers: Lieuts. C. D. Learoyd, F. H. Kelly, J. Stewart, W. R. Morton, J. H. Wade, J. W. Pringle, T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, C. W. Beever, R. T. B. Lawrence, J. C. Rimington, and W. S. Hunter.

THE undermentioned officers, on arrival from India for duty with the Mounted Infantry, will be posted as follows:—Captain R. E. Golightly. 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, to Menbo; Licut. G. B. Stevens, 4th Madras Proneers, and Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to Myingyan.

The issue of 5,000 rounds of blank ammunition to each brigade in Burma has been sanctioned for the training of Mounted Infantry and transport ponies, and for such other purposes as brigadiers-general may determine.

THE post-offices now open in Upper Burma are: -Head offices —Mandalay, Bhamo, Menbu, Nyingyan, Myingyan, Sab-offices:
—Ava, Aloun, Hlaingdet, Kyaukse, Kyan Nyhat, Katha,
Kyoukmyoung, Muhla, Meiktila, Mahlaing, Myinmu, Pagan, Pakokhu, Salen, Simbyagun, Sewun, Sagain, Shwebo, Taung-dwingyi, Yeu.

Post-offices will shortly be opened at Mingin and Kendat Peacock currency will be accepted at par in all offices.

THE following list of Brigade Executive Commissariat Officers attached to brigades has been published for information:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Bruce and Captain Rowlandson, 1st Brigade, Mandalay; Lieutenant Bond, 2nd Brigade, Bhamo; Major Hughes, 3rd Brigade, Nyingyan; Lieutenant Hutchinson, 4th Brigade, Myingyan; Captain Peile, 5th Brigade, Shwebo; and Lieutenant Foss, 6th Brigade, Menbo. The Commander-in-Chief in India directs that the strictest

attention be paid by all officers to the care and loading of transattention be paid by all officers to the care and loading of transport animals. The loading of transport animals will be constantly practised on parade, and Brigadiers-General and officers commanding posts will institute the strictest inquiry into all cas a where the transport animals show signs of neglect or improper loading. Every effort should be made to reduce the number of night sentries. Occasional patrols at uncertain hours may often be employed instead of night sentries. General officers are directed to satisfy themselves that the number of centries is the lowest possible at all posts. lowest possible at all posts.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The chairman (Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P.), in moving the adoption of the report, stated that, exclusive of vessels being c nstructed, the company's fleet, which would be completed next year, would amount to 200,000 tons, which would have cost the company nearly £6,000,000 sterling, so that they might claim to be by far the largest corporation engaged in shipping under the Britisn flag. The board had entered into contracts for the construction of four large new vessels. During the mail contract of the last seven years the company had laid down 82 000 tons, at a cost of £2,260,000. They had expended in renewals between £500,000 and £600,000. Altogether, in the seven years they had expended in rew ships and improvements in old ones £2,800,000, or about £400,000 per annum. That fact would dispel the idea of some persons that mail services could be carried on without cost. With reference to the company's mail contracts, he said that they had been successful in securing the contract for carrying the China and India mails for ten years, from 1888. True, it was taken at almost half the amount they-received twelve years ago, which was £500,000; but the reduced cost of coal and other materials and the changes induced him to think their contract would be successful commercially. The business of the company had increased so far as the increased number of passengers carried; but the receipts therefrom had been less because of the large number of return tickets. The company had suffered to the extent of £18,000 by the great fall in exchange during the past twelve months.

THE TRADE OF INDIA AND ITS FUTURE DEVELOP-

A most interesting and valuable paper on the above important subject was read on Tuesday last at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute by Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., lately in charge of the Economic Court of the Indian Section at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The chair was taken by General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B., a Member of the Council.

Indian Exhibition.

The chair was taken by General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C B., a Member of the Council.

Amongst those present were the following:—The Right Hon. Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Colonel Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., Sir James Marshall, C.M.G., Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. (Governor of West African Settlements), Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., Major-General Lyon Fremantle, C.B., Lieut. Colonel F. S. Terry, Lieut. General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Messra Frederick Young, Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Peter Redpath, C. Washington Eres, Herbert Rocke (Victoria), Frederick Duttov (South Australia), J. S. Keltie, W. H. Glen (Victoria), E. J. Sadler (Jamaica), William Vickers (Jamaica), J. T. Wills, Surgeon J. J. Lamprey, Army Medical Department (Sierra Leone), Messrs. F. G. Goodliffe (Cape Colony), W. A. Willes, P. L. Simmonds, Mr. J. and Mas Hamilton (Queensland), Messrs. E. Latchford, Morton Green (Natal), Mr. and Mrs. T. Kenneth McLea and Miss McLea, Messrs. J. Macgeorge (South Australia), G. G. C. M. Kenzie, Hy. M. Paul, Chas. H. Lepper, Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I. (Home Secretary to the Government of India), A. Taylor Stein (Cape Colony), P. G. Crawley, J. E. Dawson (Sierra Leone), R. Mackay, J. Cox Fillan (Dominica), Alexander Sclanders (New Zealand), J. A'Deane (New Zealand), J. Astley Cooper, Mr. G. and Miss Moffatt (Canada), Mr. Anthur C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. R. Duncan, Mr. L. H. Harrold (South Australia), Dr. A. M. Brown, Messrs. Thos. Parsons, J. Ci arles Coode, R. best Scott, J. E. Mason, C.M. G. (Fiji), J. F. Aldenhoven, D. Morris (Assistant Director Royal Gardens, Kew), A. Mackenzie Mackay, A. Brown, C. E. Collyn, Thomas Davies, D. L. Courtney, G. Hoper, Keppel Jones, Allan Laurie, F. G. Maturin, Mrs. J. S. O'Halloran, Miss McLearen, Mr. W. Pears, Mrs. and Miss Watt, Mr. H. E. Moore, Pandit Bishan Nanayan Dar (India), Miss Russell, Miss Charlotte Parsons, Dr. Paul, Messrs. A. T. Macdonall, G. H. Luwe, Surgeon-Major W.

countries which each exceed in value at least one million pounds sterling, and aggregate sixty-three million, out of a total of eighty-five million pounds. Of these exports, three are manufactured goods—viz., cotton yarns, jute manufactures, and dressed and tanned skins. Of the remainder, only hides have to be excluded from the designation agricultural produce, which must be applied to the other cleven great staples of Indian export trade. These may be here enumerated in the order of their respective values:—Cotton, opium, rice, wheat, linseed, jute, tea, indigo, rape sccd, til seed, and coffee.

"The fewness of the articles of Indian trade may at the very outset be admitted to be a source of great weakness, more especially when the paucity is mainly of manufactures. Nearly all the minor manufactures which, as a rule, are made in each great country for at least its own use, have, in the case of India, to be imported. At the same time, the simplicity of the export trade has favoured the growth of great and rich merchants, to the exclusion of the competing masses of smaller men, who as a exclusion of the competing masses of smaller men, who, as a rule, have so much to say to the growth of minor industries."

We regret that we have not space to give the whole of the paper under the different headings into which it was divided; but we give part, but not the least important part, of it.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

The total area of India has been determined to be 1,382,624 square miles, and the population 253,891,821. This gives a density per square mile of 184, but if the less densely-peopled tracts are excluded, the density of the better known parts of the country will be arrived at. Thus the North-West Provinces have 403, Bengal 360, and Behar 506.

Bengal.—The total area of the "Lower Provinces" is 193,198 square miles. It is thus larger than Spain, and has a population as great as that of France and the United Kingdom taken together. The staple food of the people is rice, and of this there are annually

cultivated about 37,500,000 acres. Millets are little grown, but during the cold season a considerable amount of oil seeds are cultivated, chiefly linseed, rape, castor oil, and til seed (Sesamum indicum). It tas been reported that last year there were over 2,000,000 acres under oil seeds and 850,000 acres under wheat. This cereal is rarely, if ever, eaten by the people, so that it is cultivated purely to meet the export market. The pulses and lentils are largely grown, and form an important article of food. It has been determined that there were last year 8,000,000 acres under these leguminous seeds. Sugar-cane is grown in many parts of the country, about 350,000 acres being annually under that crop, but sugar to a very large extent is also obtained from the date-palm (Phænix sylvestris)

The hot, damp character of Bengal is peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of rice, three principal crops being obtained—namely, the aús crop in July to October, the áman in September to January, and the boro in April and May. Of fibrous plants jute is the most valuable; last year there 800,000 acres under this crop and tabledy in Featern Bengal Lo. Behar and jute is the most valuable; last year there 800,000 acres under this crop, and ichicfly in Eastern Bengal. In Behar and Chuita Nagpur cotton is grown (300,000 acres), and in Eastern Bengal hemp occurs, but it is cultivated exclusively for the purpose of the manufacture of the narcotic ganja, from which Government obtains a revenue of about £200,000. The indigo industry has almost left Bengal proper, having moved into Behar, where, 1,300,000 acres are annually under this tinctorial crop. The safflower, once an important agricultural product of the eastern districts, has disappeared entirely, owing to the introduction of aniline. Bengal is the agricultural product of the eastern districts, has disappeared entirely, owing to the introduction of aniline. Bengal is the great tobacco producing province of India, there having been last year 200,000 acres under that crop. Madras stands next to Bengal in tobacco cultivation, having 82,000 acres. It seems, however, that the bulk of Bengal tobacco is badly curved, being dirty, too hard pressed, and burdened with heavy, used a leaf stalks. It goes mainly to Burma, where it appears to be extensively employed by the Burmans in the manufacture of Burma cigars. Madias tobacco is of a better quality, and is now finding a market in in the manufacture of Burma cigars. Madias tobacco is of a better quality, and is now finding a market in Europe both in the raw state and in the form of Trichinopoly cigars. The moist nature of Bengal naturally favours the idea of tea cultivation upon the lower slopes of the hills, both on the Himélara and the mountaits of Chutia Nagpur. There are

of the cultivation upon the lower slopes of the fills, both on the Himálaya and the mountairs of Chutia Nagpur. There are over 50,000 acres under tea, with 3,000 acres under cinchona.

There are the principal a ticles cultivated in Bengal. With the extension of railway communication the trade of the province has greatly improved, but that it is capable of still further extension is shown by the fact that there are immense tracts of land unpulsivated.

land uncultivated.

Assam has an area of 1,477,451 acres under cultivation, and 1,662,280 acres under forest, with 11,495,794 acres uncultivated, the bulk of which is suitable for cultivation. The staple food the bulk of which is suitable for cultivation. The staple food of the people is rice, and last year there were 1,070,390 acres under that crop, with 47,507 acres under millets and Indian coin. With some of the hill tribes, such as the Torkhul Nagas of Manipur, Job's tears (Coyx lachrima) is an article of food, whereas in Chutia Nagpur it is never cultivated, but, on the contrary, is viewed as an objectionable weed. Oil seeds were last year cultivated to the extent of 146,837 acres. Tea is the most valuable crop of Assam and Cachar; of this there were last year 189,852 acres. From the forests are also derived indiarubber and wild silks. The eri, or castor oil leaf feeding silkworm, is perhaps one of the most promising new articles of trade. The ecocons one of the most promising new articles of trade. The cocoons cannot be economically reeled, but they are now carded and spun, and accordingly find a distinct market. The eri silk has many advantages over most of the other silkworms. It is a native of India, is multivoltine, i.e., has four or five distinct breeding times, and it feeds upon an annual plant which may be sown three or four times every year. These are recommendations that have only to be fully made known to place eri silk on a fixed commercial basis. At present the supply is practically drawn from wild sources, and that, too, from the mountain slopes of Assam, where labour is excessively expensive. The insect and plant both thrive successfully in Eastern Bengal, and before long it seems certain European plantations will be opened out that will yield an unfailing supply of eri silk while earning an additional harvest from castor

In Burma the staple crop is also rice. Last year there were 3,630,340 acres under this cereal. It is remarkable that the bulk of the foreign exports of rice go from Burma, while Bengal is the most important rice-producing country. It may be here added that rice and opium are the only articles of Indian export trade which cannot be a made to have a data and because the secondary. Since here Rice has which are made to bear a duty on leaving the country. to bear close upon 15 per cent., a duty which practically pre-cludes it from becoming an article of fcod with the peoper people of Europe. This heavy duty is by some writers justified on the ground that as rice monopolises more than three-quarters of the soil of Lower Burma, a duty levied upon the exports will come to bear more equitably upon the land than any other form of taxation.

In addition to rice, ttak wood and cutch are valuable exports from Burma. The recent advance of the British to Upper Burma has now thrown an immensely larger region than Lower Burma under the administration of the Government of India. This newly acquired territory possesses perfectly distinct features, and will come to afford many new products, besides opening up the trade with a portion of China. Even in Lower Burma, however, there are immense tracts of very fertile land for which there are no cultivators. The total area cultivated was, last year, 4,300,356 acres, but, according to the survey, there are 24,017,083 acres of land available for cultivation, with 25,237,459 acres not available,

and 2,266,004 acres under forest.

Madras.—In the Southern Presidency there are 26,994,669 acres annually cultivated, of which 5,546,191 are artificially irrigated. There are, in addition, 10,600,707 acres available for cultivation, and 11,101,192 not available, with 8,980,725 acres of forest. and pulses are by far the most important crops; of these there were, last year, 12,877,978 acres with, in addition, 5,630,106 acres of rice, and 30,946 wheat. Oil seeds, more especially castor oil seeds, ground nuts, and cocoa-nut oil, were largely cultivated, there having been 1,169,079 acres under these crops. Cotton is an important crop in Madras, 1,326,718 acres were cultivated with it. Indigo, also largely occurs being prepared in dry leaf (321,339 acres) crop in Madras, 1,326,718 acres were cultivated with it. Indigo, also, largely occurs, being prepared in dry leaf (321,339 acres). Madras and Mysore are the coffee-producing regions of India. Just as the coffee planters of Ceylon are substituting tea for coffee, so the South Indian planters are extending their acreage of coffee, and it may confidently be affirmed that with learned of coffee, and it may confidently be affirmed that with lessened competition, and the higher prices ruling at present, the coffee industry of South India has a hopeful future before it. In addition to 48,813 acres of sugar-cane, Madras annually derives a large amount of its sugar from the Palmyra-palm (Borassus

flabelliformis).

In Bombay there were last year 17,761,275 acres under millets and pulses, and these are, and have always been, the food stuffs of a supplementations of these were last year the people; but to supplement these there were last year 2,031,304 acres of rice, and 2,211,459 acres of wheat. Cotton occupied 2,156,763 acres, and tobacco 75,000 acres. Cotton, oil seeds, and wheat are the three great articles of Bombay expect the country of port trade, and last year there were 1,976,867 acres under oilseeds, chiefly linseed and rape seed. A very large amount of the exports of these three products returned as shipped from Bombay must, however, be viewed as derived from the Central Provinces, and Central India, and not from the Bombay Presidency. According to the survey there are over 6,737,000 acres of land available still for cultivation in Bombay together with 8,905,437 acres declared as not evitable for bay, together with 8,905,437 acres declared as not suitable for cultivation. Should a greater demand, therefore, arise for Bombay produce, the ploughman has plenty of room for the exercise of

In the North-West Provinces, 19,897,475 acres are annually under millets and pulses, and these form the food stuffs of the great bulk of the population. The rich are able to eat rice and wheat, and of the former there were last year 4,894,344 acres, and of the latter 5,031,330 acres. These Provinces may be viewed as the headquarters of the sugar-cane cultivation of India, and last year there were 817,326 acres under that crop. Only 623,298 acres were under oil seeds, but 1,677,049 acres yielded a crop of

acres were under on seeds, but 1,671,049 acres yielded a crop of cotton. Tea and tobacco, to a small extent, are cultivated in these provinces, and 410,921 acres were under indigo. There remains to be cultivated 7,474,708 acres.

In the Central Provinces there are annually 4,299,000 acres under pulses and millets, and 3,541,467 under wheat, with, in addition, 3,091,625 acres under rice. As in the other Northern Provinces the millets form the steel and this is unally Provinces, the millets form the staple food, and this is supplemented with pulses, wheat, or rice. Oil seeds, and especially linseed, constitute an important article of trade. Last year there were 1,632,822 acres under these seeds. The white variety of linseed raised in these provinces was much appreciated by the experts who visited the late Exhibition. Cotton is of course cultivated, and there were last year 459,349 acres under this crop. There are still 7,864,320 acres available for cultivation; 12,851,840 acres of forest lands, with 6,018,342 waste lands.

In the Berars there were last year 2,646,513 acres of millets and pulses; 819,057 acres of wheat, and 21,784 acres of rice. Guton is, of course, the most important article of trade, and last year there were 1,959,402 acres under that fibre with 842,955 acres of oil seeds. In spite of this extensive cultivation there were last year 808,749 acres available for cultivation, 2,375,354 acres of waste lands, with 672,258 acres of forest.

In the Punjab to a large extent the staple food of the people may be said to be wheat; indeed this is the only province where may be said to be wheat; indeed this is the only province where wheat deserves to be placed as a food of the people. Last year there were 7,819,509 acres under wheat, and 621,214 under rice, with 13,084,232 under millets and pulses. Although wheat has always been eaten by the people of the Punjab, the millets and pulses hold their own, and must be viewed as largely the food stuffs of the poorer people. Last year 1,061,618 acres were under oil seeds, 335,454 under sugar-cane, 792,996 under cotton, and 153,889 under indige. 153,889 under indigo.

The above very brief accounts of the leading agricultural products of the more important provinces of India may serve to give some idea of the distribution of the articles of Indian export trade. Care has been taken to try and give the areas under each crop, and the amounts of land declared by the Survey Department as still available for cultivation. Roughly speaking, there are over 100,000,000 acres waiting cultivation, and 120,000,000 acres viewed as waste lands. From these facts it will be readily gathered that

India has by no means reached the point of its utmost cultivation. If more wheat be required by Europe, India will be able to meet the demand. It would, however, be hopeless to expect much expansion of that trade in Bengal or Madras, since but limited tracts of these provinces possess the requisite climate. So, in a like manner, with all the other crops, to utilise the available land it is essentially necessary that a due regard be paid to the physical features of the regions where it is contemplated, to extend cultivation. cultivation.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNAL TRADE OF INDIA.

It is difficult to arrive at a definite idea of the extent of the internal trade of India, i.e., the inter-provincial trade in home manufactures and produce. India may not inaptly be described as in the transition from being an Oriental and passing into a Europeanised country. Native industries, Native habits and customs have been greatly disturbed or obliterated, and at present only a small proportion of the European industries have been established which should ultimately come to take the place of the older ones. Why, for example, should India export its oil seeds? older ones. It is perfectly possible to prepare from these the oil, and thus retain in India the oil-cake, either as a cattle food or as a valuable manure. Last year India had actually to import oil to the value of over £961,000 sterling. The bulk of this doubtless consisted of kerosine oil from the United States (£693,661), but of the balance two items may be mentioned, £49,275 worth of vegetable oil imported from the United Kingdom, and £29,959 worth of cocoa-nut oil from Ceylon. It would thus seem clear that a great reform might be effected by the opening out of oil-mills in

It is surprising that India should have to import close upon £2,000,000 worth of iron ore, pig iron, wrought iron, angle iron and bolts, wires, hoops, nails, and screws. Mr. Medlicott reports: Few countries in the world can have a more abundant supply of pure iron ores; and in old times iron-smelting was common all pure iron ores; and in old times iron-smelting was common all over the Peninsula, and Indian steel was famous. The manufacture is now well nigh extinguished by the cheaper product of wholesale methods. In connection with the coal-fields and with the extension of railways there is no doubt that these methods might now be profitably started in Inda." Why does India not manufacture its own glass? The materials necessary exist in great abundance. The growing trade in European pottery might easily be met by Indian-made goods, and Mes rs. Burn and Co.'s admirable examples of this shown at the late Exhibition may be admirable examples of this, shown at the late Exhibition, may be

admirable examples of this, shown at the late Exhibition, may be taken as a foretaste of the future.

Last year India imported £861,318 worth of chemicals, drugs and dre stuffs. The bulk of there could easily enough be manufactured in the country, such, for example, as alum, £24,807; arsenic, £1,773; sulphuric acid, £18,207; quinine, £44,453. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand such imports as indigo from Persia and the Straits Settlements to the relies of £25,200; marghologies from Carlon to the value of value of £2,530; myrabolams, from Csylon, to the value of £2,194; manjit, from Persia, to the value of £20,203 (the plant is wild all over the hills of India); and saffron, from France, to the value of £44,594 (the plant is wild in Kashmir and other parts of the Western Himalaya, and might be cultivated to any extent). It is difficult to understand such imports, but they indicate how much remains to be done before the resources of India can be said to be fully developed. There are always, of course, great difficulties to be contended with in efforts to alter trade channels. Witness, for example, the fact that, in spite of the tea planters' efforts, India imported last year 4,005,637lbs. of China tea, valued at £30,425. This came mainly into Bombay, and a large amount of it was doubtless intended for the Afghanistan and Persian market; but still it must not be forgotten that the freight from Assam to Bombay would most probably be greater than from China to Bombay. The heavy railway freight in tea, as in wheat and other Indian products, is a serious drawback. The rate per mile is exceptionally low, but the distances are so great as to kill any product that has to be carried for several hundred miles.

The list of articles which might be grown or manufactured in India instead of being imported from other countries might be indefinitely multiplied. Why, for example, does India not manufacture its own soap and candles? There is one soap factory in existence, but there might be many more. Why does India require to import lucifer matches, beads, and umbrillas? These are just the very articles the Natives of India could make, if the modern appliances and machinery could only be established. Coir matting and basket work could be greatly extended, and a most useful industry might be opened up in lace manufacture. Of lace and patent net India imported last year £56,562 worth, mainly from the United Kingdom. With a little encouragement, India might easily come to export lace to Europe. The imports of beer have greatly diminished since breweries have been opened up in India, but there are doubtless many other parts of the Himalaya, besides Kashmir, where wine-growing might be attempted. Hops to the value of £38,417 worth were last year imported into India, while India could, and doubtless will, in the not very distant future, meet its own requirements in this direction.

Tobacco seems certain to take a much better position in the

future than it has done in the past. The leaf, as presently cured, has many defects, and the cigars are too hard-packed for the European market, and they are heavy, and the amount of moisture

they contain is not carefully enough regulated. All these defects increase the duty the tobacco has to bear.

The greatest faith may be put in the advantage to India of opening out manufactures in the thousand and one little articles. which have at present to be imported from other countries. This which have at present to be imported from other countries. This action would effectually provide for the patient workmen who are steadily being thrown out of employment through competition with improved methods of production. It may be an open question how far the responsibility of encouraging and protecting such industries devolves upon the State. But it would seem the more natural course to accept change as a necessity of civilisation, and to encourage modern industries, rather than to strive to resisting of and support those primitive systems which were the admiration of the world before the discovery of steam.

#### PERJURY BY A BANKER.

The managing partner of Messrs. Ramnath Baijnath and Company, a well-known banking firm in Cawnpore, has got into trouble in connection with a joint-stock company which he started, and is to be put on his trial for perjury. The circumstances which have led to his prosecution are related as follows in the *Pioneer*:—

led to his prosecution are related as follows in the *Pioneer*:—
Some three years ago this gentleman, along with several other wealthy Natives of Cawnpore, conceived the project of starting a cotton ginning company in that town. This in itself was a perfectly feasible and possibly lucrative project had it been taken in hand in the proper manner; but this was not done. A company, called the Cawnpore Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, was started with a nominal capital of one lakh in 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. No manager with a knowledge of the business or the working of companies was engaged, nor does a proper prospectus seem to have been issued. At any rate the shales hung fire, and only when one of the promoters had gone round among fire, and only when one of the promoters had gone round among his friends could anyone be persuaded to take them up. Even then the shareholders do not appear to have been regularly registered. The share money was collected with the greatest difficulty, but by the aid of a mortgage the mill was completed and equipped. Lt ran for about a year; but practically no business was done, the self-constituted directors and managers being chiefly occupied in holding meetings and dunning shareholders. It seems that at about the end of the year an extraordinary general meeting was called to make arrangements for taking up the remaining share capital. Then came the liquidation, and in the course of his investigations the official liquidator came upon evidence which seemed to show that the managing partner of Messrs. Ramnath investigations the official liquidator came upon evidence which seemed to show that the managing partner of Messrs. Ramnath Baijnath and Company was a large debtor of the company, there being witnesses who swore that he had taken up shares for the company and subsequently disposed of them at a discount. This, however, the manager denied, and the District Judge has committed him for trial on a charge of perjury. No one, of course, can say how the trial will result; but the circumstances leading up to it should be a lesson that no joint-stock speculation should be engaged in unless there is a reasonable prospect of the capital being forthcoming, and unless proper steps are taken to secure that result by the regular election of directors, the appointment of a competent manager, and the proper registration of shareholders.

Judgment has been delivered at Cawnpore in the case in which Jungi Lal, managing partner of the firm of Ramnath Baijnath, bankers, was tried for perjury. Colonel Cowie, the Cantonment Magistrate, has sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. No expense had been spared in the defence, which was onducted by Messre. Colvin and Alston, barristers of Allahabad, Mr. Rushton, barrister of Agra, and Mr. W. K. Eddis, solicitor of Calcutta, besides several local pleaders. The prosecution was in the hands of Mr. Roberts, the Government Pleader, assisted by Mr. Strachey, the attorney for the liquidation of the Cawnpore Cotton Ginning Company. An appeal against the above sentence Cotton Ginning Company. An appeal against the above sent is filed, and every effort will be made to quash the conviction. An appeal against the above sentence

ALL who have lived in India and have received either from England or one of the Presidency towns articles packed in card boxes can easily remember many losses and disappointments owing to the damaged state in which the contents were so often found in consequence of the boxes having been broken in transit. This breakage was not from rough usage, but from the effect of climate, the damp heat of the Plains melting the glue, paste, or whatever substance was used to hold the corners of the boxes together. All this danger has now been remedied by an excessively ingenious but simple method introduced by the "United Kingdom Patent Metal-edged Box Company," who have purchased the patents of the inventors, Mr. Jean Scherbel and Theodor Remus, of Dresden, Savana, According to this inventors the corners are secured by Saxony. According to this invention the corners are secured by metal edges, and what were the weakest parts in the older kind of boxes are by this process made the strongest. These boxes are practically unbre-kable, and for sample-post, book-post, or parcel-post are chearer, stronger, and more serviceable than any other. post are chearer, stronger, and more serviceacie than any other. In sending at this or any other season presents to friends in India care should be taken that the articles be packed in these metaledged boxes only.

#### SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS,

HOME.—Dec. 4, Putiala (s), Bombay.—7, Rosetta (s), Calcutta; Paramatta (s), Bombay; Bulimba (s), Calcutta; Alsatia (s), Calcutta; BOMBAY.—Dec. 4, Nubia (s), London.—6, Malwa (s), London.—7, Inchgarvie (s), Shields; Khalif (s), Shields.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 7, Dacca (s), London; Palitana (s), Clyde.—8, Karamania (s), Liverpool.—9, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Dec. 4, Pelican (s), Middlesbro'.—9, Madras (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 3, City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—4, Hesperia (s), Calcutta.—7, Arabia (s), Bombay.—9, Thames (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 4, Victoria (s), Liverpool.—2, Clan Murray (s), Dunkirk; Clan Sinclair (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 5, Rewa (s).—7, Vega (s), London.—8, Armenia (c), Lundon. (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Dec. 23; from Brindisi, Dec. 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Day, Major Wolseley, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Miss Bannerman, Mr. W. A. Garstin, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mr. D. Jaffrey, Mr. H. Dewhurst and friend, Mrs. Hewett. From Brindisi: Major Twemlow, Major and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. A. C. L. Learmouth, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. V. Reid.

For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert, two Masters Blundell, Mr. G. L. F. Ray, Miss Rammell, Mr. G. Christian, Mr. Besley, Mrs. Snowden, Colonel and Mrs. Evans.

Colonel and Mrs. Evans.

For Suez: Mr. R. J. Attye.

S.s. Ancona, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Dec. 23; from Brindisi, Dec. 27.

For Madras: Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Major H. H. Kelly. From Suez:

For Calcutta: Mr. R. O. Grant, Mr. K. H. Marshall, Mr. Breakwell.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. O. Grant, Mr. R. H. Marshall, Mr. Breakwell.

From Suez: Mr. J. R. Thomas.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buckworth. From Venice: Dr. Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. F. J. Hadden.

For Port Said: Mrs. B. Wilks, Miss Buckworth, Mr. A. D. Wood, Mr. Milton.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Brydges Williams. From Brindisi: Miss Myers, Bishop ef Southwell, Lady Ridding, Mr. F. Lawson, Mr. Cecil Block, Mr. H.

For Bombay: From Suez: Mr. R. J. Attye, Mr. Lambe.

S.s. Ganges, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Dec. 30; from Brindisi, Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. B. Firth, Major and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Benn, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall and child, Mr. J. B. Price, Mr. F. Parker. From Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Greaves, Colonel Bonus, R.E., Mr. C. Rundall, Major A. K. Abbott, Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Mr. Solana, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Mukharjee. From Venice: Major-General E. F. Chapman, Mr. P. V. Luke.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Studholme and two daughters, Mr. Studholme, jun.

For Malta: Mrs. Dupuis, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. Jupp and two friends.

two friends.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Jan 6;

S.S. Kavenna, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Jan 6; from Brindisi, Jan. 10.

For Bombay: Capt. P. Mack, Mr. Melladen, Capt. Hon. T. Ashburnham. From Venice: Mrs. Plowden, Mr. J. Posford. From Brindisi: Major C. E. Hallett, Colonel W. J. Heaviside, Mr. E. C. R. Ollivant, Mr. A. V. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Ager, Mr. David Keogh, Miss Woon, Colonel Sartorius, V.C., Mrs. Sartorius and three children, Miss Nevill, Miss Barton.

Miss Barton.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Swinburne. For Colombo: Capt. Robson, Miss Robson, Mr. Whitby. From Brindisi: Mr. Kinmond. For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. W. A. H. and Mrs. Marten. From Brindsi: Mr. Brooks, Mr. Tahourd.

For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. Hold, Mr. Macevoy. For Madras: Mr. A. Hall.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice,
Jan. 13; from Brindisi, Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. J. R. Deane. For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. J. R. Deane, Prom Venice: Dr. Chetti. Prom Brindisi: Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scarmanga, Mr. C. Brock, Miss Bamfield, Mr. Reid, Mr. O. Hirschborn, Mr. Moore, Mr. D. N. Reid, Colonel Bartleman. Prom Suez: Mr. T. Ram.

For Suez: From Gibrattar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Snowden. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Cammell.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Two Misses Eve, Mr. and Miss

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Crossland and two ladies, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Wood.

For Malta: Miss Hobhouse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Lalpoora, to sail Dec. 15.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Steele, Mrs. Beet and three children, Miss Goodwin, Miss Findlay, Miss Bennett, Misses Parnes (three), Mrs. MacIvor.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams and three children.

Per Star Line s s. Capella, to sail Jan. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. Charles Still, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, two children B. Wright, Dr. Henry Potter.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Armitage and two daughters, Mr. James B. Wright, Dr. Henry Potter.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Armitage and two daughters, Mr. James J. Maxwell, Mr. Matthew Johnson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, for London, passed Malta Dec. 6.

From Calcutta: Mr. James Craik, Mr. McLinton, Mr. Knight. From Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Moore, Mrs. Moore and child, Miss F. Bengough.

From Colombo: Mr. A. T. Tharslake, Mrs. H. L. Ward, Mr. A. H.

Roe.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, sailed Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Dalton, Mr. Hill, Miss Hill.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Dec. 18.

For Suez: Mr. Alex. Murdoch.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lane, infant and servant, Mr. James

Leggatt.
For Madras: Mr. George Salmon.
For Calcutta: Mr H. Gordon Cuff, Dr. Paterson, Mr. D. Mullens,

Per s.s. Clan Cameron, to sail Dec. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblood, Miss A. H. Brown, Master A. B. Brown, Mr. Powells.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Jan. 1.

For Rangoon: Mr. E. C. S. George.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Stead, Nov. 22.

From London: Lord and Lady Rosebery, Earl and Countess of Annesley, Duke of Manchester, Mr. and two Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Mr. and Mrs. Haviland, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Miss Crosthwaite, Mrs. A. E. Frost and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Scotell, Miss Southey, Mr. L. C. Urtames, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Rev. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. A. Isenberg, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Callendar, Mr. Callendar, Miss Callendar, Mrs. Joslin, Mr. and Mrs. Bunten, Miss Bunten, Mr. R. M. Ferguson, Mrs. Greenway, Mr. T. P. Shelmardine, Mr. H. Maynard, Mr. Elsworthy, Mrs. Adams, Mr. F. H. Cook, Mr. H. du Buisson, Mr. T. C. Burton, Colonel Reeves, Mr. Whymper, Mr. Read, Rev. F. Intell, Miss A. Hebbs, Mr. R. E. Shorter, Mr. D. Morant, Surgeon-Major Macrae, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Relleker, Mr. Jamieson.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mr. J. D. Grant, Mrs. Ridsdale, Miss Lawrence, Miss Taddy, Major Stuart McKenzie, Colonel T. E. Berkeley, Mr. J. W. Bird, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. W. Berkmyre, Mr. L. A. Wallace, jun., Mr. J. Black, Mr. Gregor Grant, Rev. A. J. Jones, Mr. R. Hyde Cheetham, Mr. Lamtroso, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Major J. R. Stevens, Duke A. Tortonia, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Varennes, Mr. Evans Gordon, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. H. Martyn Kennard, Mrs. Martyn Kennard, Mr. Ibbetson, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. Tremearne.

From Venice: Mr. Brodie, two Misses Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Godwin Norman, Mr. F. R. Mallett, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mrs. J. W. Tawney, Mrs. J. W. Tawney, Mr. Gremirood, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. T. Sanders, Major Baker, Miss Erskine, Mr. W. C. Bailey.

From Port Said: Rev. Constance and Mr. Fachiri.

From Suez: Mr. Pinto.

From Aden: Mrs. Taits, child and infant. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Stead, Nov. 22.

From Aden: Mrs. Taits, child and infant.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Paramatta, Capt. Anderson, Dec. 9. From Bombay: Colonel Nimmo, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. J. Travers, Mr. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mr. E. Foley, Mr. H. R. Oliver, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Ough.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. M. de Horne, left Bombay, Nov. 26. For London: Mrs. Foxon, Miss Twynam, Mr. W. Ward Smith, Major C. C. Brownlow, Mr. T. J. Campbell, Colonel Osborn, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. P. Leversage, Mr. Todhunter, Miss Simpson.

For Brindisi: Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. A. Pedler, Dr. E. Bonavia, Capt. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, Major T. H. Holdich, Capt. Cotton, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. Partridge.

For Venice: Mr. R. Reece,

For Aden: Mr. P. Ship, General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. Seaton, from London, Dec. 9. For Bombay: Mr. W. N. Black, Miss Black, Mr. A. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Barrow, Colonel H. C. B. Barnett, Mr. S. B. R. Aiengar, Miss D. Burne, Mr. F. M. Shaw, Mr. D. C. Blair, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. A. C. Bicknell, Rev. and Mrs. Bacon, Colonel H. A. Justice, Mr. E. Taylor, Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and infant, Mr. R. Michell, Mr. J. H. Jennings, Rev. W. Harper, Miss

Kennett.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe, Lady Smyth, Miss Edwards, Sir G. Smyth, Colonel Way, Mr. O. W. Ellis, Mr. Letchford.

For Malta: Colonel Morgan, R.A., Lord and Lady Colville, Hon. Mr. and Miss Colville, Miss Liwellyn and companion, Lady and Miss Keppel, Mrs. Kiddle, Mrs. Saurmut, Miss A. Matthey, Mr. Towse, Miss Ethel Towse, Miss Bickensall, Mr. W. R. Walker, Mr. Emanuel, Mrs. Cassan, Mr. G. M. Rudkin, Major Mathias.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. N. K. Thomson, Mrs. H. Cardozo.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Putiala, from London, Dec. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. Ed. Lloyd, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Rickford, Mrs. Dennis,

Mr. John Humphrey.

For Kurrachee: Miss Bouchier, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Willett, Capt.
H. Lovett, Mrs. Jamieson and four children.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, Capt. Leportier, from Liverpool, Dec. 4. For Calcutta: Miss J. A. Gracie, Mrs. Hay Stephenson, Miss Cox, Mrs. Moorhead and four children, Mrs. Selby, Miss Selby, Mr. Herbeit E. Cox.

For Colombo: Mr. M. S. Crawford, Mrs. Dunbar and two children. For Port Said: Miss Parry, Miss Buckler.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Waroonga, sailed Dec. 11.

For Madras: Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, Mr. P. D. Thomas, Miss Bisteghi, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. M. Gompertz, Mr. A. A. Paul, Mr. Edwin Scott.

For Calcutta: Lieut. C. C. Cavendish, Mr. W. Robb, Mr. A. D. Macfarlane, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Elderton, Lieut. A. Elderton, Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. F. Nuthall, Mr. John Black, Mr. Pilley, Mr. Pilley, jun. For Colombo: Mr. Shackwell, Miss Alice Cummins. For Port Said: Miss Isabel Mackinnon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, sailed Dec. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. F. and Mrs. Couper, Miss Mackie, Miss Walker, Miss Miner, Mr. Woolmer, Mr. Harry Trevor, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Glynn, Miss C. A. Glynn, Miss Wyckoff, Miss McMaidment, Dr. and Mis. McCloghry, Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Munson, Rev. O. S. and Mrs. Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. E. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, two children and nurse, Rev. D. O. Fox, Miss Clark.

The following passages have been engaged: -

Per s.s. Verona, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on Dec. 3.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. M. Durand, Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. C. F. Fitch, Major Meiklejohn, Colonel and Mrs. W. P. Martin, Mr. G. Massy, Mr. W. Richardson.

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Dec. 10.

For Port Said: H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff Capt. Forde.
For Marseilles: Hon. E. Forster Webster, Mr. H. G. Bulman, Mr. E. B. C. Hambley.
For Brindisi: Col. F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. Smyth, Major W. O. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Major Birch, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. D. Brand, Major A. C. Brigg-Wither.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th, Q'nstown,				Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
						1886.
Euphrates	-	· —	_	<b>—</b>		21 Dec.
-	1					1887.
Serapis		· —	18 Dec. 1887.	22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.
Crocodile	21 Dec. 1887.	23 Dec	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan
Jumna	5 Jan.	_	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
				22 Feb.		
Euphrates		_	18 Feb.		24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	23 Feb.		4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
					1886.
Crocodile	_	_	1 - I		9 Dec.
Jumna		_	-	13 Dec.	22 Dec.
	1887.		1		1887.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
			1	1	



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 45 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 112	Holta (Kangra) 100 7 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to
	Oriental Govt. Security 50 23 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 102	H@ungorlė (Assam) 100 46 to 47 Indian Terai 500 100 to — Jellatpore (Cachar) — — to —
BOMBAY.—November 16.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700 Treacher and Co all 1,115	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) to -
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cent Rs. 97 1-1 1-6 —	Thacker and Co all 185 LAND COMPANIES.	Kalacherra (Čachar) 100 25 to — Kaugra Valley 100 par
Four-end-a-Half per Cent 102\$ to 103 Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 106 to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 4) to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to —
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1371 — to —	Maza-on	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 90 to — Do. contributory 200 80 to —
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Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 921 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	CALCUTTA.—November 22.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32 Longriew (Darjiling) 109 60 to —
Trust Bond to - Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1011 to -	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Loobah 100 118 to 12)
Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 10 to 97 11 44 of 1870 (1885) 99 8 to 99 12	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
BANKS.	14 of 1878-79 (1895) 101 4 to 101 8 44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 101 4 to 101 8 42 of 1879 (Coupon) to —	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mica (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to —
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Agra Benk all 6 pr.ct 128 Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Banking Corporation — — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 110	5 of 1878 (1903) 99 4 to - 5 of 1884-5 (1905) 99 4 to -	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
PRESS COMPANIES.	41 of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to —	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to —
Akbar 1,400 125 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr.ct 450	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darilling) 100 65 to -
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Bellary 400 nil 450	Alliance of Simla 100 185 to 186	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Breul's Cawnpore Press	Bank of Bengal 500 8721 to —   Do. of Upper India 100 135 to	Singbulli and Murmah 100 77 to
Colaba 125 0 630	Delhi and London	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61 Soom (Darjiling) 100 85 to
Dhollera Ginning 1,880 16 130 East India all 130 1,42)	Mussoorie 100 105 to — National of India £12} 110 to 111	Springside (Darjiling) 100 85 to 87 Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 2) to —
Fort 1,000 150 1,600 French 8,500 45 p.s 590	Rohikund Kumaon 100 101 to —   Simla Bank Corporation 500 230 to 291	South (Parjilling) 100   55 to
Harvey & Sabapathy — — — — — — — —	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to -	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to -
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Manmar M all 0 200 New Berar	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Ar-kan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	LONDON.—December 13.
New Indian 400 0 115 Prince of Wales 125 30 435	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150	
Sabspathy (Bellary) 500	Barnagore Jute £10 63 to 65   Bengul Coal 1,000 1,550 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 90 1,325 Sind 500 70 600	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 871 to 88
Volkart 590 20 685 SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Do. D ferred B. Shares £1 71 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,290 to —	3] India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 1001 to 1001 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 1021 4 India Enfaced Paper 71 to 72
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bengal Silk Co 100 75 to	41 Do. do. 1885 — to —
Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 370	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 50 to 50	4 Cevlon, 1882 and 1893 101 to 106
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 370 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 650 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 465	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 50 to 50   Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 52 to —   Burrakur Coal 100 145 to 150	4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 101 to 106 4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105 4 Mauritlus, 1881 104 to 106
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Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2	Bowreah Cotton Mills	4   Ceylon, 1882 and 1893   101 to 106     4   Do. 1886-8   103 to 105     4   Mauritlus, 1881   104 to 106     6   Do. 1893-96   110 to 116     4   Do   101 to 103     4   Straits Settlements Government   101 to 103     4   Straits Settlements Government   102 to 104     RAILWAY DEBENTURES.     PERVETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS.   Paid   Prico.     East Indian, Irredeem. 4   p.c   100   106 to 10     East Indian, Irredeem. 4   p.c   100   105 to 110     Ode and Rohlikund, 4 p.c   100   105 to 110     Ode and Rohlikund, 4 p.c   100   105 to 110     South Indian, 4   per cont   100   116 to 118     RAILWAYS.     Bengal and NWestern, I.m   7   7   10     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont   22   10     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont   100   105 to 107     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont   100   105 to 107     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont   100   105 to 107     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont   100   105 to 107     Do. Ann. El per ann. (less i)   22   10   23     Do. Dof. Ann. Cap., Gua; 4 p.c   12   12     Great I. Peulin, guar. 5 per cont.   100   100   100   100     Do. do. 4   do. 100   123 to 125     Do. do. 4   do. 100   123 to 125     Do. do. 4   do. 100   123 to 125     Do. do. 6   Rohlikund, gus. 5 p.c.   100   102   103     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont.   100   100   100     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont.   100   100   100     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont.   100   100   100     Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cont.   100   100     Eastern Bengal en de l'estern   100   100     Eastern Bengal en de l'estern   100   100     East
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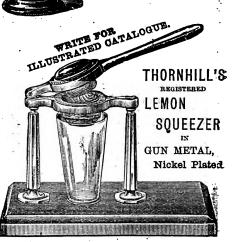
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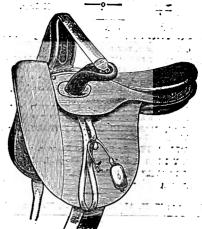
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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

#### [By Overland Mail.]

. THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 1st December; and from Calcutta to the 30th November.

THE news from Upper Burma is not very startling, but it indicates that Sir Frederick Roberts is gradually putting his plans in operation. Several encounters with discoits are reported, but our casualties have not been serious.

THE expedition to the Ruby Mines is meeting with considerable opposition. There has been seven days' continuous skirmishing with decoits, but the column is still advancing.

Five more Native Infantry regiments have been asked for by the Commander-in-Chief, and allowed by the Government of India, for service in Burma. One will be from Bengal, one from the Hyderabad Contingent, and three from Madras.

THE three regiments of Native Infantry ordered from Madras to Burma are the 18th, at Bellary; the 15th, at Madras; and the 27th, at Negapatam. All officers bolonging to these regiments, now on furlough, are to be recalled.

THE military force now available for the work of pacification in Upper Burma alone is fully 20,000 strong. A return furnished by General White, just before the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Rangoon, showed about 23,000 British and Native troops of all three armies north of our old frontier line.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS expects to be able to return to Calcutta early in January, having by that time seen the plans of the campaign well on the way to achievement.

THE percentage of sick amongst the troops in Upper Burma, so far as had been received from all reporting stations telegraphically connected with Mandalay, was a few days ago 8 per cent. amongst the Europeans, and 13 per cent. amongst the Natives; in short, over ten per cent. of the whole force is still inefficient.

A MACHINE-GUN battery, consisting of four double-barrelled Gardners on mules, has been formed at Mandalay under the command of Captain Lloyd, R.A. The Commander - in - Chief recently inspected the guns, and approved of their use with flying columns.

It is understood that the Nawab Salar Jung will retain office in Hyderabad as Minister, but that a new element will be introduced into the administration in the person of a European adviser of the Nizam.

THE report that the Finance Commission has recommended the abolition of the Madras Board of Revenue is denied. Years ago the Famine Commission recommended the abolition of the Board, but it still survives.

THE Military Committee that was appointed as a sort of irregular assistance to the Finance Committee in questions of army expenditure have, it is understood, completed their report

THERE is some prospect of Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, who is at present on leave, being appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHAMAJA RANA OF DHOLEFORE is very seriously ill. Dr. Tyler, from Agra, has been summoned for a consultation.

THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left Bombay for Hyderabad.

THE Earl of Rosebery has had an interview with a number of members of the Bombay Presidency Association. The views of the association were expounded on many points, including the necessity of reimposing import duties on cotton goods, the enlargement of the Legislative Councils in India, the conditions of the Civil Service examinations, and various financial questions connected with the administration of the country.

THE Austrian steamer Melpomene has arrived in Calcutta with twenty-three dead Mahomedan pilgrims, who died from fright and injuries received while the vessel was in a cyclone off the Madras coast.

THE Bombay Town Council have voted a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the technical education scheme.

THE sentence in the Gibbon's case has been remitted by the Supreme Government. The matter was referred to the High Court Judges, who advised the Government to adopt that course.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt again in Cashmere on the 12th ult.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kashmir, that Dewan Luchman Dass, the Governor, was recently wounded by a bear, while out bear shooting. The animal was, however, we are informed, killed, and the Governor sately conveyed to his abode. He is expected in Jummoo from Srinagar, as well as Mr. A. Wingate, the Settlement Officer.

OBITUARY.—Mr. William Scott Forman, Bombay Civil Service, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad (Sind).

### Notes of the Week.

The news brought by wire and the Overland Mail is not much this week. The Viceroy is continuing his tour, receiving many addresses, and making pleasant and appropriate speeches in reply. His reception at Pondicherry appears to have been a very enthusiastic one, and, judging from the speech made by the Governor in proposing the health of the Queen, nothing could be more satisfactory than the entente cordiale between Eugland and France in the East. Pondicherry, however, is not Paris, and feelings—even of nations—are known to change with changes of longitude and latitude.

But whilst Frenchmen and Mahomedans in India are speaking well of British rule in that country, an eminent Englishman at home has been doing his best to discredit the same. Mr. John Bright writes to "Au Indian Student"—who had sent him a copy of some juvenile opinions common amongst young Bengalis or Parsers just now—that the course which Lord Dufferin is pursuing in Burma is a renewal of the old system of crime and guilt which he evidently believes England that delights to pursue in the East. He joins with the Indian young gentleman of the crude opinions in condemning the course followed by the Viceroy.

EXTREMES meet, it might be thought, when a venerable English statesman and a dusky student of the East come together on a political platform, but Mr. Bright explains:—

There is great ignorance on the part of the public in this country, and great selfishness here and in India, as to our true interest in India. Extension of territory, new markets for our manufactures, fresh fields for promotions, with salaries and pensions and honours—all these temptations are held ou; and they are powerful, and with many irresistible. The million of India are not consulted or cared for; they bear the bursen. The result is not yet; but these departures from morality and from true statesmanship will bring about calamity, and perhaps ruin, which our children may witness and deplore. You write what is true

on the Indian question, so far as I have read what you have written, and I hope your efforts may yield some good fruit.

We admit the ignorance—but it is an ignorance which the student and the "Tribune of the people" share between them. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Bright at one time was ready to re-echo the cry of "Perish India!" His solicitude about her welfare now is, perhaps, as deep as his knowledge of her real wants.

As a contrast to Mr. Bright's gloomy views about English rule in India Indian students and others might take a profitable lesson from the concluding remarks of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, of Bombay, in an address delivered by him, on Thursday last, before a meeting of the East India Association at Westminster Town Hall. The speaker urged the necessity of certain reforms of an economic and administrative nature, but he also dilated on the "inestimable blessings of British rule in India," and fully recognised the success which had attended that rule. "The Natives of India," said Mr. Dadabhoy, "are happy and contented under the merciful and prudent British rule, and are conscious of the immense and solid benefit they reap from their country's connection with England."

THE appointment of Dr. W. W. Hunter to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University has given, as we anticipated it would, general satisfaction amongst the Native community. A Bengal contemporary says:—
"There will be no second opinion as to the merits of this Dr. Hunter is the man best fitted by his intellectual attainments, his almost encyclopædic knowledge of India, his vast experience and well-known sympathy, to lead the aducational machinery of this country. We hope lead the educational machinery of this country. We hope only that his many duties will afford him the leisure to devote himself to University work. We have no doubt as to his fitness and inclinations."

THE staff appointments made by Sir Frederick Roberts in Upper Burma do not appear to please everybody—the Civil and Military Gazette of India amongst the number. That journal asserts that Sir Frederick follows the example of Lord Wolseley by attracting to himself certain officers and by keeping a close watch over their special interests. "These officers," says the complaining newspaper, "when success shines upon them and they rise by repeated promotions, are apt to be considered by outsiders as a 'ring,' and it is a most point how far this sunlike faculty for forming rings of faithful satellites acts as good or evil for the service.

The solar system works well enough in constellations; but, regarded from a human point of view, even the solar system might be mended by a little more method and regularity. In a purely mortal institution like the British Army, the grouping of lesser lights around some bright particular sun is apt to leave other worthy and deserving planets in the dark, and engender sorrow in the Pleiades and snarling from Sirius. S) it is whispered—doubtless by the disappointed Dog Star—that the sun of the British Army is about to rise above the swamps of Burma in the interests of its own "ring"; that General White, basking, deservedly enough, in the favour of the Commander-in-Chief, is to be drawn up by his presence to such altitude, that, when the storm-clouds have more or less dispersed, and the chief can return again to his duties in India, General White may be left supreme with borrowed light in Burma.

This is cleverly put, but it should be remembered that the men Wolseley attracted to him have been men whose deeds always justified his choice, and that one faculty which a Commander ought to possess is that of knowing how to choose his assistants. Napoleon possessed it in perfection, and although the Duke of Wellington was seldom allowed, owing to Parliamentary or Court influence, to use it his successors—Wolseley and Roberts have been allowed almost a carte blanche in the matter.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors recommend a dividend of £1 4s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

The Viceroy's visit to Pondicherry passed off successfully. his arrival at the station he was met by M. Manès, Governor of French India, who made a short speech, greeting in the name of the Republic the worthy representative of the great British nation, and expressing a conviction that the visit would be rich in happy results. After driving about the town, which was gaily decorated, the Viceroy was entertained at a State banquet in Government House. M. Manès, in proposing the toast of "The Queen's health," alluded to the approaching jubilee, and quoted Lord Tennyson's

"A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen."

In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen."

Lord Dufferin then asked the company to drink the health of the President of the Republic, whose qualities as a statesman, he said, as well as his private character, had earned the respect and esteem of Europe, and who, in the judgment of all political parties, had deserved well of the fatherland. Later in the evening, replying to the toast of his own health, the Viceroy expressed the pleasure which he had derived from his visit, and his regret that he was unable to prolong it. He hoped that all good fortuce might attend Pondicherry and its Governor, and said that nothing would be wanting on his part to consolidate the bonds of amity and mutual good fellowship which now marked the relations of the French and English in India. The Viceroy left Pondicherry on the same night, and arrived in Madras on Saturday. His stay at the southern capital being a private one, no ceremonies took place. The party embarked in the steamer Clive on Sunday morning, and arrived molacutta on Wednesday afternoon. The public entry into the capital was rather a tame affair. The shipping was decorated with flags, and a considerable number of persons assembled at the

capital was rather a tame affair. The shipping was decorated with flags, and a considerable number of persons assembled at the landing place, but the crowds along the road to Government House were thin, and there was no great display of enthusiasm. The Public Service Commission commenced its proceedings at Lahore on Wednesday. The sitting was opened by Sir C. Aitchison, the President, who described the preliminary work already done in preparing and issuing a series of questions. The task before the Commission, he said, was one of great importance and magnitude, the responsibility was heavy, and the trust committed was very sacred. He was confident, however, that the members would pursue their inquiries with scrupulous care and impartiality. would pursue their inquiries with scrupulous care and impartiality, and that, laying aside all preconceived views and personal pre-judices, they would seek to draw from the opinions which they had to weigh, and the facts which they ascertained, those conclusions which commended themselves as best for the firm and efficient government of the Empire and the true interest of the people. The first witness examined was Mahomed Hyat Khan, who expressed his opinion that no examination for the Civil Service should be held in India, but that Natives should be required

to proceed to England for examination, the age limit being raised, and the Government giving assistance to approved candidates. Several other witnesses were then examined.

For some days past the Criminal Court at Delhi has been occupied in the trying of cases arising out of the recent religious riots. Two of the principal cases—one that of a Hindoo charged with the murder of a Mahomedan, and the other that of a Mahomedan who was said to have led the attack on the Hindoo tample—ended in acquittals. The correligionists of each of the Manomedan who was said to have led the attack on the Hindoo temple—ended in acquittals. The co-religionists of each of the accused had raised funds for the defence, brought forward a host of witnesses, and otherwise displayed great sympathy and excitement. It is stated that public thanksgiving was offered in the Jumma Masjid for the acquittal of the Mahomedan. The feeling at the state of the Mahomedan of the feeling of the Mahomedan of the Maho between the two religious at Delhi is still very strained. The Hindoo traders persist in refusing to deal with the Mahomedan. Altogether the state of things in that city is far from satisfactory, and necessitates constant watchfulness on the part of the local

A serious difference has arisen between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta High Court. Some weeks ago the Government published in the official Gazette a resolution on the working of the published in the official Gazette a resolution on the working of the Police Department, in which it criticised with some severity the action of the High Court in acquitting on appeal persons convicted by the subordinate courts. The Chief Justice and the Judges have now, it is said, addressed a letter to the Supreme Government expressing in vigorous terms their opinion as to the impropriety of such criticism, and demanding that the resolution should be cancelled. It is not known whether the Viceroy will interfera interfere.

The Government of the North-West Provinces has submitted to the Supreme Government a proposal for the establishment of a university at Allahabad.

A horrible attempt at murder is reported from Dhurmsal. Surgeon-Major Oldham, of the 1st Goorkhas, some time ago dismissed a table servant, but on the man's promise to reform took him

back. Last Thursday, while Dr. Oldham and his two daughters were at dinner, the servant caught the elder Miss Oldham by the hair, drew her head back, and cut her across the jaws and neck with a carving-knife. Another servant waiting at the time ran out of the room, but the younger daughter attacked the assailant, and managed to get the knife from him, her own hand being cut severely. He took another knife and attacked Dr. Oldham, and a scuffle ensued. Eventually the man was secured and handed over to the police.

#### BURMA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19. Much has been said lately as to the insufficient strength of the civil staff and police in Burma. Whatever may be thought regarding their adequacy for the duties which they have to perform, it is only fair that the facts should be known. I believe that the following figures are correct. Since March the Government has sent between 5,000 and 6,000 Punjabee and Hindostanee policemen to Upper Burma, and nearly 1,200 to Lower Burma. The Government has sanctioned the recruiting of the Indian police in Upper Burma to a total of 9,000 men. Some of these additional men are now being obtained in India, others will be drawn from the Native regiments leaving Burma in the spring. As to the Native Burmese police, the local officers are not re-stricted, and are recruiting all the good men they can get. The Burmese Native force collected numbers nearly 5,000 in Lower Burma, and the number in Upper Burma will probably be about 7,000. The idea of the Government seems to be that the Incian police should maintain order and repress violent outbreaks, while the local police should detect crime, and garrison the unhealthy posts, to which they are inured.

As to the civil staff, the average is almost six European civil officers for each district in Upper Burma, which is a much larger proportion than that in the Indian district.

The Burma Government has perpetrated what looks suspiciously like a job at Mr. Colquhoun's expense. Last February, Mr. Colquhoun was appointed a fourth-grade deputyrebriary, Mr. Colquioun was appointed a fourth-grade deputycommissioner, and the Government of India's despatch on the
subject says that it was the lowest appointment that could be
offered to him. Yet he is now regazetted to the same grade as a
promotion, with effects from the 1st of August; the result being
that he is superseded by several Bengal civilians and military
officers. Having regard to the good work which Mr. Colquhoun
has done in Burma, as well as his previous services, the treatment
awarded to him would seem as impolitic as it is unjust awarded to him would seem as impolitic as it is unjust.

It is officially notified that any officer in the Burma com mission who passes certain examinations in the Chinese language shall receive a reward of 2,000 rupees. Officers desiring to become candidates will be granted six months' leave on full pay, which period is to be spent in study at Bhamo or in China.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

LORD ROSEBERY IN BOMBAY.

(Times of India.)

No St. Andrew's Dinner has probably ever been better supported in Bombay than the dinner that took place on Tuesday evening, and as a reference to our report will show, no national dinner here has ever been attended by such illustrious guests. The speaking, as befitted the occasion, was national and patriotic, but speaking, as befitted the occasion, was national and patriotic, but still much was said that is of general interest and will be carefully studied by others than Scotchmen. It is not often that Bombay is lucky enough to listen to the utterances of a recognised party leader. Lord Randolph Churchill, though he has since amply made up for his silence, was quite dumb in India, and it is believed that Lord Rosebery was anxious to follow his example. However, he consented to come to the dinner as a silent guest, and being there, he was unable to resist the call upon him from his countrymen. The first part of his speech was light and amusing. He had, he said, been in India for a week long enough to qualify him, after the manner India for a week, long enough to qualify him, after the manner of the race of "globe-trotters," to write a book. But he struck a truer note when he told us Southrons that we really cannot "know with what interest and with what sympathy, every home in Scotland looks on this great Empire because there is hardly a home in Scotland which is not represented in India, but even in those homes, which are not so represented, there is a feeling that their blood, and their kith, and their kin have been among the great elements that have built up their country." We have only to glance down the lists of the Governors and of the Members of Council of this Presidency since the hearing of the gentury to Council of this Presidency since the beginning of the century to see what an important part Scotchmen have played in the higher administration. But all Anglo-Indians, whether English, Scotch, or Irish, must have been pleased to hear a leading member of Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet declare that "the Empire which we have gained we mean to maintain." The late Secretary for Foreign Affairs has nothing in common with the "Perish India" school of He said, as a matter of faith rather than of experience, that though it was easy to gain the country, a more stead-

fast heroism will be required to maintain it. "I do not," said Lind Rosebery, "for one moment undervalue the her i.m that gained it, but the heroism and skill which wins a people is only the heroism and skill of a week or a day; but the skill and great qualities to maintain an empire must be the perpetual heritage of the race which means to exercise it. I do not mean to derogate for one moment from the memories of Plassey and the other great victories which gained us India; but we must continue to sustain the tradition of English justice and English strength, Scotch justice and Scotch strength, justice within and strength without, which should characterise an Empire such as the world has never seen; and we shall require all the traditions of character and of the courage of our country in these days of strife and jealousy and international complication to maintain it as we inherited it." This speech was greeted with tremendous cheering, and Conservative and Imperialistic as the assembly were at heart, Lord Randolph Churchill could have said nothing that would have pleased them more.

Lord Reay, our Governor, who was known in the Igreat Midlothian Campaign as Lord Rossbery's lieutenant, is also known

to the Scotchmen here as well as at home as head of the great clan of Mackay. He was formally addressed by the real promoter of the festival as "Sir Donald Mackay," and the presence in the chair of a Stotchman with such an historic pedigree did much to cnair of a Scotchman with such an historic pedigree did much to render the dinner an almost unexampled success. His Lordship made a point very early in the long list of toasts by reminding us of the unexpected welcome to the Duke of Connaught at the last St. Andrew's Dinner here, and by now bidding the Duke and Duchess welcome to the Presidency, in which for some considerable period they will play a prominent part. The pith of his speech lay, however, in the idea of federation. Scotchmen, he told us, wherever they were, are "cemented and federated and united." The Scotch communities are so many links round the world. binding Scotch communities are so many links round the world, binding the different parts of the Empire together; and he proved what he said by reading friendly telegrams from the chairmen presiding over the different St. Andrew's Dinners in the various Indian centres. If all Scotch Liberals were as patriotic as Lord Rosebery and Lord Reay were at the Scotch Dinner, their foreign and colonial policy would leave little or nothing to be desired. In another speech Lord Resy paid a well-deserved compliment to the army, "I believe," he said, "that there is no army in the world from which so much is required as from the English army, and no army which has such complex and difficult questions to deal with as the English army. The responsibility of those who have to direct the various branches and departments of the British army, and, in India, I may especially mention the Commissariat and Transport Departments, is such that grave as are British army, and, in India, I may especially mention the Commissariat and Transport Departments, is such that grave as are the responsibilities of civil government I am very glad I am not responsible for those departments." General Heathcote paid a soldier-like tribute to the bravery of Scotch soldiers. Captain Lloyd, R.N., following the example of Lord Charles Beresford, asked for faster ships ins:ead of "mud barrels." The Duke of Manchester, having served in the army, the militia and the volunteers, paved the way for Colonel Bayley, whose devotion to the cause of voluntearing led him to be loudly applauded. Colonel Bayley, who as a Judge of the High Court is himself a bright example, pointed out the necessity of every Englishman in this country being trained to arms. This was brought very forcibly home to all of us, at a time when the Russian difficulty on the Afghan fronticr seemed almost insurmountable, and we hope Colonel Bayley may succeed in rendering the Bombay Volunteer Reserve an actual, instead of as at present a mythical, body of men. They exist on paper somewhere, and in view of the events transpiring elsewhere, and of what Lord Rosebery called "these days of strife and jealousy and international complications," the list of citizens anxious to serve the Empire should be taken from its pigeon-hole.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam gave a charming description of Scotch scenery, never perhaps to be so thoroughly appreciated as amongst the monotonous palm trees, and under the cloudless sky of a tropical country. The very mention of her "grand mountains and green hills, the shady glen, the purple heather and shaggy wood, the rushing torrent and the locks now lashed into fury by the blasts of winter, now sleeping in the hot haze of a summer sun; in her music melodious and soul-stirring, of which we have had so splendid an example to-night; and last, but not least, greatest in the wondrous witchery, and soft fascinating graces of her fair daughters," must have reminded every Scotchman present of his youth. And not the Scotchmen only. The baggipes that wakened the echoes of the Town Hall may, perhaps, have appealed most powerfully to those accustomed to their soul-stirring and melodious music. But that eloquent Irishman, Mr. Justice West, who proposed the poetry and literature of Scotland, showed us what a living influence the literature of Scotland had had on his own early youth. In proposing the Bench and the Bar, Dr. Peterson took an opportunity that may never occur again of advocating a Nofury by the blasts of winter, now sleeping in the hot haze of a youth. In proposing the Bench and the Bar, Dr. Peterson took an opportunity that may never occur again of advocating a No-attendance-on-the-Jury-League, a body that would have many elements of popularity locally in spite of its Irish origin. Mr. Justice Birdwood, though he gave no encouragement to this promising scheme, had a few timely words to say of the "bolt from out the blue" that was lately delivered against

Empire should be taken from its pigeon-hole.

the High Court. There were unfortunately no Scotchmen just then on the Bonch, but our English Judges had with Lord Rosebery termed "the traditions of Scottish justice and strength," and the cheers with which the toast of the Bench was received and with which especially the name of the absent Chief Justice was greeted showed what a strong hold the High Court has and must always have upon the Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Inversity, like the other speakers at that late hour, made a sacrifice to brevity. The last historical St. Andrew's Dinner in Bombay was in 1879. But it has been eclipsed by the Dinner of 1886, and for this success the Scotch community and their greats are indebted at only to the presence of munity and their guests are indebted not only to the presence of Lord Reay and Lord Rossbery, but to the indefatigable and patriotic efforts of those good Scotchmen the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, and the Honorary Secretary to the Dinner Committee, Mr. John Marshall.

#### MR. ALLAN O. HUME. (Times of India.)

We object to an Englishman and an ex-official who pretends to be a Native agitator, and we decline to accept his utterances as Frankenstein, the creation of his own fancy, and not nearly so formidable a bogey as seems in all carnestness to believe. If he has a message to deliver, let him, as a contemporary said the other day, stand forth for "what he is in broad cloth and breeches, and not come masquerading before us here in *dhoti*, *chadar*, and *chapkan*." Mr. Hume may have his own views on Theosophy, Vegetarianism, and Politics. Let him expound them in his own name, and we shall know what they are worth. But it is neither fair of him nor of the two or three Englishmen who hang on to the hem of his garment to pretend that he is a Native of the Natives and the very embodiment of Indian aspiration. He is nothing of the kind. He is an idle Englishman, an ex-Civilian, drawing a good pension, and trying after many curious experiences a new experiment for passing the time and keeping himself en evidence. He may be thoroughly honest. He has been weak enough to believe in so many curious things that he very likely believes in himself.

Mr. Hume, to abandon the mask that has already been torn from him tells us that "any man who, having studied mankind and learned aright the lessons of the past, really acquaints himself with all that is going on in India, may safely assert that, unless changes are made in existing form of the administration, an appeal to force by the people of this country is not far distant." We should, however, say that no matter what his honesty of purpose and his devotion to the pursuit of wills o'the wisp Mr. Hume is the very last may who would be appulled and the distribution of will be considered. last man who would be popularly credited with having studied mankind to any purpose, or having learned aright the lessons of the past. His insine devotion to Theosophy stamps him as an impracticable man, whose opinions on mundane affairs are utterly and entirely worthless. To dabble in Black Magic, to believe in the transmigration of tea-cups and in the powers of an elderly Russian lady to give vitality and an awful presence to a bundle of rags and whalebone is not the training best suited for a practical politician. Mr. Hume may assure us that he no longer trusts in Koot Hoomi, and that he has lost confidence in the authenticity of the wonderful messages that came straight down from the mysterious brethren of the Himalayas whenever Madame Blavatsky gave "a free and easy" in Madras. We shall be glad to hear it; and we shall hope in time to hear him say that he was as much mistaken in his extraordinary political terrors. But simply because he has proved himself an extremely gullible person we must decline to accept him as an authority upon any matter of grave importance, and at his time of life it is scarcely discourteous to suggest that he is not likely to grow wiscr with advancing years. To-day, as at any time during the last seven or eight years, we must decline to take him seriously. There is, at all events, nothing in his long letter to convince us that he has given the political problems of the day any more thought than he formerly gave to Theosophy. His arguments as to the future seem to be as puerile as his follies in the past. He evidently reads his history of the world with as much zest as he formally read "Isis Unveiled," and with about as much or as little profit. All but Mr. Hume are blind That is his latest "fad." We stand on the brink of "a coming national outbreak." The whole basement storey is smouldering and unless Mr. Hume gate his own way the whole place much coming national outbreak." The whole basement storey is smouldering, and unless Mr. Hume gets his own way the whole place must sooner or later burst into flames. How does he know this, when the impending catastrophe is, he owns, hiddeneven from the most enlightened Natives? Because he has studied the lessons of the French Revolution. We would ask him to go a little further and study the stirring literature that preceded that Revolution, and say candidly if he can find any parallel to it just now in India? For Rousseau and Voltaire and the Encyclopedists we have—well we have Mr. Hume! And Mr. Hume only obtains a hearing when pretends to be a Native patriot full of the burning wrongs of his pretends to be a Native patriot full of the burning wrongs of his down-trodden country. There is really nothing here to alarm anybody but Mr. Hume himself. His handwriting on the wall may provoke a smile, but nobody but Mr. Hume will shudder at what must at the worst remind our readers of the graceless under traduate who graduate who "casually observed in passing, Mene, Mene, Tekel

and Upharsin." and Upharsin." We absolutely cannot accept Mr. Hums and his followers as playing the part here of the harbingers of the great Revolution in France. The men are as different as the times.

Nor can we believe for a moment in the immense Indian prole-tariat, or that "the moving power in India, as in France, will come from the sans culottes, the forty or fifty starving millions." British rule," he tells us, "conceived in the noblest and most beneficent spirit, is nevertheless mainly responsible for the creation beneficent spirit, is nevertheless mainly responsible for the creation of a gigantic half starved Proletariat, estimated, by those who have means of judging possessed by no Europeans, at not much less than fifty millions of people." Where are they? In concealment, and visible only to the eyes that have already gazed on the umbrella-shrouded features of Koot Hoomi. He, though, can always see them clearly, and to us they may be visible at the times of the Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals. "Who," he asks, "are the men who often, and of late with increasing frequency, vict in our streats burn raze or desecrate houses, temples, mosques. riot in our streets, burn, raze or desecrate houses, temples, mosques,. and even have, in one instance, gone the length of throwing themselves unarmed on the bayonets of European troops?" Let us pause to tell him. They are the same rowdy and perhaps fanatical people who have existed ever since there were Hindus and Mahomedans living cheek by jowl, a nuisance to each other no doubt, but no more powerful to-day than ever they were, and as prone now as any former period to invoke the protection of British. authority, the one class against the other. They have no thought of independence. They know nothing and care nothing for political agitation. They are still profoundly ignorant of the fac that our "beneficent" rule has rendered their lives more miserable than the lives of our forefathers, who were ground down and despoiled by scores of conflicting chieftains. They know nothing even of Mr. Hume. The only class Mr. Hume addresses, and the only class from which he has a hearing, live on a very different stratum. There may be possibilities of disturbance amongst them if Englishmen can be found to hound them on to act as they are beginning to write. The disturbance would be short-lived, and the lesson a hard one. But we see as little danger to the State in his imaginary proletariat as in his imaginary literary upheaval. His signs and wonders are visible to no eyes but his own, and are the outcome, we honestly believe, of a mind anxious beyond any fear of ridicule to gain a little temporary notoriety. Under no other circumstances can we imagine an Euglishman writing the rubbish that appears elsewhere over the signature of the author of "The Star in the East."

### THE INDIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

(Pioneer.)

Some months ago, in an article on the oil-fields of Assam and Burma, we urged the necessity of Government giving more atten-tion to the collection and publication of information regarding the various petroleum sources in India, and we expressed the opinion that the Geological Survey was rot altogether blameless in the matter. In support of this last assertion we instanced the case of Cachar. In 1801 Captain Stewart informed the Superintendent of the Geological Survey that rock oil had been discovered in some of the Cachar hills. No steps were taken by the officers of the Survey, however, and all that Professor Ball could stall us in the superior Cachar hills. tell us in the volume on Economic Geology, published by order of the Government so late as 1881, was that beyond Captain Stewart's letter and a passing notice of the existence of the oil in the Imperial Gazetteer "no fuller accounts of Cachar petroleum the Imperial Gazetter "no fuller accounts of Cachar petroleum were available." Our whole contention is now practically admitted by the officials of the Survey, for we have just received a "Note on the Occurrence of Petroleum in India" by Mr. Medlicott, who is one of them.

Mr. Medlicott, however, thinks it necessary to take up the cudgels on behalf of his Department. "Years ago," he saye, the little that can be learned from surface examination regard ing the habitat of petroleum in India had been set forth, and until the fulness of time there would have been no use repeating until the fulness of time there would have been no use repeating it." If this be so, how comes it that in 1881 Professor Ball, the Government Geologist, could tell us nothing about Cachar oil, and that in the case of all the sources except those reported on by Mr. Lyman and Mr. Mallet (which we expressly excepted) he had to depend mostly on the assertions of travellers, Military Officers, and Civiliaus? That, moreover, the Geological Survey had not done all in its power to spread a knowledge of the distribution and nature of petroleum may be proved by Mr. Madhad not done all in its power to spread a knowledge of the distribution and nature of petroleum may be proved by Mr. Medlicott's own report. For example, we there learn that from an ignorance of the geological conditions under which petroleum is found, Mr. Lyman, in his report on the Punjab oil-lands, formulated an entirely erroneous rule regarding the limit of depth. Similarly, Mr. Medlicott hints that the failure of the Baronga Oil Company was due to a mistaken notion that all petroleum beds must be like those of Baku and Pennsylvania, and the conbeds must be like those of Baku and Pennsylvania, and the consequent employment of overcostly apparatus. Both these mistakes might have been avoided had the present Note been in existence some years ago. We do not say the Geological Survey should undertake the work of actual boring, but it would hardly seem that they bave hitherto done all they could to prepare the way. Had the Department not had peculiar notions as to the "fulness of time" for publishing in a connected way all they

could discover regarding the petroleum resources of India, we might not now be importing two million gallons of oil annually from America.

Now that we have got a connected report from the Survey we gladly acknowledge its value and interest. It ought to do much to stimulate inquiry and enterprise in connection with what should become a most important Indian industry. Mr. Medlicott institutes an interesting and tolerably exhaustive comparison into the characteristics and peculiarities of the various oil-bearing regions of the world, and though we think the part dealing with India hardly bears witness to that perfect surface examination of all Indian fields which the Survey professes to have undertaken, it is sufficient to give a general idea of India's resources. In the article above mentioned we alluded to the concession of the Makum Oil Fields to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, and to the lack of energy displayed by that Company in working them. Mr. Medlicott fully bears us out in this. "There can scarcely be a doubt," he says, "that the oil resources of this region are very great, but apparently the cil is neglected." When he applied to the manager at Dibrugarh for a barrel of oil, he was informed that the Company covally got anough for their he was informed that the Company scarcely got enough for their There can be no reason for this except that the Com own use. pany either have not the necessary capital or prefer devoting it to the coal-fields, of which also they have a concession. The conditions of the lease may not permit of the Government insisting on the oil fields being worked; but if that be so, such a lease should certainly not be renewed. With regard to Burma we find our expectations fully shared by Mr. Medlicott. "It is unquestionable," he says, "that the oil resources of Burma admit of an inable," he says, "that the oil resources of Burma admit of an indefinite extension of enterprise," and he even goes so far as to predict, as a "safe prophecy," that "the oil-measures of Eastern India may be supplying half the world with light within a measurable time when the American oil-pools have run dry." Appended to Mr. Medlicott's Note on the occurrence of the oil throughout India generally is a report by Mr. R. A. Townsend, the Superintendent of Petroleum Operations in Belüchistan, on the oil-measures of the Khatan field in the Mari hills. Owing to the impractiable nature of the rocks in this district boring is attended with exceptional difficulties, but these have been overcome, and the results attained have been so encouraging that Mr. come, and the results attained have been so encouraging that Mr. Medlicott advises further experiment over a wider area. sent about a thousand barrels of crude Khatan oil are being sent to Sibi in order that its suitability for locomotive fuel may be thoroughly tested. Taken as a whole these reports are distinctly hopeful for the future of Indian petroleum.

### THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Englishman.)

Rumour has been very busy with the intentions of the Finance Committee, but very little that is in the least definite or authentic as to their real proposals has been given to the world. We think this is to be regretted; not that we forget the inconvenience likely to be caused by premature publication of official news, but because, in our opinion, it would be advantageous to the Committee itself to invite public criticism on its preliminary proposals before finally formulating them. The proper disposal of the finances of Government, with due regard to economy and efficiency in the public service, is a subject in which the tax-paying public is, of course keenly interested, and on which it may, with justice, claim a right to be heard. In the present case, however, there appears to be some danger of the whole matter being settled in the secret places of officialdom, and of the public hearing nothing about it until a cut-and-dried Resolution is published in the Gazette announcing the final conclusions of Government. If it is now too late to hope that the Finance Committee will publish in some form a sketch of the suggestions it is proposed to make before they are finally adopted by the whole body, we may at least ask for a statement of the final proposals of the Government of Bengal before any decision is come to. Naturally, rumour—Fana malum quo non aliud velorius ullum—represents the Committee as a body of tructlent barbarians, whose motto is "Down with hevery think!" They are to stop all expenditure on education in Bengal—the Secretariats are to fall before them at one fell swoop—"cakes and ale" have long ago desappeared, and now the butter is to be escraped off the bread, and salaries are to be reduced all round. One consolation in the midst of these appalling announcements is that this same "fama" is "Tam ficti practique tenax, quam nuntiu veri," and salt in large quantities is a necessary condiment to enable us to digest her statements. We are still further consoled by a recent announcement, on the highest po

the Collector of Customs will also become Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. As regards changes in matters not relating to appointments, it is said that reductions are to be suggested in the "building grants" to schools, and further savings will be effected by transferring more colleges to local management. Travelling allowances are also said to be exercising the frugal minds of the members of the committee; "fixed travelling allowances" especially are anathena maranatha to them The inevitable "unexpected" is also said to have happened in the case of the Agricultural Department. It should, according to most "well-informed" people, have withered at the first blast of the appointment of a Finance Committee; but, like Balaam of old, Mr Elliott and his colleagues, being sent to curse, have turned round and "blessed altogether." The Department is said to have justified its existence, not so much on account of remarkable di-coveries in agriculture, from which it has been hopelessly precluded by want of funds, but because of the promise it gives of really efficient supervision over one of the most important matters of our administration, the settlement of Government and Wards' Estates. If this is so, the justification is complete; for of the necessity for such supervision there has been no reasonable doubt for many years past.

### THE FINANCIAL SHEARS AND EDUCATION.

(Bombay Gazette.)

If the Rangoon appointment is to be a precedent for the ages to come, if the blind Fury with the abhorred shears of Financial Retrenchment is to snip the hairs of the heads of India, and the lovely chairs of the Principals and Professors (how beautiful are their feet!) are to be destined, as in the French Revolution, to the non-graduates, we may forthwith undermine the University Tower, and stop the clock and give the money back to Mr. Premchand Roycland, the enlightened minded donor, who donum dedit.—Musings of an M.A. in Honours.

Quorum pars magna fui.—Quintilian.

'Tis the place, and all about it—still the chirping sparrows call. And the burning Deccan sunshine beats upon the college wall. Many a night from yonder casement ere I wearied went to rest, Did I see the Mutha Mula winding slowly from the west.

Here about I pensive wandered, nourishing a youth sublime, With the fairy tales of science, and the long results of time. When I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see. Saw the College Sirkar fostered—flourish to eternity.

Oh! the Sirkar shallow-pated! Oh! my College lost to me! Oh! the dreary, dreary clippings of a false economy. Falser than a fancy franchise, falser than all sougs have sung, Puppet to a mean Committee—servile to a saving tongue.

Is it well to wish thee lasting, having flourished to decline
To a lower range of teaching, fit for narrower minds than mine?
Yet it shall be—thou shalt lower down thy level day by day,
What was fine within thee growing coarse to sympathise with
clay.

As the Head is, so the College—now thy Head is but a clown, And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.

He will answer for the purpose, easy 'tis to understand Why they took the first non-Graduate, just the first that came to hand.

#### BENGAL.

MR. H. E. PERKINS and Mr. C. J. Daniell are permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st of November and the 1st of October respectively.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department of the Bengal Government, returns from furlough on the 27th inst. Mr. G. K. Lyon, the officiating incumbent, will probably continue to officiate as Under Secretary in the vacancy caused by the departure, on leave, of Mr. H. A. W. Phillips.

The winter harvest, which is now being gathered, has been excellent throughout Lower Bengal. At Howish, sixteen seers and-a-half of common rice are now obtainable for a rupee, against twelve seers at this time last year; in Shahabad and Kattak, nineteen seers against fourteen. These rates fairly represent the fall along the whole line. Wheat and barley are also cheaper everywhere. There has been a very marked fall in the price of the best sort of rice, which was six rupees a maund wholesale in Calcutta last year, and is now three rupees five annas. The coming year should be a good one for the export trade in grain, and the working classes will find life easier.

THE introduction of the system of trial by jury has not been followed in Bengal by very satisfactory results. The Lieutenant-Governor, in roviewing the Bengal Police Administration report for last year, found it necessary to remark that the "results in jury districts continue to be very bad." To reduce the evil results as far as possible, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor

reads Magistrates and Sessions Judges a lecture upon their duty, enjoining upon the former the necessity of thoroughly investigating all cases for themselves, and not sending forward half sifted cases to the Sessions Court, and upon the latter, the strict observance of the obligation imposed on them by the law to hand up all cases in which they see good and sufficient reason for differing from the verdict of the jury to the High Court.

#### MADRAS.

RESULTING presumably from the protest of the Chamber of Commerce, orders have been received from the Government of India suspending action in regard to the closing of the Gunpowder Factory at Madras, as recently ordered.

It is stated with reference to the gold mines in the Mysore district that cooly labour is not altogether so plentiful in that region as most people suppose. Labour can be had in abundance for surface works, but when it comes to a question of going underground Natives always shirk it.

The sea, which during the late storm so rapidly encroached towards Royapuram, Madras, and threatened the destruction of the Sailors' Home and other adjacent buildings, to some extent receded a few days after the storm, and the Harbour Works authorities took the precaution to skirt the beach with boulders and rubble procured from the Pallaveram quarries. The work has been going on vigorously since the bad weather, and the road rendered passable to wheeled traffic. It is feared, however, that before long there will be no beach road from Royapuram unless the railway authorities are prepared to give up a portion of the enclosed compound of the Royapuram Railway station.

#### BOMBAY.

A SACRILEGIOUS robbery is reported from Madhol (Gca). An entrance was obtained into the Catholic Chapel by cutting away the wooden bars of which the door was made, and taking off a crown and silver arrows from the image and the contents of a charity box.

At the invitation of the Bombay Presidency Association, Lord Resebery met some 50 or 60 Native gentlemen at the rooms of the Association. There was a sprinkling of Europeans also, among whom were the Hon. Forbes Adam, and Messrs. Wordsworth, Kittredge, Leith, and T. J. Bennett. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the president, was also present. Several interesting Indian questions were discussed, especially those referring to representation by election in Legislative Councils and to increased employment of Natives in the higher offices in the administration. The meeting lasted for over an hour and ahalf. Lord Rosebery was afterwards shown over the rooms of the Ripon Club.

The Bombay Town Council passed, at their usual sitting on Wednesday, a resolution evincing their cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. A. W. Forde, who had for years acted as Consulting Engineer to the Municipality, and of the great loss sustained by the Municipality in his death. The motion was proposed by Captain Morland, seconded by Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, and supported by the chairman, M. Dosabhoy Framjee, who bore testimony to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Forde to successive Municipal Commissioners. The Council resolved to abolish the office of Consulting Engineer, and, accordingly, the item of expenditure on account of the salary of such an officer was struck off from the new budget, on the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar. The chairman, in expressing his approval of the abolition of the office, observed that they had now a very able engineer in Mr. Clarke, who is entrusted with the carrying out of the Tansa Works, and that in Mr. Walton, too, they had a competent engineer thoroughly conversant with the drainage question, and possessing the ripe experience acquired by twenty years' service under the Municipality. If however, any occasion arose when it might be found necessary to have the professional opinion of an engineer in any special case, they might obtain it from some qualified officer of Government, and any expense incurred by way of consultation fee might be provided for from the surplus cash balance.

It will be remembered that the Town Council had lately before it for discussion a letter by Dr. T. Cooke, Principal of the Poona College of Science, on the subject of technical education, when it was considered that the letter did not afford sufficient date for their guidance, and consequently it was resolved to wait for further particulars before making any grant for the purpose. Another letter from Dr. Cooke, giving the details of the scheme, was accordingly submitted to the Town Council, at their meeting yesterday, when it was agreed that the document served to throw the additional light required by that body before they sanctioned any grant. Dr. Cooke in his letter pointed out that the skilled artisans who would be turned out by the technical school would be a benefit to the country and the Municipality alike. The Council were unanimous in holding that the Municipality must bear their share, with the Government and other public bodies,

of the expenses of the proposed technical school, but opinions differed as to the amount that should be paid by them. Mr. Banajee moved that Rs. 3,000 should be paid by the Municipality for that purpose; but Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar thought that Rs. 5,000 would be a more adequate, grant for carrying out a scheme of such importance, and formulated an amendment to this effect. But Colonel Merewether moved another, fixing the amount of municipal contribution at Rs. 4,000. The chairman earnestly exhorted the meeting to vote the largest sum they could for a scheme which was calculated to do immense good to the country. The Council being equally divided on Colonel Merewether's amendment, it was thrown out by the casting vote of the chairman; and Mr. Javerilal's propositon was then carried.

MR. YESHWUNT M. KELKAR has been appointed Oriental Translator to Government, and will assume charge of his office some time in January next, on being relieved of the duties of secretary to the Forest Commission. Mr. Nowrojee Dorajee Khandallawalla, acting Oriental Translator, proceds to Ahmedabad to act as Judge of the Small Causes Court in that city in place of Mr. C. M. Cursedjee, who acts as Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

Bombay Small Causes Court.

The death is announced of Mr. H. Frank Shanahan, M.A., Professor of History and Moral Philosophy at the Ahmedabad College, which took place on Sunday evening from cholera. The deceased gentleman was one of the msto distinguished students of the local St. Xavier's College, and had throughout his career endeared himself by his amiable disposition to all those who came in contact with him. He was only the other day selected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University as one of the examiners in English in the Matriculation Examination; and was last year one of the examiners in Latin. The news of his death will be received with unfeigned regret by the large circle of friends who knew him in Bombay and elsewhere.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces seems inclined to look more favourably than hitherto upon the proposed railway from Hardwar to Dehra and Rajpur. The promoters have been officially informed that Mr. E. S. Hunt, Executive Engineer, has been deputed to go over the proposed line and to send in a report upon it. After the receipt of this report, Major Gracey, the Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, will proceed to Masuri to have a conference with the promoters.

YET another examination scandal! The examinations for ent:ance into Roorkee College commenced on Monday at various centres. When the papers for use at Lahore were examined it was found that the envelopes containing them, atthough registered and securely sealed, had been cut open at the ends, and either resealed or gummed. This, of course, prevented the holding of the examination at Lahore, and ought to vitiate the examinations at the two centres; since it seems almost certain that the envelopes must have been tampered with at Roorkee before reaching the Post Office, for the benefit of candidates there.

THE Judges of the Punjab Chief Court having made an unsuccessful attempt to clear off the arrears of litigation by working over-hours, have now demanded the appointment of a Fifth Judge. It is said that the work of the Court is so much in arrears that an appellant has to wait nearly two years before he can obtain a hearing. The appointment of a Fifth Judge would enable two Benches to sit daily, leaving the off Judge to dispose of Chamber and miscellaneous cases. By this means there is every reason to hope that the present dead-lock would soon vanish and litigants would have a reasonable expectation of seeing their cases decided in their own lifetime. Anticipating the appointment of a Fifth Judge, the local Bar has drawn a memorial praying that one of their number should be appointed.

PIECE-GOODS form the chief article of export from the Punjab. Now, in 1875-76 some 12,000 maunds of European piece-goods were exported, valued at about 33 lakhs, while in 1885-86 there were about 38,000 maunds exported, but the value was only some 37 lakhs. In other words, while the volume of trade in this article tripled itself, the value increased only by one-eighth. This fall in value the Financial Commissioner attributes in part to the assignment of excessive tariff values in some cases in 1875-76, but he thinks there has also been a real fall in price, due partly to the abolition of customs duties on imports into India, and partly also to cheapened means of communication. Somewhat different has been the case of Indian cotton goods. In 1875-76 the total export was about 36,000 maunds, and last year it had risen to 47,000 maunds; but, on the other hand, the value had advanced from 12½ lakhs to about 21½ lakhs.

The external land trade of the Panjab in the year 1885-6 was, on the whole, larger than in either of the two preceding years, for although there was a slight decrease in importance, there was a most satisfactory increase in exports. Kashmir still heads the list as regards the value of imports, and Cabul takes the largest quantity of exports. The decrease in the import trade from Kashmir is chiefly under the head of shaws, which since the death of the late Maharajah, has fallen in value from Rs. 12,12,705

to Rs. 5,38,796. The export trade with Cabul has increased in value from Rs. 46,48,630 to Rs. 50,63,900, the increase being chiefly under the heads of piece-goods, tea, indigo, and Kohat salt. In the imports from Cabul there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of fruit owing to the crop having been seriously damaged by hailstorms, a considerable quantity of raw silk is imported from Cabul, and this article, as well as wool and pushm from Yarkand and Ladakh, also increased in quality. The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu expresses strong hopes of an increase in the Indian tea trade with Ladakh, but at present that market is chiefly monopolised by China traders.

GREAT festivities took place at Jummoo on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit. The Duke and Duchess were entertained with a review of his Highness the Maharajah's force. Then his Highness the Maharajah paid them a visit, which was subsequently returned. At the palace at Mandi, salutes of thirty-one guns were fired on the arrival and departure of the Royal visitors; in the afternoon gymnastic performances and buffalo fighting were exhibited before the Duke, and in the evening his Royal Highness again visited his Highness the Maharajah at his palace, when some Mahratta actors and dancers performed; and after supper in the Maharajah's palace, fireworks and other illuminations were provided.

The Lieutenant-Tovernor of the Punjab and party arrived in Lahore at 1 40 p.m. on the 26th ult. Sir Charles Aitchison has no fever now; nor, indeed, was his indisposition so serious, as the abandonment of the tour made it appear. The sole reason of his return to Government House is that his medical adviser considers living in a house less likely to expose him to another chill than marching about in tents. When the camp arrives, his Honour will decide whether to start afresh from Lahore; or in prospect of an early meeting of the Public Services Commission, abandon the tour finally.

### Miscellaneous.

BLIND AND INFLATED ENGLISHMEN.—The following entertaining effusion appears over the signature of "Hotspur" in the Tribune:—"Lord Lytton's facsimile, I mean Sir Lepel Griffin, has again spoken of the notorious impossibility of appointing Natives of India to the higher ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. He also refers to the unwillingness of European officers of education or position to serve under Native superiors. Before the advent of the English in India, a large number of Europeans used to serve the Native States, and even now there are not a few in the service of the Native States, and this fact alone is sufficient for contradicting Sir Lepel. Sir Lepel brags of the 'ruling qualities' of the English, and refers to the ease with which a few thousands rule the millions of India as a proof of it; but in this he is most on account of any of their ruling qualities, but because their past conduct has been kind and just. The loyal Indians hear with great dismay the taunts and brags of the Anglo-Indians of Sir Lepel's type. England has not got worse foes than such hotheaded officers. The people are gradually suspecting the English Government of trifling with the best interests of the country, and trampling under foot the most cherished aspirations of its people. Men like Sir Lepel Griffin give colour to such suspicions, and wee be to the day when this suspicion becomes a conviction. The existence of the British Government in India is due entirely to the sufferance of the people, without which it would be nowhere even with four times the number of its present soldiers. 'Pride goes before destruction,' and the manner in which Sir Lepel speaks of the birthright of his nation to rule and ours to serve is rather ominous. Cursed be the treacherous sons of India who have, by their sycophancy and flattery, allowed the blind inflated Englishmen of Sir Lepel's stamp to form such opinions."

The Panama Canal.—A Router's telegram, dated Paris, Dec. 18, says:—At a meeting, yesterday, of the Geographical Society, M. de Lesseps again declared that the Panama Canal would be open for traffic in 1889. He added:—"There will not be sufficient time for the construction of locks. We shall make them later on; the essential point is that by the date mentioned shipping shall be able to pass through the canal."

A VERY characteristic illustration of the spirit in which the Bengal Native Fress set about their business is furnished in an article which the Indian Mirror devotes to the purpose of teaching a Native prince how he should distribute his charities. A few days ago we had the pleasant task of chronicling the fact that the Maharajah of Jeypore had given a lakh of rupees to the fund for providing medical relief to the women of India. The gift appeared to us to be one which the Maharajah's countrymen would most gratefully appreciate; at all events it can have occured to no one as a likely thing that it could give offence to any one, and no one, so

far as we know, thought it necessary to apologise for it. But it seems that in the presence of uncharity charity itself needs vindicating. The Mirror is surprised at the Maharajah's gift, and very much offended. The gift is an improper one, because it was given, not through any appreciation of the purpose to which it is to be devoted, but in the belief that it would please the Viceroy, and that it would probably facilitate the accomplishment of some of the Maharajah's own personal objects. Now, this is characteristic, because it exactly accords with the inveterate habit of a particular journalistic school of setting down everything in suspicion and malice, placing the assumption on the unfavourable side, and letting judgment go against everyone by default. The Government issue a commission of inquiry into certain loudly-proclaimed grievance, and they are told that they are not sincere, but are playing a trick with the public. A liberal-minded man gives a donation to a public purpose, and he is told that he has some personal object in view. Let the Government prove their honesty, and we will believe that they are honest; let the Maharajah prove his charity, and we will believe he makes charitable gifts for charity sake. Such is the line of contention, and any fair-minded person, will see how discreditable it is, how it prevents the Press which follows it from exerting the influence it might exert if it followed the ways of fairness, truth and reason. We can account for it in this particular instance and the explanation is singular. While the Maharajah can give a lakh for the nursing of his sick countrywomen, he will not give five hundred rupees for maintaining a handful of political carpet-baggers in Bengal. He will not, in short, subscribt to what is called the National Fund. Is any further explanation necessary than that which the Mirror so innocently gives?—

Bombay Gazette.

THE WIDENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.—The commission representing the Suez Canal Company to-day concluded the arrangements with the Egyptian Government for widening the canal. By this scheme, to which the signatures of the parties will probably be affixed on Monday next, the width of the canal from Port Said to the Bitter Lakes is to be 44 metres, and thence to Suez 65 metres.

Lord Dufferin.—The Rafig-i-Hind of Lahore, in a leading article entitled "Lord Dufferin," takes the Bengali papers to task for reckless writing. After giving the substance of an article in a Bengali paper published at Lahore, the writer says:—"It is a great pity that while the pitiable condition of the King of Burma, the bloodshed consequent on military operations, and the loss of national independence of the Burmese is dwelt upon, no mention is made of the circumstances which led to the Burmese war. Nor is any notice taken of the folly of the Burmese King who rendered war inevitable. Preaching like mullas is of no consequence in political matters, and is proof of ignorance of those who indulge in such preaching. It is essentially necessary in such matters to pay particular attention to the exigencies of the time. Although peace and tranquillity are not likely to be restored in Burma for some time to come, yet there can be no doubt that the people of Burma will, in the end, find reason to be thankful to Providence for having rescued them from the grasp of a tyrant, and placed them under a civilised Government. Our contemporaries must be either ignorant of the cruelties of which Thebaw was guilty, or they purposely shut their eyes to the doings of the Burmese King. Lord Dufferin is also taken to task for the imposition of the income-tax; but in our opinion we have never had a Viceroy who has done more to remove race distinctions, by imposing the same tax on Natives and Europeans, including himself. Such instances of self-sacrifice are very rare in the history of India. It is true that Lord Dufferin has not yet attended to the national wants of the people; but in this respect he is very little to blame. In the first the people have themselves to blame, inasmuch as they generally ask for things for which they are not yet qualified; while to some of their requests the Government cannot immediately concede, as it would be impolitic to do so. It is, therefore, anything but fair to expect Lord Dufferin to act against

DEATH OF AN AUSTRIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.—Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Field-Marshal Baron von Mondel, Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor Francis Joseph, died on Saturday, aged 66.

THE STRANDING OF THE CUNARD STEAMER PAVONIA.—Judgment was given on Saturday in the Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool, into the stranding of the Cunard steamer Pavonia, on the morning of the 29th ult., off Gurnet Point, at the entrance to Boston Harbour. The Court found that the compasses were correct, but they were of opinion that the master of the vessel had committed errors in judgment with regard to the position of the vessel, though from his long experience of the navigation of this part of the coast he had some grounds for what might be regarded as over confidence in his position. The Court therefore did not pronounce him in default.

The headquarters of Bo-Shway, the Burmess rebel leader, have been successfully stormed by Brigadier-General Low, the camp being captured by the British. The rebel leader and his followers, however, retreating into the jungle.

#### NOTICES BOOKS. OF

MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN DALTON, H.E.I.C.S.\*

MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN DALTON, H.E.I.C.S.\*

John Dalton, the subject of this interesting memoir, and deservedly called, by no less capable a judge than Sir John Malcolm, "a gallant and able officer," had a most varied career. Sprung from a family of soldiers, he was, in 1741, at the early, but in those days not unusual, age of fifteen, appointed to a regiment of Marines. This corps was, as was, by the way, the case with all our Indian Regiments in olden days, known by the name of the officer by whom it was raised, and who commanded it; in this instance one Colonel Hanmer. Dalton's regiment had but recently reached the East when the news arrived that peace had been concluded between England and France: and that, in consequence, concluded between England and France: and that, in consequence, it, like many other corps, was to be reduced, the officers being placed on half-pay. To young Dalton, who, at the age of twentythree, was thrown on the world with a pittance of two shillings and fourpence a day, this meant, not only the termination of an honourable career, but absolute ruin. Many men thus circumstanced would have "gone to the dogs." But, fortunately for him, Dalton found a friend in the gallant Boscawen, the hero of so many nautical songs, who, to his position of Admiral of the Blue, added, as was then usual, the military rank of General of Marines. The admiral at once appointed the young man to a 1st lieutenancy in one of the "Independent Companies in the East Indies;" and, this employ being precarious, procured for him, soon afterwards, a captain's commission in the service of the East India Company, who were then increasing the service of the East India Company, who were then increasing their miniature army at Fort St. David.

at Fort St. David.

Here it was that Dalton first met the great Clive, and established a friendship with him which seems to have ended only with life. He appears first to have smelt hostile powder in 1749, when, under Major Lawrence, he was sent to capture, on behalf of Sahajee, the deposed ruler of Tanjore, the fortress of Devicotta, a feat which was duly performed, and in the report of which Dalton's name honourably figures along with that of Clive.

Two years later Dalton distinguished himself in command of an advanced post of the English army (who were in full retreat after an unaccountable panic which seized them during their siege of Volconda) by repulsing, in circumstances of exceptional difficulty, a determined assault made in great force by the French

difficulty, a determined assault made in great force by the French troops in pay of Chunda Sahib.

But the real "illustration" of Dalton's life was the defence of

the important fortress of Trichinopoly, the key of the Kaveri and Koleroon valleys; and to this most remarkable feature in the gallant soldier's history deserved prominence is accorded. gallant solders history deserved prominence is accorded. The details have already been before the reading world; "are they not written in the book of" Orme? Orme had the advantage of perusing Dalton's journal, and wisely utilized it; nor do we think that he is justly liable to the strictures for so doing, which the author of this work pronounces. That he did not, in so many words, acknowledge this source of his information, may, in these days, seem ungracious; but it must be remembered, that, among the older English historians Orme is by no means singular in not older English historians, Orme is by no means singular in not always citing his authorities; indeed, in this matter of invariably

referring to them, Gibbon may be almost said to stand alone.

Dalton's own narrative of the long siege, and of the gallant and gallant and persistent defence, indicates many points of resemblance to the better known defence of Arcot, and is well worthy of perusal. If Captain John Dalton has not had a vates area, such as Clive had in Massallar it is not because he did not describe. such as Clive had in Macaulay, it is not because he did not deserve one; and Mr. Dalton, in his pleasantly written work, has done his

best to supply the deficiency.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE FORTY VIZIERS.+

THE HISTORY OF THE FORTY VIZIERS.†

It is related that a great king in the East was blessed—or curred—with a designing and intrigging wife, who wished to remove from her path the royal son by another mother. So raking up an unfounded charge against the young lad she moved her august spouse to such a pitch of wrath and fury that he ordered his son to be led forth and slain. Whereupon one of the Vezirs stepped forward, and, telling a tale of a nature to cause the king to reflect and refrain, he saved the youth's life. But later in the day the wife, also narrating a story suitable to her own ends, over-persuaded the monarch once again to order the offender's death. Day after day the same course of events happened—in the morning the Vizier's influence was in the ascendant, while at night the fickle ruler of men was led astray from the path of justice by the clever and men was led astray from the path of justice by the clever and unscrupulous wife of his bosom, till in the end the woman's guilt was proved, and she reaped the reward of her ill-deeds. Such is an outine of the "History of the Forty Vezirs."

As might have been expected, the Ministers, for the most part, in their endeavour to save the king's son, dwelt strongly upon the faithlessness of woman, helaying upon the deceit and guile of their debased nature. Whereas the wife brought prominently forward the designs and plots of scheming youths and treacherous counsellors.

Forty against one is scarcely a fair trial of skill, but on the whole the lady's stories were little, if any, inferior to the tales of

her numerous rivals.

Two specimens will suffice the reader to form some sort of notion of the style of the work which Mr. Gibb, with rare felicity of diction, has rendered into plain, readable, and withal,

Oriental language.

"The lust of man is as one, and that of woman as nine." So proclaim the Eastern sages, and why? This is the explanation. The Angel Gabriel one day came to Adam, and bringing him ten apples of lust bade him beware and not allow Eve to have any. Instead, however, of eating them all, as he was commanded, he partook of one, and a wondrous light appearing in Paradise away he went to see what had happened. Scarcely had his back been turned when Eve, being left alone, Satan came, and tempting her she ate all the nine apples; thus, compared with her husband, the ratio of her guilt was as nine to one.

Satan, so proclaims the Turkish writer, had a son as evil-minded and wicked as his father. The better to tempt Adam and Eve the unhallowed offspring of darkness became a kid, where-upon the father of markind at once slew the animal—but to no effect—the soul-inspiring voice of the King of Evil at once re-called his son to lite. Again did Adam slay the creature and throw it in pieces to the winds of Heaven; it was only to see it once more return to its original condition. So the third time the pair not only killed the kild but atte the flesh thereof; wherethe pair not only killed the kid but ate the flesh thereof; whereupon, when the Arch Fiend called his son, the latter responded
to double from within the two parents of the world. "My son,"
rejoined Satan, "thou hast found thy best place. Let us tempt
the sons of Adam, thou from within and I from without till the
Resurrection, and urgo them to many sins, and make them
deserving of Hell."

There is of course, in so large, a number of tales a certain
amount of sameness and monotony; but there will be found no
inconsiderable degree of worldly wisdom, and the quaintness of
language and peculiarity of style lends a charm which should
attract the reflective reader.

attract the reflective reader.

#### WORLDLY TALES.\*

"Worldly Tales" having appeared in the columns of a society paper, it may be taken for granted that they are more or less tinged with sensationalism—a circumstance which to most readers tinged with sensationalism—a circumstance which to most readers will lend them an additional charm. But there are some keen touches of fun and frolic, as well as glimpses of the inner life of the soul. What can be more dull, for instance, than that a gallant son of Mars should mention to the mother that he was smitten, she taking the compliment to herself, whereas he intended it for her daughter? The denouement, too, is equally ludicrous; the distracted lover found relief in the fraternal affection of a light that the respect which is not the standard of the second with the respect which is brother, who, in order to enable the accepted suitor to transfer his affections to the daughter, proposed himself to the girl's "mamma," and, of course, was accepted, the affection being still kept in the family. Again, what a touch of nature is displayed in the portrait of an old widower, who discarded his daughter because she married against his wishes, and refused to relent till the destruction by fire of the favourite coffee-house, where he had been wont to dine, revealed to him the loneliness and melancholy of the desolate life he was leading!

The tales, twelve in number, are brilliant and exciting; and in the interval, between plum cake, roast beef and mince-pies, a few minutes might be pleasantly spent in company with Mr. Sherer's

pictures and fancies.

#### IN THE TRADES, THE TROPICS, AND THE ROARING FORTIES.+

There can be but little doubt that Messrs. Longman and Co. have done wisely in publishing a more moderate-priced edi ion of Lady Brassey's charming volume, giving an account of her travels "in the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties." True, everyone has heard of the splendid yacht known to tame as the Sunbeam, but we venture to think that there are not a few who have been deterred by the res augusta dorin from spending a guinea in the purchase of a book which, to be read by thousands, must be within the reach of thousands. This has now been remedied, and it may be confidently assumed that many a Christmas fireside will derive pleasure and profit from this cheuper edition of the most charming of vorces. edition of the most charming of voyages.

But what a strange thing is life. It can hardly be realised that

the fair authoress, whem one pictures as a sort of female Neptune,

 <sup>&</sup>quot;Memoir of Captain Dalton, H.E.I.C.S., Defender of Trichinopoly,
 1752-53." By Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S., Author of "Life and Times of General Sir Edward Cecil." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;The History of the Forty Viziers," done into English by E. J. W. Gibb, M.R.A.S. (George Redway.)

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Worldly Tales." By J. W. Sherer, C.S.L. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties." By Lady Brassey. (Longmans, Green and Co.).

whose home is the briny ocean, suffers dreadfully from scasickness, which the experience of many—nay, almost boundless—voyages has never succeeded in overcoming; and so we find her an a gale in the Atlantic to ill to enjoy the exquisite pleasure of going to the bottom of the sea in the midst of a hurricane of wind, and an ocean of foam. Verily, yachting is not all pure, undiluted pleasure. Still, when they reach port, and scene after scene of loveliness is portrayed to the delighted reader, when nature, in all its tropical beauty of sun, shadow, and foliage—the air, the earth, and the water all trying to outstrip one another in exquisite radiance and charm—is presented to the imagination, then, perchance, the tenth commandant is endangered, and feelings of envy stealing gradually to the front—poor fallen humanity in a weak moment is tempted to think that, after all, a fine yacht, and an income of forty or fifty thousand a year to keep it up, is not a very unpleasant mode of passing existence.

Amidst such scenes of loveliness and beauty even a less practical pen than that of Lady Brassey could scarcely fail to inspire feelings of pleasure. Few will read the work without a sigh of regret that the spots are forbidden to the ordinary traveller, who is blessed with neither a long purse nor an over amount of spare time; but, if one cannot in person visit the tropics, it is at least some compensation that the fair writer can give so graphic and faithful a picture of the scenes—a picture considerably enhanced by the numerous graphic and really exquisite illustrations which abounds at well-nigh every page of a work possessing but few rivals amongst the many competiors for public support which this festive season invariably brings forth.

### A READY REMEDY FOR INDIA'S EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES.\*

Major Sedgwick's remedy for India's exchange difficulties may be put before the reader in a few words. A merchant can, and does, he tells us, obtain a sovereign, equal at par, to ten rupees, welling in Europe, for gold, ten rupees' worth of Indian wheat. His sovereign, in India, is worth, not ten, but twelve rupees. An "Indian cultivator who wants to buy gold will act very unwisely if, in the first instance, he sells his produce for rupees while there is any possible way of selling for gold." Now, the Government of India, receiving the bulk of the Revenue, that derived from land, in rupees, pays its debts in gold; thus it has "to purchase gold with depreciated rupees." Yet the Government of India has it in its power, almost by a stroke of the pen, to place itself in the position of the grain merchant, by simply taking (in a manner already provided for by law in the chief wheat-producing Province, the Punjab) its revenue in kind, instead of in cash, and exporting it in suitable vessels of its own. And that England and Europe offer a favourable market for "unlimited quantities at prices which shall prove remunerative to all concerned" we are assured on the highest authority. Major Sedgwick thinks, on the strength of caiculations which he gives at length, that the Government of India "could afford to sell its Punjab wheat for gold at twenty-five shillings a quarter in order to secure the English market," and that it would not be necessary to send more than about three millions of tons of Indian wheat to England yearly (the present annual trade† amounts to fully a fourth of this quantity) in order (p. 15) "to realise fifteen millions of pounds sterling after cost of carriage had been defrayed."

Opinions will differ as to the commercial practicability, and the

Opinions will differ as to the commercial practicability, and the advisability, of a plan which would revolutionise the entire cereal trade of this country, and which would seriously affect home agricultural interests. But, as a novel contribution to the literature of a most difficult matter, Major Sedgwick's pamphlet may well receive attentive, and even respectful, consideration.

"The Mystery of the Shroud" (Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith and Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) is a brief story, written with a purpose, by Colonel J. Drew-Gay, whose other story of "How John Bull Lost London; or, the Capture of the Channel Tunnell," created such sensation when it appeared. The present tale, whose moral is to jealously guard from encroachment the open spaces round and about London, is likely to be as widely popular, judging from the circulation which it has already gained. It is written with the author's usual and well-known lightness and brilliancy of touch. The incidents—such as the spiriting away of the Home Secretary in a London fog—if somewhat sensational, are not outrageously improbable, and the workings of the supposed secret society are skilfully delineated. The tale is a revelation of Socialism in one of the aspects which it is possible it may assume if fogs and factories increase about the metropolis, and the conservation of open spaces is not insisted

upon. The "Mystery of the Shroud" is cleverly and dramatically told, and will interest as well as instruct.

"The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" (W. H. Allen and Co.) for December contains a number of interesting papers amply elucidated by drawings and diagrams. One of the most promising contributions is that by Mr. R. O'Byrne, who commences a series of historical sketches of those line-of-battle ships which still hold famous names in our Navy. Colonel Edward Mitchell, R.E., gives a very able and practical essay on "Photography as applied to Military Purposes." Brigade Surgeon Currau tells his experiences of "The Inner Life and Economy of a Troopship;" but surely he casts an unmerited slur upon his own profession when, in reference to officers who have been invalided, he writes that he "regards with suspicion military medical certificates, whether the same are given at home or abroad." Sir Owen Tudor Burne, whose "Military Biography" is penned by Lieutenant-Colonel A. L'Estrange, is better looking than the portrait given of him, and also has not to depend on the fact related that he is descended from Charlmagne, Alfred the Great and Edward the Third for the esteem in which he is held by all who know him. On the staff of Sir Hugh Rose and as private secretary to Lord Mayo he won popularity from all parties in India, and his biographer states only the simple truth in saying that no man had more friends in that country than "Owen Tudor." The article on "The Canadian Pacific Railway and is Strategic Value to England" is replete with information, and that on "High Explosives in Warfare" gives some very startling facts. But the Editor's own contribution on "British Rifle Power" is perhaps the most highly-charged explosive of all. It is certainly a "blow-up" for the War Office, for Major Edilott gives dates and data for the charges which brings against the Department; and he writes from personal knowledge, having been "behind the scenes." The story he tells of official "circumlocution" is a curious one, and can hardly fail to attract the notice of the Ordnanco Inquiry Commission now sitting, to which Commission Maj

Books for Review.—"Charon," by the author of "The Rosicrucians" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "In the Hades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties," by Lady Raney (Longmans, Green and Co.); "The Campaign of Fredericksburg" (Kegan Paul and Co.); "Worldly Tales," by J. W. Sherer, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Chief Periods of European History," by Edward A. Freeman (Macmillan and Co.); "Pack and Pearl," by Frederika Macdonald (Chapman and Hall); "England, Scotland, and Ireland," by P. Villars, translated by Henry Frith (George Routledge and Sons).

UPPER BURMA.—The following summary will give a clear view of the state of affairs in Upper Burma according to the latest accounts by overland mail:—Bhamo is quiet in the north and south, along the river bank, and on the border of the Shan State of Mahalaing. About eighty Chinese and Shan marauders and a number of Bhamo malcontents attacked a part of the Bhamo stockade on the night of the 14th, killing two Europeans and two Natives, and wounding two Natives of the garrison battery. They fired the guard-house and barrack, but were beaten off, losing two killed and four wounded—the latter left behind. Katha and Shwebo both report that Prince Teik Ten Hmat, who was in arms against us eight months ago, has died, but this fact is not yet certain. The state of Katha and Shwebo remains unchanged. Mr. Rey, who was wounded some days ago, is now out of danger. The Ruby Mines advance party has been attacked by 2000 dacoits, and two Goorkhas were wounded. Mandalay city is quiet. At Sagain one important leader has submitted, and is now working on our side. After the troops cleared Myinmyoo, the cavalry, guided by Burmese scouts, caught the dacoits in the jungle and killed eight, besides wounding others, and recovered dacoited property which was restored to the villagers. The condition of Ava is unchanged. At Kyoukse a gang from the hills to the south-east has come down to the plains, and harried the villages near; a column from Woodwin has been ordered against them. Nothing fresh has occurred in the Pagan district, except that some loyal thoogyees in the interior have been killed. At Menbo the river bank is being cleared of dacoits. Three launches with a naval contingent patrol the river in a country boat, were attacked by a gang of unsuspecting river dacoits, and killed and wounded a number of them. At Yemethen nothing fresh has taken place. Muktela, to the north, has been troubled by the gang mentioned under the head of Kyoukse. The reinforcements for Myingyan have all arrived, and regular energetic action against the rebe

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;A Ready Remedy for India's Exchange Difficulties." By W. Sedgwick, Major R.E., Author of "Light the Dominant Force of the Universe," &c. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. Calcutta: W. Newman and Co. 1886.

<sup>†</sup> To England, 605,098 tons (p. 16); to Continent and Egypt, 154,000 tons (p. 15, 464,000 tons in three years); total, 759,098 tons.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886.

### NATIVE AGITATION IN INDIA.

According to a telegram just received by the Times, a monster meeting of Natives, which the vernacular Press calls a "National Congress," is to assemble in Calcutta on the 27th inst., and, it is said, will be attended by a

number of delegates from all parts of the country. Tho subjects to be discussed are of the same nature as those with which the utterances of Native agitators during the past three years have familiarised the public. That is to say, young Bengal will attract to its oratory a vast crowd which will make holiday and consider the affair in the light of a tamasha without, however, the enjoyment of the fireworks and sweetmeats which usually accompany all festive occasions in the East. So far, then, as to any danger being likely to occur to British authority or any weakening of British prestige by such a demonstration, there is not much to be afraid of; but the question remains whether it is wise upon the part of the local authorities to permit these gatherings together of poor and ignorant masses, in order that a few ill-disposed and self-seeking agitators should gain notoriety by talking evil against their rulers. The talk will be reported and amplified by the Native Press, which is on the side of sedition without understanding very clearly what it is writing about, and the mischief which Lord Dufferin complained of lately will again be encouraged and spread. We allow that it is difficult to deal with the matter, for the Government. must not appear to show any want of faith in its own purpose and strength. An Anglo-Indian contemporary would have restrictive measures enforced against the Native editors, because deliberate attempts to discredit the Government in the eyes of its subjects are not to beextenuated by the plea that those who make them are trying their 'prentice hand at journalism. "We do not leave dynamite in the hands of children and then let them go unchecked from disaster to disaster because they are too young to have mastered the science of explosives." This is all very well, but unfortunately we ourselves placed the dynamite (if such it be) in the youthful journalistic hands. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in an admirable paper contributed by him a couple of days ago to a contemporary, clearly exposes our early folly :-

The changed feeling of the Native population towards their rulers springs from various causes. Prominent among these is the revolutionary and godless system of education which we have introduced into the country, and by means of which we are training at the public expense swarms of agitators, who scoff at every form of discipline and have no reverence for any institutions, human or divine. With a sublime disregard of possible consequences, England has entrusted the teaching of the youth of India to professors, some of whom are agnostics in religion and political philosophers holding the most advanced ideas regarding the rights of man.

ing the rights of man.

A more daringly grotesque experiment was never tried by a people anxious to keep in subjection an empire, the very existence of which is inconsistent with Western theories of self-government; and it is hardly surprising that one result of such teaching has been the creation in India of a school of Home Rulers who are chiefly distinguished by their skill in talking Gladstonese with a volubility surpassing even that of the great master of sophistical rhetoric himself.

This is simply and absolutely true, but, unfortunately,

the evil has been wrought, and it is a question of policy whether it should be treated with a severe or simple remedy now. The undue exercise of the power which the Government possesses might be mistaken for fear, and might give further encouragement to discontent. We are inclined, as we have written before, to believe more in the healing influences of time. The good men do lives after them as well as the evil, and the benefits which England is bestowing upon India must sooner or later yield ample and precious fruit, although the ripening thereof seems long delayed. But whilst the Hindus of Bengal are repaying with ingratitude and reproach the debt which they owe to English rule it is pleasant to learn that the

Mahomedans, whom we have so much neglected in

the distribution of places and preferments, have de-

clined to make common cause with the seditious.

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According to the telegram referred to, the Central Mahomedan Association has refused to take any part in the demonstration of the "National Congress," and its reasons for doing so are given through its secretary. The members of the Association, he says, have the welfare of the Indian people as much at heart as any other public body, and fully appreciates the necessity on the part of Government to widen and liberalise the administration; but "they think that the circumstances of the country are such as to suggest to all interested in its welfare a policy of confidence in the Government. They have every hope that a full measure of liberal treatment will be accorded, and they note that the Government has already taken steps to promote economical administration, and to consider the question of a larger employment of Natives. Nor can they ignore the fact that a Parliamentary inquiry has been promised. They think, therefore, that no good can result from an attempt to force the hands of the Government." It may be urged that the antagonism between Mahomedan and Hindu has had more to do with the penning of these sentiments than any loyalty to British rule, but we do not think so. Even if it can be so interpreted it is well to have the Mahomedans with us. But we are rather inclined to think that this shrewd race recognises the strength of England in its honesty of purpose, and sees hope for its own future under the shadow of that Power.



#### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 27.)

Perkins, Mr. H. E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service

from Nov. 1.

Daniel, Mr. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Oct. 1.

RAMSAY, Rev. A., M.A., senior chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Sauger, Central Provinces, from the 7th

GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., deputy superintendent, Geological Survey, is appointed to officiate as superintendent, vice Mr. F. R. Mallet, from the 1st inst., Mr. R. D. Oldham reverting to his substantive appoint-

The following appointment and reversions are made in the Geological Survey of India Department from the 9th inst., consequent on Mr. F. Fedden's return from furlough:—

FEDDEN, Mr. F., to officiate as 1st grade deputy superintendent, vice Mr. T. W. H. Hughes.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes.

Hacket, Mr. C. A., at present officiating for Mr. Hughes, to revert to his substantive appointment as 2nd grade deputy superintendent.

MIDDLEMISS, Mr. C. S., at present officiating as 2nd grade deputy superintendent, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant superintendent, 3rd grade.

Alexander, Captain F. G., Bombay Staff Corps, squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, and officiating cantonment magistrate, Nowgong, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the date on which he is relieved of his civil duties.

Rheins—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the

RHEINS—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Rheins as in temporary charge of the French Consul-General at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Harmand.

BARROW, Mr. O. T., having returned from furlough and having been posted as assistant comptroller of Indian Treasuries, received charge of the said expointment, from Babu Mannathaneth, Rhettackers.

of the said appointment from Babu Manmathanath Bhattachrgya, on Nov. 16.

WESTLAND—FINLAY—Mr. J. Westland having been appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Mr. Westland received charge of the said appointment from Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Finlay assumed charge of

the office of under-secretary from Mr. G. C. Walker, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab, from Nov. 15.

#### MILITARY.

OGILVIE, Lieut. A. L. S., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from Oct. 22.

STEWART, Brigade-General R. C., Madras Cavalry, hon. aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, quartermaster-general Madras Army, to be commandant Hyderabad Contingent, vice Brigade General J. W. McQueen, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, aide-de-camp to the Queen, appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, dated Oct. 15.

Oct. 15.

The undermentioned officer, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted as follows, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:

WALTON, Lieut. H., Bedfordshire Regiment, to the Bengal Staff Corps. CHATERTON, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., commandant Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be officiating commandant Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Colonel P. H. F. Harris, appointed to officiate as deputy adjutant-general in India, dated Nov. 1.

Ball. Mr. P., to be lieutenant. Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice

Ball, Mr. P., to be lieutenant, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant H. S. Styrn, who vacates the appointment on transfer. Lackersteen, Mr. M. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily employed on Railway Surveys in Madras, is retransferred to

BERRILL, Mr. G. F., honorary assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burme, for employment on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.

BrownLow—The services of Major-General H. A. Brownlow, R.E.,

inspector-general of irrigation and deputy secretary to the Govern-ment of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the

disposal of the Military Department from Nov. 25.

GILES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment, under the director-general of rail-

ways, to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd division, Frontier Road.

RUSHTON, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st division, Frontier Road.

WALTER, Colonel C. K. M., returned from furlough and assumed charge of the Meywal Residency from Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.L. on Nov. 6. C.S.I., on Nov. 6.

"ILSON—EUAN-SMITH—Lieut. Colonel F. A. Wilson and Colonel C. B.

Wilson-WILSON—EUAN-SMITH—Lieut. Colonel F. A. Wilson and Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., respectively made over and received charge of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee agency, on Nov. 8.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M's approval:—
Kemble, Lieut. Colonel H. C., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel in the army from Nov. 18.

KNOWLES, Lieut. Colonel F., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army from Nov. 18.

Jennings, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., General List, Cavalry, to be colonel in

the army from Nov. 18.

Byves, Lieut.-Colonel H. E., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army from Nov. 18.

TOKER, Lieut. Colonel A. C., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army from Nov. 18.

BARROW, Lieut. Colonel S. D., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army from Nov. 18.

WOOLDRIDGE, Lieut. Colonel De L. R. F., Bombay S.C., to be colonel in the army from Nov. 21.

MANSFIELD, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C., to be captain in the army from Nov. 20.

Nov. 20. Holdsworth, Lieut. J. J., Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Captain J. J. D. La Touche, who has resigned the

appointment. COWIS, Lieut. H. G., Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain-commandant, vice Captain E. Stack, who has resigned the appoint-

FURLOUGHS.

King, Captain R. A. C., R.A., commandant No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery (m.c.), for one year. Davidson, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for

one year. HAILES, Major W., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for

One year.

JUSTICE, Lieut. C. LeG., Bengal Staff Corps, 13th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

MARTIN, Colonel W. R., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

SMITH, Colonel R. M., R.E. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

WACE, Captain E. C., R.A. (m.c.), for 183 days, in extension.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following:

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be fourth aide-de-camp, dated Oct. 29.

Thurston, Captain J. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be station staff officer, vice Major C. D. Ferrier, promoted into the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Oct. 23.

Ress. Lieut. C. B. wijer officer, and officiating contemporate 14th. Ross, Lieut. C. R., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 14th Sikhs, to be quartermaster, dated Oct. 15.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers on public grounds :-

MAUNSELL, Paymaster and Captain J. D., from the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be paymaster of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.

Worcesterner Regiment.
CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Paymaster and Honorary Major J. F., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, who is about to complete a tour of foreign service, to be paymaster of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, returning to England.
Worsley, Colonel R., Bengal Infantry, late commandant 13th Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside at Peshawar.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned

officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names

FERRIER, Major C. D., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.
RUTTLEDGE, Major A., 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

Jackson On return from furlough, Lieut.-Colonel G. D'A. Jackson,
General List, Cavalry, is posted to the Barrackpore division, Military Works.

PREL -On relief by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Captain F. Peel, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Barrackpore to the Rawal Pindi division, Military Works.

(Nov. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

SHORE, Surgeon R., M.D., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. A. Emerson, in civil employ. GOODAIR, Lieut. W. H., 5th Lancers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff

Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, on pro-

bation, dated Oct. 27.

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, vice Jackson, vacated on promotion to lieutenant-

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., Staff Corps, officiating commandant 39th Bengal Infantry, to be commandant, vice Gellie, retired, dated

Nov. 13.

Dun, Captain E. W., wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, paid attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general for intelligence in Upper

deputy assistant quartermaster-general for intelligence in Upper Burma, as a temporary arrangement, from Aug. 24.

STANTON, Lieutenant H. E., Royal Artillery, to be paid attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Captain Dun, from Sept. 15.

MOORE, Major G. M. J., R.A., is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled, from Nov. 20.

HOOD—Order directing Major T. C. Hood, paymaster 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to proceed home on completion of his tour of foreign service is cancelled, the Secretary of State having sanctioned an exchange of foreign service between that officer and Captain E. L. R. Thackwell.

L. R. Thackwell.

COATS—With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain G. H. B. Coats, brigade-major, to be officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general, Army Head-Quarters, vice Captain Wilson, who accompanies H.E. to Burma, dated Oct. 29.

The following transfers in the Military Works Department are

ordered:—
Arnort, Major N., Royal Engineers, from the Sirhind and Lahore command, to the head-quarters of the inspector general, Military

Works, from Nov. 4.

Works, from Nov. 4.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., on the expiry of his privilege leave, from the Sibi to the Darjeeling division, Military Works.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., temporarily, from the Peshawar to the Sibi division, Military Works.

PRINGLE—Ou the recommendation of a medical board, Lieut. J. W.

Pringle, R.E., is granted ninety days' leave to Darjeeling, from Sept. 29.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. R. L., R.E., is directed to proceed to Roorkee on special duty in connection with the introduction of balloon photography. While engaged on this duty Lieut. Macdonald will be attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The officer named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners,

Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard:—
CUBITT, Lieut. W. M., Cheshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps,
higher standard in Hindustani.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange appointments between the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service :

PALMER, Surgeon-Major E., 3rd Bengal Cavalry. EMERSON, Surgeon G. A., 9th Bengal Lancers.

#### FURLOUGHS.

Forne, Lieut. L., "Q" Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., for 12 months on private affairs.

NEWALL, Lieut J. N., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for 15 mouths, on urgent private affairs. JOHNSON, 1st Grade Apothecary H., for 182 days, from date of availing

himself of it, on medical certificate.

CAMPELL—The furlough in India, on medical certificate, granted to Captain J. C. Campbell, Royal Engineers, is extended to Nov. 7.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the

ssary subsidiary leave

Gosser, Captain (Adjutant) E. A. G., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

Forbes, Captain W. E. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HOPKINS, Captain C. H. T., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Dun, Lieut. P. E., 8th Bengal Infantry, to sea, on medical certificate,

from Sept. 7 to Dec. 5.
OMMANEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. P., 11th Bengal Infantry, in India, for six months, on medical certificate.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 24.)

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.

COOKE—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain H. G. Cooke of his commission in the Purneah Rifles.

SHILLINGFORD, Mr. F. A., is appointed to be a lieutenant in the Purneah Rifles, vice Lieut. R. Walker, resigned, and is appointed to act as commandant of the Purneah Rifles during the absence, on leave,

of Captain A. Weekes.

Reilly, Mr. C. H., assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Legislative Department, is appointed to be, sub pro tem., Chief
Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and judge of the Court for the
Trial of Pilots.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. B., C.S., has been granted by H.H.'s Secretary of State

for India an extension of furlough for four months.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

for six months, on sick certificate.

TREVOR—GARRETTO—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor and the Hon. C. B. Garretto of their seats in the Bengal Legislative Council.

MACAULAY—ALLEN—With the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut. - Governor appoints Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay and Mr. T. T. Allen, Members of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MACKENZIE, Mr. W. H., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to be sudder sub-registrar of that district.

that district.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### (Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 27.)

Barter, Brigade-Surgeon J. F., civil surgeon, Nagpore, is temporarily appointed to the medical charge of the Central Jail, Nagpur.

Marriott, Mr. A. B., district superintendent of police, Nagpur, is temporarily appointed to the executive charge of Central Jail,

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., who was appointed to be settlement officer, 3rd grade, assumed charge of his duties at Pachmarhi on the 17th

McKee, Mr. J. deputy conservator of forests, availed himself, on the 7th inst., of the one year's furlough granted him, making over charge of the Hoshangabad Forest division to Mr. M. S. Fowler, assistant conservator of forests,

DDISON, Captain J. C., R.E., executive engineer, and assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, is appointed to the charge of the Saugor division.

LEEFE, Mr. C. O., executive engineer, assistant to the chief engineer, is appointed, as a temporary measure, assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, in place of Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., transferred to the Saugor division.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Nov. 23.)

Anderson, Mr. J. A., officiating district judge, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jullundur from Nov. 12, vice Major H. M. M. Wood.

PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., district judge, is transferred from Jhelum to the Rawalpindi district, which he joined on Nov. 20.

Beachgroff, Mr. F. P., is appointed a divisional judge of the divisional court of the Jhelum civil division, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. J.

MITCHELL, Mr. S. C., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, was re-transferred to the Amritsar district from the 9th inst.

ANSTUTHER, Mr. W. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., Punjab, is allowed an extension of six months' leave, without allowances, in continuation of the six months' special leave granted him on Feb. 24.

#### ASSAM.

#### (Assam Gazette, Nov. 18.)

BARKER, Mr. F. S., assistant conservator of forests, on return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Sibsagar Forest Division from Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce on the afternoon of Nov. 1.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. J. C., assistant commissioner, on return from privilege leave, reported his arrival at Gauhati on Nov. 9.

BLACK, Mr. W. G., extra assistant commissioner, resumed executive charge of the Cachar Treasury on Nov. 3.

LEONARD, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, who was posted to the Khesi and Jaintia Hills Division, reported his arrival at Shillong on

Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division, reported his arrival at Shillong on Nov. 2.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 23.)

Webster, Hon. Mr. E. F., temporary member of Council, has been granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for ten months

and twenty days.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to act as collector and magistrate of the Bellary district, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Goodrich, on

HAMILTON, Mr. N. A. W., acting port officer, Mangalore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govern-

ment of Fort St. George.

Baddeley—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain

BADDELEY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., to be a trustee of the Harbour of Madras, vice Major D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., resigned.

CLOBTS, Colonel J. G., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. Beaumont, on furlough.

COOK, Mr. J H., first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, vice Colonel Cleate proported

Cloete, promoted.

GOMPERTZ, Mr. H., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Colonel Cloete on special duty.

Maltby, Mr. A., first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd grade, vice Mr.

Gompertz, promoted.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as assistant superintendent, 1st grade, vice Mr. Cook, promoted.

These appointments take effect from Nov. 1, the date on which Mr.

These appointments take effect from Nov. 1, the date on which Mr. Beaumont availed himself of furlough.

HOOPER, Mr. E. D. M, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, district forest officer, Bellary, to be district forest officer, Kurnool.

The following appointment in the D.P.W. is made:—

Brassington, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, to officiate as consulting architect to Government.

The following reversions are ordered:—

Dybrow, Mr. G. D., to be 3rd class superintendent of Works (temporary), dated Nov. 18.

Martin, Mr. J. W., to be 3rd class executive engineer (substantive protem). 1st grade, dated Nov. 18.

tem.), 1st grade, dated Nov. 18.

#### MILITARY.

Cox, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E., General List, Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Mercara. vice Colonel R. C. Budd, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.

LISSENBURG, Hon. Major D., Retired List, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Madras, vice Colonel R. H.

Phelps, who retires, dated Dec. 1.

#### (Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Nov. 26.)

BARCLAY-The name of Captain T. G. Barclay, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, at present in England, is substituted for that of Captain W. H. Riddel, detailing officers for duty with regimental

depôts during the present trooping season.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to officiating wing officers (on probation) of

the regiments specified against their respective names:—PAXTON, Lieut. A. F. P., 14 Regiment Madras Infantry, Yorkshire Regiment.

NewBold, Lieut. A. W., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, Royal Sussex

ALLENBY, Lieut. A. H., 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, York and Lancaster Regiment. HARRIS, Lieut. A. L., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, Royal Marine

Light Infantry.

APLIN, Lieut. S. L., 4th Pioneers, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the follow-

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following transfers of Royal Artillery officers:—
WATERS, Captain W. H. H., I Battery, 3rd Brigade, has been transferred to No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish division.
Allsopp, Captain the Hon. F. E., No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade Scottish division, has been transferred to I Battery, 3rd Brigade.
The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following

transfer:—
HODING, Brigade-General G. C., commanding Ceded District, to command the district.
The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the follow-

The Provincial Commander-in-Ciner is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MALET, Captain J. W., Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Nov. 13.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be interpreter to the battalion, dated Oct. 21.

REPORTER, Surgeon M. E., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, from the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry to the medical charge, vice William transferred. Wilkins transferred.

WILKINS, Surgeon Major T. J. H., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, from the 11th Regiment Madras Infantry to the medical charge, vice

Reporter, transferred.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. E., 22nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be wing officer 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Nov. 13.

DAWES, Lieut. W. M., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated Nov. 1

dated Nov. 1.

dated Nov. 1.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Heaton -By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Major W. Heaton, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to command the depot for British troops in Rangoon.

Beresford—Appointing Lieut. J. P. De La P. Beresford, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to command the Depôt for British Troops, Rangoon, from Sept. 30, vice Heaton, proceeding to Thavetmyo.

Thoops, Rangoon, From Sept. 30, vice Heaton, proceeding to Thayetmyo.

Keef.—Appointing Captain G. A. Keef, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to command the Depôt for British Troops, Rangoon, vice Beresford, proceeding to Thayetmyo.

GRAHAM.—By the officer commanding Thayetmo, appointing Colonel T. Graham, R.A., to command the garrison of Thayetmo, vice Winsloc, proceeding to Rangoon.

FURLOUGHS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with necessary subsidary

FORDE, Lieut. L., Q Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for twelve months, on

private affairs.

JOHNSTONE, Major W. G. C., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 1st Infantry,
Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

MOORE, Lieut.-Colonel E., General List, Infantry, wing commander
13th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

GARNER, Conductor J., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

VANDERZEE—The privilege leave for ginety days, from Aug. 9, granted
to Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps, 2nd in command
24th Madras Infantry, that officer has been granted by the Secretary
of State for India Icave on medical certificate for 273 days from
that date to Nov. 15.

that date to Nov. 15. Young, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, has been

granted six months (s.c.). BEATTY—Privilege leave is granted to the Rev. E. T. Beatty, chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, for three months, from Dec. 1.

BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 2.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the

His Excellency the Governor in Council is present to indeed following appointments:—

HART, Mr. W. E., B.A., barrister at law, to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from the date on which the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott proceeds on leave until March 31, 1887.

FARRAN, Hon. Mr. Justice C. F., to act as a judge of High Court of Judicature at Bombay from April 1, 1887, till the return of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott to duty, continuing to be an additional judge of that Court until March 31, 1887.

#### FURLOUGHS.

FONBLANQUE—The Hon. Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has granted to Mr. Lester de Fonblanque, deputy registrar and commissioner for taking affidavits, furlough on medical certificate, for one year, from Oct. 29.

Scott—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to

grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, furlough for eleven months, from Dec. 3. STRAATEN, Mr. E. Van der, registrar of the Court of Small Causes at

Bombay, is allowed an extension for one year of the leave on medical certificate granted to him. CRUICKSHANK, Brigade-Surg. J., inspector-general of prisons, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from Dec. 1,

or subsequent date.

or subsequent date. KENNEDY, Mr. R. M., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 26. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
PHSON, Lieut. A. L., 2nd E. Y. Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, on probation, dated Nov. 16.

TALBOT, Lieut. H. L., officiating wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

SHORTLAND, Lieut,-Colonel D. V., R.A., having arrived from England, is appointed to command the R.A. in the Bombay district temporarily.

rarily. MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel G. K., Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.



The following officers of the Medical Staff are detailed to proceed to England, with date of sailing, in the second four troopships of the

The following officers of the Medical Staff are detailed to proceed to England, with date of sailing, in the second four troopships of the season 1886-87:—

INKSON, Brigade-Surgeon J., Bengal Presidency, Euphrates, Jan. 1. CLOSE, Surgeon-Major C. S., Bombay Presidency, Euphrates, Jan. 1. STANDARD, Surgeon-Major H., Bengal Presidency, Euphrates, Jan. 1. CROFTS, Surgeon-Major H., Bengal Presidency, Euphrates, Jan. 1. PONT, Surgeon-Major W. F., Bombay Presidency, Scrapis, Jan. 15. SAMUEL, Surgeon-Major W. F., Bombay Presidency, Scrapis, Jan. 15. KERIN, Surgeon M. W., Madras Presidency, Scrapis, Jan. 15. KERIN, Surgeon M. W., Madras Presidency, Scrapis, Jan. 15. ROBINSON, Brigade-Surgeon H. F., Bengal Presidency, Scrapis, Jan. 29. COUTTS, Surgeon G., Madras Presidency, Crocodile, Jan. 29. COUTTS, Surgeon-Major J., Bengal Presidency, Jumna, Feb. 12. O'REILLY, Surgeon-Major J., Bengal Presidency, Jumna, Feb. 12. WILLIAMSON, Surgeon J. F., Bengal Presidency, Jumna, Feb. 12. THOMAS, Surgeon G. T. H., Bengal Presidency, Jumna, Feb. 12. The undermentioned officers return to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

DRUMOND, Colonel G. H., Staff Corps, commandant 22nd Bombay Infantry, Nov. 16, 1887.

REEVES, Lieut.-Colonel H. N., Staff Corps, political agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C., Nov. 22, 1887.

STEVENS, Major M. W. General List, second in command 3rd Light Cavalry, Nov. 22, 1887.

Cavalry, Nov. 22, 1887.

(December 2.)

Jones, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 16, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel, is in his 30th year of service for pension,

which commenced on June 6.

HUNTER, Lieut. M. R., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 11.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:

Twemlow, Major E. D'O., R.E.

McCloghr, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Service.

Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A.

Salmon—The services of Lieut. M. B. Salmon, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

NICHOLSON, Lieut., is in his fourth year's service for pension, which commenced on Jan. 25.

Johnson, Conductor E., Ordnance Department, has been permitted by the S cretary of State for India to return to duty. Minchin, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, omclating squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 3, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Jan. 31, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

GIDEON, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on

urgent private affairs.

Cardew, Lieut. G. A. (D-2) R.A., for six months, on medical certificate.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, on medical certificate for six months. Mackenzie, Lieut.-Colonel G. K., Staff Corps, on private affairs, for

SHARFIN—The special leave for six months granted to the Venerable Archdeacon F. L. Sharpin, M A., is commuted into furlough for two years.

BRAGANZA, Surgeon M. B., to Bombay, from Nov. 9, 1886, to May 9,

1887, on medical certificate.

Bowen, Rev. J. E, M.A., officiating chaplain of Ghorepuri, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Watson, Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary

of State for India an extension of leave for ten months, on private affairs.

#### OFFICE. INDIA

#### DECEMBER 16.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. J. Keen, C.B., S.C., Capt. B. Briscoe, S.C., Capt. G. U. Browne, S.C., Capt. H. H. R. Heath, S.C., Capt. A. Porcelli, R. E., Capt. R. A. C. King, R.A., Lieut.-Col. R. J. Wilmer, S.C., Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. N. M. Cooke, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. R. Nimmo, S.C., Lieut.-Col. Algernon Currie, Cav., Capt. H. E. Passy, S.C., Lieut. C. E. Mardall, S.C., Col. J. W. M. Anderson, S.C.

CIVII.

Bengal Estab .-- S. T. Porter, A. Hough.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.-Maj. D. W. K. Barr, S.C., two months.

#### CIVIT.

Bengal Estab.—A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., and return; E. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., R. H. Greaves (Cov.), W. H. Dawe, G. B. Havelock, A. G. Reid, W. H. Clift, R. T. Denne.

Madras Estab.—A. G. Cardew (Cov.).

Lombay Estab.—C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I. (Cov.).

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Maj. J. A. McNeale, Inf.

Bengal Estab.—J. Pratt, W. M. Sherer.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Rundall, G. W. Wicks, T. Y. Fullerton.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. A. Weir.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### INDIAN. BIRTHS.

Beresford-Nov. 26, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain J. C. M.

De la Poer Beresford, R.E., of a son.

Cozse-Scott—Nov. 16, at Wargrave, Upper Dharmsala, the wife of
Major J. Corse-Scott, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, of

-Nov. 17, at Abbotabad, the wife of Captain C. C. Egerton,

EGERTON—Nov. 17, at Abbotabad, the wife of Captain C. C. Egerton, 3rd P.C., officiating A.A. General, P.F. Force, of a son. FERGUSON—Nov. 24, at Lucknow, the wife of W. Ferguson, Army Schoolmaster, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

FLEMING—Nov. 24. at Secunderabad (Deccan), the wife of L. J. Fleming, G.I.P. Railway, Igatpuri, of a son.

GARDINER—Nov. 19, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. J. W. Gardiner, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

GOODFELLOW—Dec. 15, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Arthur Trethowan Goodfellow, C.E., D.P.W., of a son.

HAMILTON—Nov. 24, at Bukloh, the wife of Lieut. H. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

HOOPER—Nov. 16, at Madras, the wife of Major General Hooper, prematurely, of a son (Cuthbert Frederick), who survived his birth

only a few days.

MATHEWS—Nov. 24, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. J.

Matthews, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—Nov. 27, the wife of H. Ricketts, Esq., Commander, Flotilla,

T.S. Railway, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—Nov. 15, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain G. H. Robinson, 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha, L.I., of a daughter.

THORNE—Nov. 23, at Agra, the wife of S. S. T. Thorne, Bengal Ordnance Department, of a son.

WEMYSS—Dec. 9, at Dehra Doon, N.W.P., the wife of Major Wemyss, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a son. only a few days.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Beatson—Wilson—Nov. 16, at Girgaum Church, Bombay, Charles H. Beatson, Esq., 7th (D.C.O.) B.I., to Geraldine Mary, daughter of the late Rev. T. Wilson, M.D., Episcopal Church, Stirling.

Burton—Cross—Nov. 20, at Jullunder, C. M. Burton, Punjab Commission, to Agnes Florence Cross, daughter of Lieut A. B. Cross.

Harris—Smaller—Nov. 22, at Madras, Mr. R. P. C. Charles, son of the late Captain J. B. Harris, to Miss Mabel Letitia Wilhelmina, daughter of Mr. J. Smaller.

Moore—Ward—Nov. 27, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Charles Stuart, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Moore, late Chaplain, B.S., to Gertrude Laura, eldest daughter of Major-General G. Ward, late Bengal Cavalry.

Cavalry.

CLEVALRY.

OLDEN-ANGELO-Nov. 23, at Christ Church, Rawulpindi, Surgeon R. J. Polden, M.B., I.M.S., Resident Surgeon, Medical College, and Eden Hospitals, Calcutta, to Lilian Evelyn Angelo, youngest daughter of Major J. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

URNER-GRANT-Nov. 13, at Quetta, Stephen, D. R. D. Turner, to Alice Jean (Lily), daughter of G. M. Grant, Esq., D.A.C. OLDEN-

TURNER-GRANT-

#### DEATHS.

ALLEN—Nov. 19, at Peshawur, J. Allen, late Sergeant. 3rd Regiment, The Buffs, aged 52.

FORDYCE—Nov. 16, Captain Arthur Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Political officer at Sadra, third and dearly-loved son of the late Lieut-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B.,

Royal (late Rengal) Artillery, aged 34.

HOOPER—Dec. 3, at Madras, Minnie Rose, wife of Major-General George Stanley Hooper, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Giffard, Esq., of Spring Grove, Hampton.

SMITH—Nov. 24, at Midnapore, T. Smith, of the Public Works.

Department, aged 53.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

DYKE.—Dec. 14, at Sussex Villa, Anglesea, Gosport, the wife of Commander Henry Dyke, R.N., of a son, stillborn.

HARRIS—Dec. 14, at Khelona, Dulwich-wood-park, S.E., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Harris, late of 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), of a daughter.

HARRIS—Dec. 12, at Bury St. Edmunds, thefwife of Lieut.-Colonel Harris (13th) The Suffolk Regiment, of a son.

HENDERSON—Dec. 12, at 7, Bennett-park, Blackheath, the wife of Captain James Henderson, a.s. Goorkha, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—Dec. 10, at Rottingdean, Sussex, the wife of Colonel A. M. Phillips, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn.

PRIOR—Dec. 9, at New Walk, Beverley, the wife of George Redmond Prior, Major 4th Battalion The Sherwood Foresters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASTELL—VEREKER—Dec. 7, at St. Margaret's, Westwinster, William Harvey Astell, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of John Harvey Astell, Esq., of Woodbury Hall, Bedfordshire, and the Hon. Elizabeth M. Vereker, fourth daughter of Viscount Gort.

Bentley—Liebert—Dec. 25, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Harry Cumberland Bentley, Esq., of Eshald, Yorkshire, to Emily Ada, eldest daughter of Edmund B. Liebert, Esq., late 18th Hussars.

Gompertz—Bean—Dec. 14, at St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Richard Louis Dalziel Gompertz, Indian Telegraph Department, fifth son of Lieut.-Colonel S. Gompertz, late Madras Army, to Mary, only daughter of the late Joseph Alfred Bean, Surgeon Madras Army, and Emma Bean, of 30, St. Charles's-square, North Kensington. ton.

MONTEATH—INGHAM—Dec. 15, at Kirkham, Lancashire. Alexander MacLaurin, eldest son of Alexander MacLaurin Monteath, of Broich, Perthshire, late of H.M.I.C.S., to Florence Isabel, eldest daughter of James Ingham.

RONALD-TAYLER—PARTRIDGE—Dec. 14, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Lieut. Colonel Nathaniel Ronald-Tayler, Assistant Commissioner Council to Addison Pagnetic Land Commissioners.

south Rensington, Lieut. Colonel Nathaniel Rohald-Tayler, Assistant Commissary-General, to Aline Bagwell, only daughter of Frederick J. Partridge, Esq., of 35, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W. Watson—Turnbull.—Dec. 14, at St. Paul's, Langleybury, John Lovegood Watson, to Mary Ellen Turnbull, elder daughter of George Turnbull, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, M.I.C.E., F.R.A.S., &c., of Rosehill, Abbots Langley, Herts.

#### DEATHS.

Balfour—Dec. 13, at The Turret, Leven, Fife, John Balfour, Surgeon, Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M. Indian Service, retired, aged 77.

77.

Buller—Dec. 10, at 20, Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham, Captain Spencer W. Buller, late 66th Regiment Bengal Infantry, aged 75.

Champion—Dec. 10, Lieut. Colonel Reginald H. Champion (late Royal Artillery, and late Adjutant 2nd Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery), elder son of the late Captain Champion, 55th Regiment. Collings—Dec. 10, at Grange Hill, Guernsey, General J. E. Collings, C.B., late 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, aged 65.

CREAGH—Dec. 13, at St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, Maria, widow of the late Lieut. General James Creagh, for many years of the 86th Regiment, aged 62.

CREAGH—Dec. 13, at St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, Maria, widow of the late Lieut. General James Creagh, for many years of the 86th Regiment, aged 62.

Davidson—Dec. 14, at Stamford-hill, Nina Davidson (nee Wallington), the beloved wife of George Davidson, aged 29.

DYRE—Dec. 15, at Sussex Villa, Anglesea, Gosport, Dolly, the dearly-loved wife of Commander Henry Hart Dyke, R.N.

FORMAN—Nov. 24, at sea, while on a voyage for his health, William Scott Forman, of the Bombay Civil Service, elder surviving son of the late James Forman, Advocate, Edinburgh.

HALHED—Dec. 14, at Fir Grove, Farnham, Surrey, Caroline (nee Cosard de Terraneau), widow of the late N. J. Halhed, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., formerly of Yately Hall, Hants, aged 90.

HOWETT—Dec. 14, at 23, Beacondale-road, Gipsy-hill, S.E., Lieut. Colonel Henry Hollis Howett, aged 65.

HUBBARD—Dec. 13, Cecily Ellen, second child of Lieut. Colonel Hubbard, late Grenadier Guards, aged 9.

JARRETT—Dec. 15, at Bryn-teg, Harrow-on-the-hill, of typhoid fever, Herbert St. David Jarrett, Lieut. The Buffs, aged 28.

NEILL—Dec. 15, at 94, Talbot-road, Bayswater, Charlotte, widow of the late Captain Neill, 85th Light Infantry.

STEWART—Dec. 12, at 100, Earl's-court-road, South Kensington, Colonel Anthony Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 52.

VANRENEN—Dec. 7, at 24, Lansdowne-road, W., Marion Louisa, eldest daughter of Colonel Adrian D. Vanrenen, late B. Staff Corps, aged 17.

Wingfield—Dec. 14 at 13. Rue de Presbourg, Paris, Walter Clopton

Wingfield.—Dec. 14, at 13, Rue de Presbourg, Paris, Walter Clopton Wingfield, son of Major Walter Wingfield, aged 15.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram's banquet at the Banqueting Hall to the Governor was a great success. One hundred and Hall to the Governor was a great success. One hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen accepted invitations to meet his Excellency. The Maharajah proposed the Governor's health in a long speech, to which his Excellency replied at length. He took occasion to say:—"Although I have had to serve under many chiefs, I have found no sort of difficulty in accommodating myself to their way of looking at things. I have received most generous and most kindly support from Lords Hartington, Randolph Churchill, Kimberley and Cross. The Governor proceeded to state that a Railway from Singarent to Bezwada is about to be begun, and that he thinks it highly probable that long before five years are over Singareni coal will probable that long before five years are over Singareni coal will be coming down the Buckingham Canal into Madras. Mr. Bourke will begin his reign under most agreeable auspices. The season promises to be an admirable one; the provincial treasury is very full; and the condition of Southern India during the last two or three years has been better than at any period during its long annals.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE tollowing officers have been appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service:—Major W. Clark, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain J. W. Dunlop, R.A.; Captain T. D. Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Laucers; and Lieut. W. H. M. Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. D. BUTLER, Commandant 42nd Regiment Goorkha Light Infantry, leaves Calcutta for England, on furlough, on the 28th November, and retires from the service on the 4th April, 1887.

It has been notified in India Army Circulars that an officer who becomes unemployed on vacating a military or civil appoint-ment and elects to remain in India, will be held to be employed if he elects or is ordered to reside at a military station where he is available for duty. Should he, however, elect to reside in England or be permitted to reside at a non-military station, he will be held to be unemployed under G.G.O., No. 598 of 1882, though still liable for the performance of military duty, if required.

LIEUTENANT F. B. LUND, Seaforth Highlanders, who was lately before the Allahabad High Court on charges of cheating and was acquitted, will be gazetted out of the army provisionally in India at once.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. CROSTHWAITE, R.A., has been brought from the half-pay list to the Indian Establishment, vice Colonel Reed, retired, and appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Agra.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BATTISCOMBE, R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Presidency District.

COLONEL C. L. WOODRUFFE has retired on a pension of £365, and additional pension of £206 per annum.

THE following medical officers have been ordered to Burma:
—Surgeon-Major W. E. B. Moynan, 40th Bengal Infantry;
Surgeon Major K. M. Downie, 29th Punjab Infantry; and
Surgeon F. C. Chatterjee, 30 Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAIN C. E. W. MACDONALD and Lieutenant E. T. Paul, 6th Bengal Cavalry, have passed a preliminary examination in Russian, and have proceeded to Russia for a course of study.

LIEUTENANT C. P. W. PIRIE has been appointed Adjutant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to give us notice of the death, at Peshawur, of Sergeant James Allen, who served for twenty-one years in the 3rd Regiment "The Buffs." He joined that Regiment in 1854 at Malta, served in Greece, and landed in the Crimea in April, 1855. He was wounded in the trenches, and on recovery volunteered as one of a party to cover the storming of the Redan. He carried Captain Dunbar out of the Redan under a heavy fire when that officer was severely wounded, and also carried out Sergeant Hart, who receive a special pension on account of his dangerous wounds. Sergeant Allen also served with his regiment in China, and was present at the actions of Sinho, Tangkoo, and the storming and capture of the Taku Forts. For his long and distinguished services he received the Crimean medal, with clasp for Sebastopol; the Turkish medal; the China medal, with clasp for Taku Forts; and the medal for long service and good conduct. He was also recommended for the medal and annuity for long and meritorious recommended for the medal and annuity for long and meritorious service. Through the kindness of Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, commanding the 2nd Battalion (Duke of Edinburgh's) Wiltshire Regiment, this good old soldier was buried with full military honours, and was borne to his grave by the Sergeants of the Wiltshire Regiment.

STAFF, departmental and other officers proceeding to Burma are allowed to take the ordinary complement of chargers, baggage and camp equipage, but servants on the Field Service scale only.

A REST-HOUSE has been opened at Mandalay, close to the river bank, for the convenience or officers passing through or making a short stay at that station.

ALL interpreters with the Force nave been allowed free rations on the European scale.

A TELEGRAPH office has been opened at Kyoukse.

LIEUTENANT E. H. BENNET, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Commandant of the Mounted Infantry, Myingyan, vice Lieutenant Conran.

DEPOTS having been established at Rangoon for the receipt of all details, European and Native, passing through that seaport, it is essential that the men should be despatched from Upper Burma with their warm clothing and documents complete and their accounts adjusted. It is reported that there are many men with the derôts who have been left a long time without pay.

LIEUTENANT F. H. WILLIAMS, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Commandant of Mounted Infantry, Meitela, vice Lieutenant Bruce, 27th Punjab Infantry, pending confirmation.

### Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

#### SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.

TO THE EDITOR.

-In May last Lady Edwardes published the Memerials of Sir,the Life of her celebrated husband, who had no rival in the influence which he exercised over the Mahomedans of India.

Edwardes was equally distinguished as an author, as the chief magistrate of a district, as a general commanding a miscellaneous force opposed to a well disciplined and brave Sikh Army, and as a Statesman who taught the Members of the Indian Government how to retain India during the Mutiny of 1857. Edwardes showed us all an example of tenacity of purpose, relying on the protection of God, which so excited the admiration of Sir William Peel, when he came up country with his sailors of the Shannon.

If Messrs. Allen and Co. would republish the letters of Brahminee Bull to his well-beloved country John Bull, young

English Officers would learn how our vast Indian Empire ought to be governed. Sir Henry Lawrence's writings teach us how we ought to govern Sikhs and Hindoos; Havelock instructed his gallant soldiers that victory was sure as coming from God; but fidwardes alone awakened the dormant reverence for the God of Abraham, which slumbers in the breasts of so many fanatical Mahomedans. Your obedient servant,

December 15th.

### LADY ROSEBERY AT THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL BOMBAY.

Lady Rosebery, accompanied by Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, visited the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association on Sunday afternoon. As soon as her ladyship entered, the girls attending the institution sang two songs in Hebrew and two more in Mahratti. The following address was then read by Mr. Haiem Samuel Kehimkar, president of the school committee, on behalf of the committee. of the committee:

"Lady Hannah Rosebery, may it please your ladyship,—We, the members of the committee of the Israelite School, hail with great joy the visit of your ladyship to this institution. The establishment of this school is mainly due to the noble and generous exertions of the Anglo-Jewish Association for the establishment of their pass half of the language of the committee of the commit East. We are confident that this kind visit of your ladyship will tend to develop and popularise this institution. Your ladyship will place the committee under the greatest obligation if by your visit you succeed in attracting the kind arithmetic of warry and distinguished polylocation of by your visit you succeed in attracting the kind attention of many a distinguished philanthropist at home to the existence of this ancient but poor community, and to the efforts it has hitherto been making for its amelioration in the midst of adverse circumstances. We feel proud of your ladyship's visit to this school, a visit which will be gratefully remembered by us hereafter. We beg to assure your ladyship that if persons in your position were to follow in your footsteps, the day will not be far distant when this school will be placed on a sound and solid basis. It will then be able to do lasting and substantial good to the community at large by being the medium for the inculcation of moral and religious principles in the minds of Beni-Israel children and for imparting secular knowledge which was inaccessible to them until recent secular knowledge which was inaccessible to them until recent times. Your ladyship's visit to our school is, in the opinion of the committee itself, a proof of the interest and sympathy you feel for the well-being of our community, and we have therefore to offer our sincere thanks for this kindness, and hope that you will continue to cherish the same appreciative sympathy which you have so generously exhibited on this occasion.—We beg to remain, your ladyship's servants, Haiem Samuel Kehimkar, President, Israelite School Committee, and others Directors of this Committee."

The girls then read some portions from the Hebrew Bible. Her ladyship seemed to be much pleased with the recitations, &c., of the girls. The address, and bouquets and garlands of flowers were then presented to her ladyship by the eldest daughter of the president. This was followed by the singing of the National Anthem in English, which terminated the

proceedings.

SURGEON R. E. STEWART DAVIES, I.M.S., has been appointed civil surgeon of Mandalay, vice Surgeon-Major E. Fawcett, relieved at his own request.

SIR ROPER AND LADY LETHBRIDGE have left Baroda for Bombay and Hyderabad, Deccan. During their stay they were the guests of Mr. Playford Reynolds, and H.H. the Gaekwar gave a garden party in their honour.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 11, Hispania (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta.—
14, Ravenna (s), Bombay; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.—16, Clan
Matheson (s), Calcutta; Clan Alpine (s).
BOMBAY.—Dec. 11, Kirby Hall (r), Liverpool.—13, Bokhara (s):
London; Clan Mackenzie (s), Clyde; Singapore (s), Marseilles; Persia
(s), Liverpool.—14, Loodiana (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10, Clan Grant (s), Clyde.—13, Mirzapore (s);
Invention (s), Liverpool.—14, Pelican (s), Middlesbro'.
MADRAS.—Dec. 13, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.—14, Quetta (s),
London.—16, Clan Stuart (s), Cardiff.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 11, Arabia (s), Bombay.—16, Lalpoora (s), Kurrachee; Rosetta (s), Bombay.—17, Astronomer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 11, China (s), Antwerp.—12, Stanley Hall (s), Liverpool.—17, Clan Lamont (s), Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10, Henzada (s), Lisbon.—16, Anjer Head (s).

MADRAS.—Dec. 13, Rewa (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Ganges, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. Siam, from Venice, Dec. 30; from Brindisi, Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. B. Firth, Major and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Benn, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall and child, Mr. J. B. Price, Mr. F. Parker, Mr. Moyle Sherr, Mrs. A. Doyle, Mr. F. P. Barton, Mr. A. S. Dale. From Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Greaves, Mr. C. Rundall, Major A. K. Abbott, Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Mr. Solana, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Mukharjee, Mrs. Faulding, Mr. Bonus, Mr. D. Knight. From Venice: Major-General E. F. Chapman, Mr. F. W. Ling.

For Alexandria: Rev. and Mrs. Ray-Allen. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Studholme and two daughters, Mr. Studholme, jun.

For Malta: Mrs. Dupuis, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. Jupp and two friends, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. C. Beaumont, Surgeon Hubbard.

For Port Said: Mrs. Hopkinson and child.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Jan 6; from Brindisi, Jan. 10.

For Bombay: Capt. P. Mack, Mr. Melladen, Capt. Hon. T. Ashburnham, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Winter, Mrs. and Miss St. Leger Carter. From Venice: Mrs. Plowden, Mr. J. Posford, Mr. P. V. Luke. From Brindisi: Major C. E. Hallett, Colonel W. J. Heaviside, Mr. E. C. R. Ollivant, Mr. A. V. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. J. Dixon.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Ager, Mr. David Keogh, Miss Woon, Miss Barton, Mr. T. Adamson.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Swinburne.

For Colombo: Capt. Robson, Miss Robson, Mr. Whitby. From Brindisi: Mr. Kinmond.

For Madras: Mr. A. Hall, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. H. H. Sparkes.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Jan. 13; from Brindisi, Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. J. R. Deane, Mrs. Dunn and infant, Mr. Malcolm Stevens, Mr. T. A. and Mrs. Beglie, Mr. H. W. Patrick, Miss H. Grogan. From Venice: Dr. Chetti. From Brindisi: Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scarmanga, Mr. C. Brock, Miss Bamfield, Mr. Reid, Mr. O. Hirschborn, Mr. Moore, Mr. D. N. Reid, Colonel Bartleman, Mr. J. B. Ferry. From Suez: Mr. T. Ram. Mr. T. Ram.

For Suez: From Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Snowden. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Cammell.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Two Misses Eve, Mr. and Miss

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Crossland and two ladies, Mr. Lam-

bert, Mr. Wood.
For Malta: Miss Hobhouse, Rev. and Mrs. Spencer Phillips, Miss Spencer Phillips.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 20; from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. E. H. Moscardi and friend, Lady and Miss Ramsay, Professor E. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Moore, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Hill. From Brindisi; Sir W. Wedderburn, Colonel Cadell, Mr. Edgelow.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. Hubert H. Marshall.

For Calcutta: Mr. James C. Roberts, Mr. Ernest Holden, Mr. John Hepworth, Miss M. E. Hill, Miss Holder, Mr. W. E. Farrer, Mr. Hill, Capt. J. B. Mackay, Mr. H. Adcock, Mr. E. J. Sammons, Mr. S. C. Hartley, Mr. George Deverett, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hardcastle.

Per Anchor Line s.s Hispania, to sail Dec. 22. For Calcutta: Mr. S. Becher, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Moore.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, Capt. W. Lee, to sail Jan. 6. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine King, three children and ayah, Dr. Henry Potter, Mr. Charles Still, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, two children and European servant, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest F. Newman, Mr. J. B. Wright, Miss Cowan, Mr. H. J. Stayner, Mrs. Mathew, three daughters and child, Mr. James Huttman.

For Colombo: Mr. James J. Maxwell, Mr. Matthew W. Johnson, Mr. Wm. G. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Margary and five children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Armitage and two daughters.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 10. For Bombay: Mr. J. A. Dalton, Mr. Hill, Miss Hill.

er s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Dec. 18.

For Suez: Mr. Alex. Murdoch.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lane, infant and servant, Mr. James For Madras: Mr. George Salmon.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ramsay Hunter, Mr. William Goss, Mr. Fred. Harbron, Mr. Arch Martin, Miss Adcock, Mr. D. Mullens, Mr. David Ireland, Mr. George Cumming.

Per s.s. Clan Cameron, to sail Dec. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblood, Miss A. H. Brown, Master B. Brown, Dr. Paterson, Mr. Powells. From Suez: Mr. Dixon. A. B. Brown, Dr. Paterson, Mr. Powells.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Jan. 1.

Fo Madras: Colonel Campbell. *Prom Sucz:* Mr. and Mrs. Dyer. For Calcutta: Mr. H. Gordon Cuff, Mr. J. Swanston, Colonel and Mrs. Sartorius, Miss Nevill and three children.

For Rangoon: Mr. E. C. S. George.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Jan. 15. For Colombo: Mr. Cantlay.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Assum, Capt. J. P. Hassall, Nov. 30. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Mr. C. J. Meili, Mr. Renny, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Maxwell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Stoney, Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grant, Mr. A. Butter, Hon. W. W. Hunter, Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, Mr. R. D. Walburg, Mr. J. Mure, Mr. C. H. Mein, Mrs. A. Giacctrette.

Mein, Mrs. A. Giacctrette.

From Brindini: Mr. J. C. Berry, Earl of Fife, Mr. J. Mackiliecan, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. G. Henrichs, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. N. Ogle, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Baker, Major F. Sheppard, Miss A. Sharps, Mr. P. L. Richards, Capt. A. Howlett, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Rabyns, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Major J. F. Brough, Mr. Lowmsky, Mr. F. Sharps, Mr. S. P. Scott, Major J. J. Carter, Mr. A. T. Crossfield, Mr. D. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. C. Carroll, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. J. Naylor, Mr. H. P. Laurent, Mr. Lundsley, Mr. Shiurwell, Mrs. Coote, Mr. Coote, jun. Mr. Scoulandi, Mr. Naigely, Mr. Ormer. From London: Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. Young, Mr. Glover, jun., Colonel Cuthbert Larking, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Miss Leverwarne, Mr. J. W. Hose, Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mrs. Taylor. daughter and infant, Mr. Stewart, Mr. S. C. Gwyer, Mr. J. Turner, Capt. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss A. L. Evans, Mr. J. E. Caithness, Mr. E. G. Gahagan, Mr. Benson, Dr. G. H. Stirling, Mrs. Lambert and infant, Miss Ada Philipps, Mr. G. H. Cole.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. Daniell, Dec. 14. From Bombay: Colonel Macdougall and family, Mrs. Harrington and child, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. A. E. Hewett, Mr. F. W. Hewett, Mr. Harrington, Mr. A. Poole, Miss Scott, Mr. J. H. Ivens,

From Suez: Mr. G. W. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. D. Lamb.
From Port Said: Mr. G. W. Walsh.
From Malta: Mr. J. Hobson, Mr. N. Sette, Mrs. Lee, Sergeant
Angus, Mr. W. Smith.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, left Bombay, Dec. 3.

For London: Mr. T. Chadwick.
For Brindisi: Mr. H. M. Durand, Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. C. F. Fitch, Major Meiklejohn Mr. G. Massy, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Lace, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Mr. H. Murray, Mr. H. H. Molyneux, Mr. Denby, Mr. Tennant, Mr. W. B. Marshall.

Per P. and O. s.s. Rosetta, Capt. Brady, from London, Dec. 16. Fer P. and O. s.s. Rosetta, Capt. Brady, from London, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Day, Major Wolseley, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Miss Bannerman, Mr. W. A. Garstin, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mr. D. Jaffrey, Mr. H. Dewhurst and friend, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Hillyer, Mr. H. Frederick, Mrs. Ramble and son, Mr. T. W. Hall.

For Malta: Two Masters Blundell, Mr. G. L. F. Ray, Miss Rammell, Mr. G. Christian, Mr. Besley, Colonel and Mrs. Evans, Admiral Sir H. Keppell, Mr. Archer.

For Suez: Mr. R. J. Attye, Mr. J. L. Lambe, Capt. and Mrs. N. H.

For Port Said: Miss Hardy, Mr. V. A. Brooks, Army Schoolmaster Wingfield.

For Aden: Mr. T. H. Millett.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. Cole, from London, Dec. 16.

For Madras: Major H. H. Kelly.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. O. Grant, Mr. Breakwell, Mr. J. R. Thomas: Mr. K. M. Marsham, Mr. Rhodes.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. F. J. Hadden, Mr. Hadengue.

For Suez: Mrs. B. Wilks, Miss Buckworth.

For Port Said: Mr. A. D. Wood, Mr. Milton.

Per B.LS.N. s.s. Lalpoora, from London, Dec. 15.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Beet and three children, Miss. Goodwin, Miss Findlay, Miss Bennett, Misses Barnes (three), Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. Thomas S. Sandland, Miss Cooper.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams and three children.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Dec. 10.

For Port Said: H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Capt. Forde.
For Marseilles: Hon. E. Forster Webster, Mr. H. G. Bulman, Mr.
E. B. C. Hambley, Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Martin.
For Brindisi: Col. F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. Smyth, Major W. O.
Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, MajorBirch, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. D. Brand, Major A. C. Brigg-Wither.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1886-7.

#### OTTOWARD

, OUIWARD.								
Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.				Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.		
						1886.		
Euphrates		_		i .—	-	21 Dec.		
	1		ł	·	• -	1887.		
Serapis		. —		22 Dec.	24 Dec.	5 Jan.		
•	ŀ		1887.	1				
Crocodile	21 Dec.	23 Dec	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan		
	1887.							
Jumna	5 Jan.	_	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.		
Euphrates	9 Feb.	_	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.		
Serapis	23 Feb.	_	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.		
•		l ,						

#### HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th			
Jumna  Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis	1887. 1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb. 19 Mar. 2 Apr.	12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	14 Jan. 28 Jan. 11 Feb. 25 Feb. 1 Apr. 15 Apr.	18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	1886. 22 Dec. 1887. 27 Jan. 10 Feb. 24 Feb. 10 Mar. 14 Apr. 28 Apr.			

Russian Spies.—The Lahore paper says:—"We reprinted last week a paragraph from a Bombay paper concerning the publica-tion in Russia of the results of a visit paid to Native States in. India by a Russian spy who calls himself, in his book, M. Pashino. With regard to this matter, the presence of Russian spies at the Courts of Native Mahomedan States of Northern India has been alleged more than once of late, on apparently good authority. In Hindu States elsewhere we have heard more than once also of the discovery of traces of a Russian propaganda. The object in both cases is to foster a belief in the Native mind that a Russian invasion of India is imminent and likely to be successful; that it invasion of India is imminent and likely to be successful; that it would be advantageous to the Natives generally and the Native States in particular. There is, of course, no need for surprise, much less for alarm in all this. Russia would not be Russia if she had not spies in E gland's greatest dependency; and Briti h Government will not be British Government when ignorance can prefer the Russian system. The Government when ignorance can prefer the Russian system. The Government approached the course, have more than full information of all that has been traced; and are as watchful as the circumstances demand. By continued good government, by sympathetic treatment of Native claims whenever they are reasonable, and by conspicuous rewards of proved loyalty, all such secret machinations of Russia will eventuate in a mere waste of money, of which Russia has little enough to spare."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 45 Mechanics' Buildes, Co 50 112	Holta (Kangra) 100 7 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to
DOMESTIC 1 00	Oriental Govt. Security 50 23 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 103	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47   Indian Terai 500 100 to
BOMBAY.—November 23. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700   Treacher and Co all 1,115   Thacker and Co all 185	Jellalpore (Cachar)
Four per Cont Rs. 977 to -	LAND COMPANIES.	Kangra Valley 100 par
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 102 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 106 to —	Colaba Co: 121 700	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 18 to _
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1971 — to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to —	Mazagon	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 90 to — Do. contributory 200 80 to —
Paris Municipal Loan to -	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Terai — — to —   Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
rour-and-a-nam per cent. Fort	CALCUTTANovember 28.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32 Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to -
Trust Bond — to — Five per Cent, Municipal Loan 1011 to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Loobah 100 118 to 12)
Coorla Spinning Bonds to -	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 10 to 97 11 44 of 1870 (1885) 99 12 to 100 10	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to -
BANKS.	44 of 1878-79 (1895) 101 6 to 101 10	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 101 6 to 101 10 41 of 1879 (Coupon) to —	Monacherra (Cachar) 100   15 to
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 725	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) — — to —   Mothola (Assam) 100   8) to —
Bunk of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 860 Bunk of Madras all 9 pr.ct 625	6 of 1865 (1885) Rs. Paid off — 6 of 1866 (1886) Do. —	Do. contributory 90 70 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
Exchange Banks. Agra Bink all 6 pr.ct 128	6 of 1867 (1887) 100 0 to — 6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — —	6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) to -
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 110	5 of 1884-5 (1905) 99 4 to	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 120 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	4½ of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to — BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 30 to —
Akbar 1,400 125 1,000 Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr. ct 450	Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to —
Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,085	Agra Savings £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 120 to —	Rajabare (Assim) — to —
Bellary 400 nil 450	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.
Breul's Cawnpore Press	Alliance of Simla 100 145 to — Bank of Bengal 500 8721 to — Do, of Upper India 1100 135 to —	Seemah — to — Singbulli and Murmah 100 77 to —
Co., Limited	Delhi and London £25 170 to -	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61   Soom (Darjiling) 100 85 to -
Dhollera Ginning 1,880 16 130 East India all 130 1,420	Mussoorie 100 105 to -	Springside (Darjiling) 100 85 to 87 Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 29 t) —
Fort 1,000 150 1,600	National of India £121 110 to 111 Rohilkund Kumaon 100 101 to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62 Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 101 to 102
Harvey & Sabapathy	Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291 Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 100 to -
Khangaum	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to - Upper Assam £10 15 to -
Mofussil Co 250 50 397½ Manmar M all 0 200	Alipore Coal 100 Price.	
New Berar —	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	LONDON.—December 20.
Prince of Wales 125 30 435	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150	COURDINGENT GROUPITHES
Gassdon 1,000 25 500	Barnagore Jute £10 63 to 65 Bengul Coal 1,000 1,550 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Bind 500 70 600	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 75.61. 10 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 861 to 83 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 100 to 1001
Volkart 500 20 635	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 71 to -	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1013 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper 71 to 72
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.  Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bengal Silk Co 100 75 to —	41 Do. do. 1885 — to —
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 370 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 650	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 50 to 50	41 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 104 to 103
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 465	Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 52 to — Burrakur Coal 100 145 to 150	41 Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106
Anglo-Indian 500 181 105 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 100 to — Calcutta Steam Co 85 98 to 99	6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116 4 Do 101 to 103
Ld. (Bellary) Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 1 Bombay United 100 20 910	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 100 to 100 Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to —	41 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 101 RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Bombay United 100 20 910 Central India 500 35 725	Darjeeling Himalayan Ruilway. 100 99 to 100 Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 25 to 27	PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Coorla Mills 1,000 20 640 D. Spinning all — 29	Equitable Coal 250 120 to —	East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c 100 106 to 10 East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. 100 119 to 121
Dhun Mills	Goosery Cotton Milis 200 190 to -	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 108 to 110 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107
Framjee Petit 1,000 25 650	Great Eastern Hotel 100 88 to —	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 116 to 118
Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 175	Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115	TO A TE TOTA YEAR
Hindustan 1,000 40 915 Hingunghat Mill — —	Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61	RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm 74 77 to 81
TT 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61 India General Steam Navigation 100 92 to 93	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7¾ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 5
T	Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61 India General Steam Navigation 100 92 to 93 Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to India gand Shipping 100 61 to Nutr Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 230 to	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7¾ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 5
Imperial Cotton 500 20 455 Indian Manufacturing	Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61 India General Steam Navigation 100 92 to 93 Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to India gand Shipping 100 61 to Nutr Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 230 to	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ 84 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Imperial Cotton     500     20     455   Indian Manufacturing       605   3affor Ali     500     40     200   Jaffor Ali     500     30     1,200   Khandeish     1,000     80     975	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½ to 8½
Imperial Cotion	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½ to 8½
Imperial Cotion	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ 84 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 25 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22½ to 23½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 22½ to 25½ Do. Ann. B £l per ann. (less ½) 22½ to 25½ Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 199 to 132 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 123 to 125 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 129 to 131 Eschika dad Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4½ 4½ to 56 Seinde, Pun. & Delhik, gua. A. Ann. 100 22½ to 23
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ 84 84 10 84 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Imperial Cotton   500	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 4½ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 25½ to 23½ to 23½ to 25½
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 52 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 22½ to 23½ to 2
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 4½ to 8½ Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4½ to 25½ to 23½ to 23½ to 25½
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½   to 8½
Imperial Cotton   500	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm   7½   7½   to 8½
Imperial Cotton   500	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
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Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotton	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7
Imperial Cotion	Howrah Mills	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7

### LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Slowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### MILITARY.

MILITAKY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '35, B.

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.

Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M.

Aitchison, Bde. Surg. J. E. T., M D., C. I E., B.

Alban, Lieat. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.

Alexander, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., 17., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.

Aloes, Maj. M. A., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.

Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., Bo.

Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.

Archdall, Surg. Maj. H. M. G., 19, 27, 270 dys., fr. June39, '85, M.

Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., 9 dvs., fr. Mar. 9, '36, B.

Atkinson, Col. J. B. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '30, B.

Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., 1af., 1 yr., 9d. 9, 17. Mar. 9, 36, B. Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., 1af., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, 36, B. Bazehawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., 1nf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, 86, M. Bazehawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., 1nf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, 86, M. Bailie, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, 36, Bo. Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, 36, B. Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, 36, B. Barks, Surg.-Maj. S. O'B., 1 yr. 174 dys., fr. May 1, 36, Bo. Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18mos., fr. May 1, 36, Bo. Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. L. 1 yr., fr. June 3, 33, M. Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., 1nf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, 36, M. Bennett, Surg. C. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, 36, M. Bennett, Surg. C. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, 36, M. Bresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., 227dys., fr. Nov. 9, 85, B. Birch, Col. A. J. C., S.C., B. Birch, Col. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, 36, B. Bianc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mr. 1, 35, Bo. Boddam, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mr. 3, 3, 35, B. Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, 36, Bb. Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, 36, Bb. Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June, 1, 36, Bb. Bricke, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, 34, Bo. Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mor., 34, M. Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 17, fr. Mar., 22, 36, B. Broome, Capt. B., S.C. B. Broome, Lieut. E. S., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Mar., 24, 86, B. Broome, Lieut. E. S., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Mar., 24, 86, B. Broome, Lieut. W., C., 2, 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, 34, Bo. Browne, Lieut. W., C., 1, 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, 34, Bo. Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, 34, Bo. Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, 36, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, 36, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, 36, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, 36, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, 36, B. Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, 36, B. Burtcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, 36, B. Burtcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, 36, B.

Butcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.

Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., Bo.
Castellarl, Hon. Capt. R. F., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '86, B.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 3 yrs., from April 6, 84, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Channer, Capt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Maj.-Gen. E. F., C. B., R.A., 182 dys., B.
Chapman, Maj.-Gen. E. F., C. B., R.A., 182 dys., B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., B.,
Chaster, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Christie, Capt. C. H. F., R. E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark, Major, S.C., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, M.J. A., S.C., 1yr. 504dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Clutterbuck, Lieut. -Col. T. St. Q., Inf., B.
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.
Cologan, Lt. Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1yr., 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Cooke, Collis, Capt. M. C., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Ott. 25, '86, B.
Cowke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Curming, Maj. W. G., R.E., 19t. 5 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '86, M.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M. Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB., 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B. Deane, Lleut. F. B., S.C., 506 dys., fr. Nov. 25, '83, M. De Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 131 mos, fr. Mar. 7, '86, B. Di kle, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B. Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M. Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 11, '86, B. Dobbie. Lt. H. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B. Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.

Duke, Hon. Lieut. C., 6 mos., fr. July 29, 86, Bo. Dnke, Surg.-Maj. O. T., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '86, B. Duracan, Bde.-Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. April 5, '83, B. Ducan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Durand, Maj. E. L., S.C., fr. Oct., '86, B.

E iwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo. Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '56, B. Ælliot, Col. H. R., Inf., 85 dys., fr. July 18, '86, M. Ellis, Captain C. E., R. E., 262 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B. Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 273 dys., 4r. July 6, '86, B.

Figan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep'. 8, '85 Bo. Fissken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '86, B. Fonwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, M. Forguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo. Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B. Finnis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B. Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B. Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '86, B. FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B. FitzGerald, Capt. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B. Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B. Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B. Foord, Lieut.-Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, M. Fox, Maj. H. C., R. E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.

Francis. Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '85, Bo. Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B. Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 180 dys., fr. May 7, '80, Bo. Garrett, Capr. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B. Glascock, Lt. Col. T.B. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B. Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B. Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B. Goddomid, Lleut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, 81, B. Gordon. Maj. J. E., Int., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, Bo. Gordon. Col. W., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo. Grant, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '86, B. Grant, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '86, Bo. Greig, Col. J. M.. R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo. Gregg, Surg. M.j. W. H., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '86, B. Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo. Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, B. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.

Grimins, Surg. G. S., I yr., 1r. Mat. 25, 365, R. Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., I yr. 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B. Halg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B. Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B. Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, 85, B. Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, 85, B. Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., Bo. Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., Bo. Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B. Hamicock, Surg. J. G., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B. Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B. Harcis, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M. Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo. Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Heaviside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 528 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '86, B. Heaviside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 528 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '86, B. Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo. Heywood, Lieut. Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Holge, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B. Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '85, M. Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.O., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B. Homfray, Lt.-Col. U. W., Gav., ir. Apr. 22, '83, M. Home, Col. R. C. I.E., R.E., B. Hooper, Surz.-M. j. W. R., 2 yrs. 3 ms., fr. Mar. 13, '86, B. Hooper, Lieut.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B. Homraby, Maj. A. W. H., 3C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '25, M. Hunt, Maj. H. V., S.C., 12 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B. Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., 3C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '35, M. Hune, Surg.-T., M. Hunt, Maj. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B. Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '85, Bo. Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M. Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22 '85, B. Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Fob. 12, '86, B. Jacob, Lleut.-Col. H. B., S.C., Bo. Jameson, Surg. G., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B. Jamisson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jamisson, Capt. G. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B. Jamisson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B. Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R. B., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B. Jerome, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '83, M. Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B. Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, M. Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, M. Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M. Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M. Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B.

Ke gan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '83, B. Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.U. B. Kennedy, Maj.-Uen.T.G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B. Kensin tton, Capt. C. H. M., R. E., 1 yr. 321 dys., fr. July 17, '85, M. Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M. Kerr, Leut. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '86, B. King, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '86, M. King, Capt. A. H. C., R. A., B. Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, M. Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs. fr. June 20, '86, M. Kunbardt, Capt. H. G., R. E., Jyr., 73dys, fr. Dec. 20, '85, B. Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Le Messurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Leslie, Lieut A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Levis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 325 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '80, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., fr. Ost. 1., '86, M.
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Logan, Col. A. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '86, M.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., I yr., fr. Aug. 29, '86, Bo.
Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J., B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Lyon, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 9 mos. fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B. Macdonall, Lt. R. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M. Macgregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B. MacGregor, Col. Sir C. M., K. C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '86, B. MacGregor, Col. Sir C. M., K. C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '86, B. Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B. Maconachie, Surg.-Maj. G. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo. Macopherson, Maj. J. L., R. E., '27 dys., fr. May 21, '66, B. Madden, Lt.-Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '85, Bo. Magnath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., 50dys., fr. Nov. 2, '85, M. Magriro, Liout. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., 50dys., fr. Nov. 2, '85, M. Mansfield. Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Matwall, Col. J. R., R. E., 10 mos. fr. Nov. 19, '86, B. Maunseil, Col. J. R., R. E., 10 mos. fr. Nov. 14, '86, Bo. Mawwon, Surg. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '88, B. Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr., 128 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B. McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. M. D., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, B. McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo. McCollagh, Maj. J. R., R. E., 1 bmos., fr. Nov. 15, '86, B. McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. W. D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M. McDerrott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M. McDerrott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M. McDerrott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, Bo. McCollego, Maj. J. R., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M. McBole, Col. J. M., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M. McMed., Col. J. M., R. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M. Mendo, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B. Melliss, Lieut. G. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M. Mendo, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B. Melliss, Lieut. G. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M. Mendo, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, M. Mendo, Capt. J.

Merriman, Lt.-Gn.C.J., C.S.I., R.E., 19ms. fr. May 1, '85, Bo. Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '88; B. Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M. Moberly, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 1, '86, M. Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 21 mos., from July 14, '85, B. Montea'b, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 24 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B. Monteith. Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '86, Bo. Montesor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B. Mookorji, Surg.-Maj. P. N., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M. Mooro, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo. Mort's, Maj. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B. Morris, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., S dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B. Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '36, B. Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B. Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B. Muiro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., 17. Oct. 20, '8r, B.

Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '86, B.

Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.

Newell, Liout. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Newill, Máj. J. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.

Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 1yr., fr. June 20, '86, B.

Newnham-Smith, Capt. E. D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.

Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.

Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.

Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Norton, Lieut. C. E., B.E., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '8', B.

Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 18, '86, Bo.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B. Olivior, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 83, Bo. O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, 83, B. O'Meara, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., 180 dys., B. Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B. Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Falmer, Col. W. H. G., S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M. Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B. Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '80, Bo. Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B. Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B. Phillips, Col. A. M., S.O., 2 yrs., from June 9, '85, Bo. Pitt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B. Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S.C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B. Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. May 29, '86, M. Power, Surg.-Maj. R.V., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M. Preston, Capt. J. E., S.C., M. Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Ratton, Surg.-Maj, J. J. L., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Ju'y 26, 86. M. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '80, M. Reid, Lieut, C. C., S.C., B. Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '85, B. Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '85, B. Riddell, Bde.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr. 4 dys., fr. June 5, '86, M. Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '86, M. Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M. Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 18ms., from Aug. 26, '85, M. Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Rogers, Maj. M. W., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '60, B. Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B. Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 17r., 17r. April 3, '86, B. Rows, Col. H., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B. Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., 43 dys., fr. July 13, '86, M. Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., 43 dys., fr. July 13, '86, M. Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

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### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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Vol. XLIV. No. 1,781.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1886.

### General Intelligence.

#### [BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 8th December; and from Calcutta to the 7th December.

During the past week the Viceroy has visited the State of Mysore. A banquet was given at the Mysore Residency on the evening of the 30th ult, at which, in reply to the Maharajah of Mysore's speech, his Excellency made complimentary allusions to his host. Lord Dufferin proceeded to Bangalore on the 1st inst., being met at Arconum, en route, by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who, after a short interview, returned to Madras.

LADY DUFFERIN did not accompany the Viceroy on his southern trip to Trichinopoly and Madura, but went straight to Madras, where she joined her children, who have come out by the Mirzapore.

H.E. THE VICEROY arrived at Bangalore on the evening of the 2nd inst., and received addresses from the municipalities of the city and cantonment.

H.E. reached Trichinopoly on the evening of the 5th inst., Madura on the 7th inst., and Tanjore on the 8th inst.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT BOURKE, the new Governor of Madras, has arrived. Sir M. E. Grant Duff left Madras on the 7th, and Bombay, for England, by the mail steamer of the 10th inst.

Now that the Secretary of State has given his sanction to the formation of a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces, rules for its conduct must be provisionally framed, and the members nominated. Both the rules and names of the members proposed have then to be submitted for the approval of the Viceroy. In these circumstances it is probable that some early day in January may be fixed for the first meeting of the Council.

THE Bank of Bombay on Wednesday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN has left Quetta for the Bori Cantonments and Sibi.

It is understood that the Government of India, in connection with the revision of the Travelling Allowance Code, have mooted the question of assimilating the travelling allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, whilst on tours of visitation, to those granted to a Judge of the High Court when on inspection duty.

THE Finance Committee has recommended in Madras, as in Calcutta, the amalgamation of the office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery with that of the Collector of Customs.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON referred to his successor the question of the appointment of acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Sir Steuart Bayley has selected for the post Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, who will return to India in March next to take up the appointment. Mr. F. B. Peacock joins the Public Service Commission, and afterwards takes furlough; and in the meanwhile, until Mr. Edgar's arrival, the Hon. Mr. Colman Macaulay will officiate as Chief Secretary.

MR. H. M. DURAND, Foreign Secretary to the Govern-!

ment of India, left by last Friday's homeward mail on privilege leave. At one moment, so ugly did prospects look in Afghanistan, his going at all seemed very problematical. On Mr. Durand's return, Mr. W. J. Cuningham, the Under-Secretary, who meantime officiates, takes three months' leave, and when Mr. Cuningham comes back Mr. G. S. Forbes, the Junior Under-Secretary, goes for a like period.

SEVERAL minor encounters with dacoits are reported

from Upper Burma.

In an action near Poiboi Minbu on the 30th ult. Colonel Deedes and Corporal Deadman, Rifle Brigade, were severely wounded, and two sepoys killed.

HLA-Oo, the notorious dacoit leader who has been giving much trouble in the Shwabyo district, is being closely pursued. The villagers are joining in the pursuit, and promise to bring him in dead or alive.

THE Ruby Mines Column is continuing to advance against all opposition. It has occupied Sagadoung, at the foot of the hills. Cholera has occurred in the column. There have been thirteen cases, five of which were fatal.

THE dacoits have surprised the police thana at Maha-boung, near Letpadan, killing four Bengalees and wounding one. A sixth is missing. All arms and amunition were carried off.

THERE has been a renewal of disturbances in Lower Burma, and much uneasiness has been caused.

COLONEL CAREY, in command of the Royal Artillery Field Force, has fallen from his horse and sustained injuries which it is feared will be fatal.

It is estimated that the proposed railway from Tounghoo to Mandalay will take three years to construct.

Sixteen blocks of land and buildings are now being bought up by Government at Mandalay for the purposes of a railway station.

SIR F. ROBERTS is considering the question of raising immediately a Burmese Indian police to replace the troops next year.

A COMMITTEE is now sitting at Mandalay to decide on the question of permanent fortifications for the city.

THE 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzais, commanded by Colonel H. A. Little, go to Burma from Lucknow, instead of the 3rd Bengal Infantry from Saugor.

THE Meingoon Prince, who is now at Pondicherry under a kind of surveillance, endeavoured to have an interview with the Viceroy, but the French Governor refused his permission.

OBITUARY.-Lieut. A. A. R. Balfour, 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry; Lieut. J. F. Greenwood, 16th Madras N.I.; Major E. A. Trevor, Examiner of Military Works Accounts; Lieut. Fullerton, 2nd Queen's Regiment.

Indian v. British Cotton Goods.—Reporting upon the trade of the Portuguese East African possessions, Consul O'Neil calls special attention to the successful way in which Bombay cotton fabrics are displacing not only the once popular American shirtings, but also the products of the Lancashire looms. "The smaller cost of labour," he writes, "the proximity of the field of production of the raw material, and perhaps a closer study of the wants and tastes of the Natives, through agents who reside upon this coast, and know thoroughly their requirements, have enabled Bombay millowners to compete successfully with those of Manchester." As an instance of this, he mentions a description of cloth called "Kaniki," which used invariably to be of English manufacture, though sent out to Bombay to be made up and dyed before distribution, but which is now manufactured as well as dyed in India. So also with American shirtings, which have almost disappeared before the far cheaper, although inferior, shirtings introduced from Bombay. It is, of course, in such backward communities that the Indian products are most likely to gain a footing. Still, the competition is not of a kind that our manufacturers can afford to ignore.—Economist. manufacturers can afford to ignore. - Economist.

### Notes of the Week.

THE latest intelligence by telegraph and post is of peace and progress throughout India generally. Noble lords and ladies and M.P.'s are spending their Christmas in a tour through the three Presidencies, and their example will no doubt be followed in coming years by many who have been so unfortunate as to remain in England during the present time. Christmas in India without the snow and the charitable cant which sentimentalises the season, may not be the ordinary Englishman's idea of Christmas at all, but its realisation will have been found much more pleasant than the experiences of cold and storm which Christmas has just brought to the stay-at-homes in England.

THE Native Press expresses a hope that the aristocratic tourists will carry back with them correct knowledge of India and her wants. We cordially re-echo the hope, although we have our doubts of its fulfilment. The more sensible amongst the travellers can hardly fail to get some glimpses of the truth travelling through a country where nearly three hundred millions of people are ruled by a handful of Englishmen, and so ruled that the Christmas benison of "peace and good-will" is no idle chant as it is in Christian Europe to-day. From Cape Comorin to the Himalayas India is enjoying the blessings of a rule which with all its shortcomings, and they are many, is more golden in its good results than any which her wisest sages of old dreamt of, or the most gifted of her poets tried to foretell in song.

If the travellers come back to England impressed with this fact, and proud of the majesty and mercy of English rule in the East, their journey will not have been taken in vain. But they will have to teach the truth to themselves; they will not learn it from the "irresponsible chatter" of English-speaking Natives.

ONE object of Sir Roper Lethbridge's visit to India has been made public. He has been advocating the cause of the proposed Imperial Institute in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and has obtained personal promises of support to the scheme from the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajahs of Mysore and Indore, the Rajah of Rutlam, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and many other Indian notabilities. Having completed a tour through Southern and Western India Sir Roper is now at Calcutta en route to Northern India.

Besides the subscriptions which are being asked for from the Native princes and chiefs on account of the proposed Imperial Institute a general donation is being sought for on behalf of a Jubilee fund and for Lady Dufferin's more practical object. It is to be hoped that the object of one and all of these excellent schemes has been fully explained to the expected donors, for the Native mind is suspicious, and is prone to misunderstand the good intentions of officials who ask for subscriptions to carry out schemes of English inauguration and direction.

The news from Burma is more hopeful, and real progress seems to have been made towards the pacification of the country. According to a telegram from Mandalay on Christmas-eve, Sir Frederick Roberts had expressed the opinion that he anticipated no difficulty in adhering to his original plan of withdrawing the greater part of the troops in March next, as a large number of surrenders was taking place, and this he regarded as a particularly favourable sign.

UNFORTUNATELY, however, the long list of casualities amongst the troops, which we published some weeks ago, has still to be added to. In the Royal Welsh Fusiliers there died of disease one officer and 73 men, six men were

killed in action or died of wounds, while eight officers and 280 men were invalided; in the 26th Punjab Infantry there died of wounds one British and one Native officer, one British and one Native officer and 138 men were invalided, four men were killed or died of wounds, and 79 men died of disease; in the Hazara mountain battery one British officer and three men were wounded, 12 men died of disease, and one British and two Native officers and five men were invalided.

It will scarcely be credited, but such is the fact, that there are at the present time about 24,000 Native army pensioners in the Madras Presidency—a number nearly as large as that of the Madras Army itself. This is a matter which has no doubt attracted the attention of the Retrenchment Commission, as it has the attention of every Finance Minister for years past. The conservative spirit, however, of the Madras Government has been always opposed to any interference by the Supreme Government with the Madras Army, which has been allowed to grow into a vast family institution of aged warriors with families and pensioners. The cost of this folly has been enormous, and a sweeping reduction of expenditure next year is likely to be made.

In the meantime it is satisfactory to learn that the scheme for the employment of pensioned Native soldiers has been working well in the Presidency. Of the 24,000 so situated employment has been found for 2,400, or ten per cent of the whole number, in military and civil offices, in the police and by railway companies, and private firms. The reports of the behaviour of the men have been most favourable.

THE retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday, at the age of eighty, from the India Council cannot be said to be a step taken too soon. May it be hoped for that, following this retirement, tardy justice will be done to one who, "sick with time and the world's wrong," still keeps up a brave heart—William Tayler, of Patna renown?

The National Liberal Club does not seem to be quite a favourable habitat for the growth of correct ideas on the subject of Anglo-Indian commercial finance. The other day "A Merchant," dating from that institution, set himself to revolutionise the Trade Returns of British India with a stroke of the pen. In course of Mr. William Fowler's thoughtfully written essay on "the Appreciation of Gold," recently issued by the Cobden Club, that gentleman set out the export and import values of British Indian trade for the three quinquennial periods 1870-85—showing that in the latter two of those lustrums the exports of India had been 723 millions sterling and the imports 441, therefore the Liberal Club "merchant" rushed into the subject and incontinently turned the trade figures upside down—that is, he coolly substituted the exports for the mports and reversed the statistics! Having thus, in a rice, made India roll in imported wealth, the "merchant" proceeded to show, on some "doxy" of his own, that not only had India gained that 280 millions as expressed in sterling figures, but that, as prices are lower in the period, India has also gained ever so many millions more, when quantities of commodities are taken into account! Let optimists and pessimists delight to bark; but when National Liberal "merchants" mistake the ducks of imports for the drakes of exports it is high time to remember that even the much-scorned Thomas Gradgrind had his merits, in that he insisted on "hard facts" for his money. Poor India!

In consequence of the number of medical men who have been sent from Madras to Burma, the Government of India has directed the employment of private medical practitioners to do duty temporarily at civil stations from whence the officers have been removed, on salaries ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per month. The Surgeon General, however, does not think it necessary to employ men on such high pay, and has arranged to appoint Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants to do the duty.



#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEG. 26.

The Finance Committee, after a session of about eight months, was dissolved on the 20th inst. Mr. Elliott, the president, remains on special duty to wind up the work, with the title of Finance Commissioner. He will be assisted by two of the late members of the Committee, Colonel Filgate and Mr. Bliss. The other members return to their own appointments.

The economies recommended by the Committee to be taken into account in the readjustment of financial contracts between the Supreme and Provincial Governments for the next five years will, it is believed be of the following amounts:—In the North-

the Supreme and Provincial Governments for the next nvo years will, it is believed, be of the following amounts:—In the North-West Provinces Rs. 1,85,000, in the Central Provinces Rs. 1,85,000, in Bombay Rs. 27,22,000, in Madras Rs. 16,30,000, in Assam Rs. 1,87,000, in Bengal Rs. 11,52,000—total, Rs. 71,41,000. It is understood that other recommendations not yet considered by the Supreme or Local Governments, and therefore not taken into account on the readjustment of provincial contracts will show a Supreme or Local Governments, and therefore not taken into account on the readjustment of provincial contracts, will show a further saving of about Rs. 15,70,000, of which Bengal contributes about Rs. 3,64,000, Bombay Rs. 3,80,000, Madras Rs. 4,02,000, the Punjab, Rs. 1,88,000, and the North-West Provinces Rs. 1,73,000, the remainder being distributed among the other provinces. Besides the above it is believed that economies have been suggested in contract of the same and the same gested in certain Imperial and miscellaneous departments, amounting to Rs. 43,57,000, making a grand total of about Rs. 130,68,000.

All these economies, however, will not be available at once, as many of the suggested reforms must be deferred during existing incumbencies. On the other hand, the savings specified above do not include possible military economies, which it is understood will not yet be dealt with; or any savings connected with the Presidency Governorships, and home charges, which by order of the Secretary of State were excluded from the scope of the Committee's inquiries, as was also, by order of the Indian Government, any general revision of official salaries. Nor, again, do they include the savings that may result from many recommendations, the effects of which, though they are certain to tend in the direction of economy, do not admit of any trustworthy estimate.

The Public Service Commission has been sitting at Lahore during the last week, and has examined a large number of witnesses. Diverse views were of course expressed; but on one point at least there seems to be general agreement among the

witnesses. Diverse views were of course expressed; but on one point at least there seems to be general agreement among the witnesses, namely, that the Statutory Civil Service does not work well in its present form. There was much difference of opinion, however, regarding the proper remedy, some recommending the abolition of that branch of the service, others its extension, under amended rules. The Commission will leave Lahore for Allahabad

The National Indian Congress will assemble in Calcutta to-morrow, and will, it is said, consist of 300 delegates from all parts of the country. Meetings for discussion will be held on Tucsday, Wednesday, and Thursday, while the business will be diversified by excursions and evening parties. It is believed that the subjects of discussion will be similar to those of last wards Romber Congress the introduction of the representative year's Bombay Congress, the introduction of the representative element in the Legislative Councils probably taking the first place. The Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta has followed the example of the Central National Mahomedan Association, and has declined to take part in the Congress, giving as a reason that it prefers not to hamper the Government in any way, at a time when the Government is devoting itself to the careful consideration of how best to meet the national aspirations of the natives of India. Some few individual Mahomedans have written letters to the newspapers, expressing disapproval of this resolve; but it seems certain that the great bulk of the Mussulman community will act upon the wise and temperate advice of these two influential societies. these two influential societies.

Last Monday, in presence of a number of spectators from Calcutta and the surrounding districts, the second girder of the new Hooghly railway bridge was successfully placed in position. This bridge is the first cantilever bridge erected in India, and although smaller than the one now under construction at Sukkur, is yet entitled to rank among engineering works of the first magnitude. Its total length is 1,200ft. It consists of three spans, the centre one being 360ft., and each of the others 420ft. long. The work has been carried on for the last three or four years under the able superintendence of Mr. Bradford Leslie, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from witnessing the practical completion of his great task. The girder weighed over 1,000 tons, yet so admirable were the arrangements that the enormous mass was carried over a distance of 420ft., and dropped into its exact position in an hour. All that now remains to be done is comparatively easy; and it is hoped that the bridge will be completed, and Calcutta brought into direct railway communication with Upper India, in March.

It is stated that Lord Dufferin agrees with the general sense of

the Indian community as to the expendiency of celebrating the the Indian community as to the expendiency of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee during the present cold season, and that he considers the 9th or 16th of February the best date. Lord Dufferin intends to make an appeal during the Jubilee year to all loyal subjects on behalf of her fund for medical aid to Indian women. She proposes to issue special Jubilee collecting cards, each bearing the Queen's portrait, to ladies willing to collect sum not less than Rs. 10; it being intended that on the return of the cards a memorial volume shall be prepared and presented to the Queen.

A Bill reconstituting the Calcutta Port Trust has been introduced in the Bengal Legislature. It provides that a certain number of Port Commissioners shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association.

merce and the Trades Association.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., arrived in Calcutta on Thursday. Lord and Lady Rosebery visited the Khyber Pass last week, accompanied by the Commissioner of Peshawur. They will, it is expected, reach Calcutta shortly.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26

The Lahore Civil and Military Gazette is informed that the Ghilzai combination against the Ameer continues in full force, and that winter alone prevents its active manifestation. Further disturbances in the spring are apprehended.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 22.

One regiment of Hyderabad Infantry and one of Madras Infantry are en route for Burma, in addition to the five regiments previously sent. The present fighting strength of the British force is 35,000 men.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### BENGAL SINECURES

LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. I .- The Sanitary Commissioner.

Dear Mr. President,—I can well understand that the very word "Sinecure" must be an offence unto you; while the thing itself is a monstrosity, to use the words of Dogberry (you used to read Shakespeare in your early days, I believe) "most tolerable and not to be endured." That is just why I write to you about these things. I am filled with a longing which inspired the Fat Boy on a certain memorable occasion: "I wants to make yer flesh creep." But be it understood that when I speak of sinecures I do not refer to posts in which the happy incumbent can happily not refer to posts in which the happy incumbent can happily slumber without any sign of work; there are, alas! no such things in this very practical administrative system of ours. To every one is allotted many tape-bound bundles, and the hand of every one is afforted many tape-bound buildes, and the hand of every man is armed with goose quills to the end that he may spoil fair sheets of blank paper. By a sinecurist I rather mean a person without responsibility, whose manipulation of bundles and scratching with pens, can serve no useful end of her Gracious Majesty's Government. And be it further premised that I write nothing personal. If anything that seems unbind escence me it is not set. sonal. If anything that seems unkind escapes me, it is not set down in malice, and it refers to the impersonal appointment, not to the person who fills it.

Now to our sinecurists. Let us begin with the Sanitary Commissioner. I don't know why nor do I see why I should know. It would be intolerable to have to give a reason for everything, as you, who have been at the head of an Indian Province, must know have been at the head of an Indian Province, must know the state of you, who have been at the head of an Indian Province, must know very well. The Sanitary Commissionership of Bengal is a very remarkable appointment. He is a sort of official Jeremiah, publishing endless volumes of lamentations without the smallest hope of any one ever listening to them. He vaccinates as many of the population as he can catch, and that is all the work, properly so called, that he is allowed to do. The rest of his time is occupied in travelling far and wide at the expense of the State, and in the useless pen scratchings I have already spoken of. The "trivial round" is something like this. He arrives at a country town which has achieved the distinction of being formed into a Municipality. The Vice-Chairman (your chairman is generally a busy person with practical matters to attend to) receives him with due honour, and the Commissioner is personally conducted through the town, peers into all the nasty drains, smells all the bad smells, and ferrets out as many nuisances as the local whitewash is and ferrets out as many nuisances as the local whitewash is unable to conceal.

Having completed his examination, he returns to office, cuts a Having completed his examination, he returns to office, cuts a new pen, and proceeds to compile a long list of all the defects he has observed, and another of the measures urgently required to save the doomed city from disease and death. The communication is received with curious apathy by the Vice-Chairman, unless he is a newly-appointed enthusiast, when he may be stirred by the alarming document to a feverish desire to be up and doing. In either case, a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners is called; an animated debate engage and eventually a grave resolution is an animated debate ensues, and eventually a grave resolution is recorded to the effect that the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner are most admirable, and will always be carefully borne in mind, but, unfortunately, the financial resources of the Munici-

pality are so limited that it is impossible to entertain them at present. Or, if the Vice-Chairman is very new and very outhusipresent. Ur, if the Vice-Chairman is very new and very enthusiastic, they go the length of forwarding an application to the local Government for a special grant; on which a cheerful Under-Secretary seizes his swiftly-gliding pen, and is directed to express the Lieutenant-Governor's regret that "the present financial exigencies of the Government render it impossible to accede to the application. Risum teneas, Mr. Elliott? The Sanitary Commissioner has no power to enforce a single reform, and if he had, the people on whom the duty of carrying out the reforms had, the people on whom the duty of carrying out the reforms would rest have no money to spend on them. At the close of the year the Sanitary Commissioner writes a report :-

"A doleful song Steaming up, a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong."

He says that the registrations of vital statistics are defective; that Bengal villages are dirty; that even towns with the inestimable blessing of Municipal Government are not free from stain, and that his words of warning and exhortation are unheeded. But the Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretaries have heard all this before; and to them, as to the gods who "sat beside their nectar," the report is "a tale of little meaning though the words are strong." So a more or less flabby Resolution is recorded on the report, and the Sanitary Commissioner sets off on another Quixotic tour.

the Sanitary Commissioner sets off on another Quixotic tour.

It may be asked what is the use of the Sanitary Commissioner? and you will probably reply, with your usual frankness: "No use at all." But Government must keep up appearances. If nothing were expended from public funds under the name of sanitation, how could Secretaries indite from time to time the little necessary homilies on other people's disregard of this great subject? Whereas now, if any heretic were to reply to a Government homily, "what do you do to improve matters?" the Secretary can place his hand as near as possible to where his heart ought to be, and reply, with a proud smile: "Behold our Sanitary Commissioner! We pay Rs. 24,000 a year for him, and do you call that nothing?" Nevertheless, I think you might do something with this particular sinecure in your Finance Committee. Believe me, dear Mr. Elliott, yours very truly,

—Englishman

-Englishman

### THE TEA TRADE WITH TIBET.

(Englishman.)

Tourists and other travellers from Darjiling to Kalim pong have during the last few days, witnessed the curious spectacle of Tibetan during the last few days, witnessed the curious spectacle of Tibetan coolies laden with Chinese tea from Szechuen wending their way, in full view of many Indian tea gardens, to the Darjiling Bazaar where they dispose of their loads at prices higher than the best Indian teas can command. It might be supposed that the tea they bring is of exceptionally fine quality and flavour, but quite the reverse is the case. It is brick tea, and of the roughest description; so rough, indeed, that the poorest of the Chinese in Szechuen scorn to drink it, and pay ten times its price for their daily beverage. It consists entirely of branches broken off the trees and dried in the sun, the cost price of which at the place of production is less than Rs 4 per cwt., or about half an anna a pound. The process of manufacture is thus described by Mr. Baber, who saw it in Yungching. "Having purchased this tea brushwood, the manufacturers proceed to make it up for the ignorant Tibetan, as they themselves call him. The leaves and twigs, already sun dried, they themselves call him. The leaves and twigs, already sun dried, are steamed in a cloth suspended over a boiler. The mould stands close by, four stout boards set up on end and secured with bitty, the interior having a section of about nine inches by three and a half. Inside it is placed a neatly-woven mat basket somewhat smaller in section than the mould; the steamed and softened leaves with the finer twigs are dropped into the cavity by small quantities at a time, and a little rice water being added to agglutinate the mass, it is consolidated, layer after layer, by forcible blows from a wooden rammer shod with a heavy iron shoe. The coarser sticks are dried and ground to provider and interspected coarser sticks are dried and ground to powder, and interspersed ad libitum among the conglomerate of leaves and twigs. The basket, being flexible and a little smaller than the mould, keeps basket, being flexible and a little smaller than the mould, keeps the cake from taking the angular shape, which it would otherwise assume; the corners being rounded off it is less liable to injury from the hard knocks it will have to encounter on the road to Tibet. The mould is taken to pieces, the cake with its mat envelope is breught back to the fire over which its composition was originally steamed; and, when it is thoroughly dried, the ends of the envelope are closed up, and the long narrow package is ready for transport. On arrival at Tachien-lu the cakes are cut into portions, which then receive the name of 'bricks,' and are repacked. Brick, however, is hardly an appropriate term: they are rather clods of not very closely matted foliage some nine or ten inches by seven, and three inches thick, containing a good deal more stick than leaf." This, then, is the stuff which, after a journey of over a hundred marches, the first seventy of which cross one of the most difficult countries in the world, finds its way through Tibet to Darjiling, and sells there at from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.8 a pound. to Darjiling, and sells there at from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.8 a pound. Several maunds have already arrived this winter, and more are on the road. It seems almost incredible that our planters should allow such a state of things to continue under their very noses. There can be no reasonable doubt that, very soon after the

present obstructions at the Jelep Pass are removed (and there is present obstructions at the Jelep Pass are removed (and there is reason to think that they cannot be much longer maintained), the whole of the six or seven million inhabitants of Tibet, "whose whole business in life" Mr. Cooper tells us, "seems to be to procure a sufficiency of tea," will derive their supply of this necessary from India. Meanwhile our planters, who are now allowing the prunings of their gardens to be taken away and used as fuel might make for any invent, in brick to any and as fuel, might make a few experiments in brick tea manufacture, with the immediate object of displacing the Chinese article that is now consumed in the midst of their own gardens, and with the further view of being in a position when the time arrives, to supply the vast market north of the Himalayas with Indian tea suited to the palate of the Tibetans.

#### NATIVES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Indian Planters' Gazette.)

The question of the employment of Natives in their own Presidencies is one which deserves the closest attention of the Service Commission. When the pay of officers of the Civil Service was fixed, it was regulated on the assumption that men were being paid for exiling themselves during the best years of their life, for separation from wife and children, and for arduous work

life, for separation from wife and children, and for arduous work in a climate admittedly unfavourable to Europeans.

Some Native gentlemen very pluckily went to England and competed successfully for the prize of an appointment in the Civil Service. The was no restriction as to choice of Presidency, and these gentlemen naturally selected the Presidency in which their homes were situated, where their expenses would be less than in any other part of India, where they would be within easy distance of their friends and relations, and where, in short, they would enjoy what was, to a Bengali, a very handsome salary, with the least possible discomfort to themselves. They were perfectly justified in so doing, and it is satisfactory to know that the breath of scandal has never blown upon the reputation of any one of of scandal has never blown upon the reputation of any one of these gentlemen who entered the Civil Service by the door of open competition. Government has been so far fortunate in the Native officers whose services it has enlisted; but it is a mistake Native officers whose services it has enlisted; but it is a mistake to allow Natives of India to serve in their own Presidency. Every one who has had much experience in Bengal must be aware of the extensive ramifications of relationship pervading Native society. The obligations imposed on a man with regard to a cousin ten times removed are such as in England would not be regarded as binding in the case of a brother. The term "bhai" is one the comprehensiveness of which few can realise, and it is simply impossible for any Native of Bengal to divest himself of relationship to scores of collaterals, or, in the eyes of those collaterals, to divest himself of the responsibility of more or less looking after their interests. It does not necessarily follow that a Native gentleman who has entered, or is likely to enter the Civil Service under the present rules, or under any rules which might hereafter be laid down by Government, would be likely to recognise this obligation himself, or shape his official course accordingly. The class of society from which he comes is a guarantee that his immediate relatives would not trade upon the position which he by honest hard work had obtained. The evil, however, lies very much deeper; the bulk of the rural companying of Rangel area are deliced course doesn. the position which he by honest hard work had obtained. The evil, however, lies very much deeper; the bulk of the rural community of Bengal are a credulous, easily duped class. Despite all we have been told as to the great intelligence and sudden awakening to political life displayed by them at mass meetings, they are the same childish, bovine gobe mouches they have ever been. With these men, that is with the bulk of the peasantry, neither the future Civilian "in his private life" nor his near relatives ever come into active contact. Their life, as a rule, is passed in Calcutta or in some busy centre of thought: and when assed in Calcutta or in some busy centre of thought; and when they do live on their estates, they trouble themselves but little about their ryots, and consider it infra dig to do the work for which they pay their gomashta and their naib. The naib and the gomashta represent the immediate paramount power to the average Bengali peasant, the police inspector being regarded as a sort of earthquake which at any time might shake the foundations of rural domestic happiness and overturn the entire structure of uneventful village life. Now it is not difficult to see the use to which a gomashta or a naib in the service of even the tenth cousin of a Native Collector or Judge would put the opportunities which Providence and an over-beneficent Government had placed within his reach.

The threat of the interference of the Collector, the master's The threat of the interference of the Collector, the masters bhai, would, we think, be a much more effectual method of screwing out an odd cess or two than would be the decree of a Civil Court in ensuring the payment of rent legitimately due. It is all very well to say that the Native Civilian is unconscious of all this. He is, of course, unconscious of it, and, judging from the gentlemen who are now in the Service, would be the very first to denotince it. But can even Native Civilians themselves say, with the knowledge than power there are father above to the theory with the content of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the same of the above to the same than the the knowledge they must have of the character borne by the average gomashta and naib, that the likelihood of such a state of things is imaginary, or that the future which we have drawn is an exaggerated one? This dense ignorance of the extent of the power which the relationship to one in authority gives a man is not, we all know, confined to the lower classes in Bengal.

It is within the experience of almost every official in Bengal that the mere fact of an ordinary acquaintanceship or friendship with the head of a department subjects him to endless applications for the use of the influence he is supposed to have for the benefit of "your poor petitioner." If this be the case with European officers, after the long experience which Natives have had of their habits and ways of life, what must it be amongst the Natives themselves. The fact is that Natives have not the Natives themselves. The fact is that Natives have not realised, and seemingly never will realise, that the private friendships existing amongst Europeans have little or no influence upon their official life. They think that if a Collector entertains the Lieutenant-Governor or puts up his Secretary, that his time is spent in ear-wigging these officials, or else they look upon him as a sort of a fool who has grossly misused his opportunities. Natives themselves put forward claims real or imaginary whenever they have a chance, and it is easy to conceive the influence which a Native Collector's "bhai" could acquire by the mere fact of his relationship with the big man. The temptation to overrate the influence which he would be supposed to exercise over this relative would be very strong—too strong we fear—for many of the weaker vessels amongst a Bengal village community and dangerously strong in the hands of an unscrupulous man. and dangerously strong in the hands of an unscrupulous man. For the sake of the people, for the sake of the officers themselves, it would be wise, therefore, to find employment for Native Civilians outside their own Presidencies, and we trust that the suggestion may carry weight with the Commission now about to issue.

#### CHEETAH HUNT AT HYDERABAD.

(Correspondent Bombay Gazette.)

His Excellency the Viceroy having expressed desire to see a little cheetah sticking before he left, Afsur Jung arranged for a morning's sport on the plains near Golconda. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Nizam and a large staff, drove from the Residency towards Golconda. On arriving at about within a mile from the fort he was met by Afsur Jung, Colonel Dobbs, Captain Farrell and a few more local sportsmen. Elephants were provided for such of the visitors who did not care to ride, and a splendid lot of horses for the remainder from the Nizam's own stable. The Viceroy and his Highness mounted on one elephant and then the Viceroy and his Highness mounted on one elephant, and then the Viceroy and his Highness mounted on one elephant, and then the whole party made across country, for nearly a mile towards a plain, where a pair of Master Spots awaited them. The ground was well suited to the sport, as it was slightly undulating, and in some parts rocky, thus giving "spots" fair play. On arriving on the ground, the visitors, who were on elephants, took up their position on a knoll about 500 yards from where the cheetahs were caped, and awaited the issue of events. As there were two cheetahs, it was decided to divide the party into two lots, the first five going at the first animal. The five consisted of Lord W. Beresford, Mr. Gordon, Afsur Jung, Captain Farrell, and another. When the Gordon, Afsur Jung, Captain Farrell, and another. When the trap was pulled down, Master Spots, evidently not liking the look of things, refused to stir, but after a minute or so, he made up his mind, and made a rush for a small village a few hundred yards in rear. He had not gone far, however, when he was overtaken by Lord William who drove his snear into the bruta's loins, where he Lord William, who drove his spear into the brute's loins, where he left it sticking, the speed he was going at forcing him to let go. The cheetah, however, who did not seem to mind it much, made rapidly for a mud-walled compound, into which he crawled, and would not stir. This was getting exciting, so regardless of the "five" order, the remainder of us galloped down to the scene of action, only in time to see "spots" walk quietly in through the open door of a mud hovel in the corner of the compound. What the owner's feelings were (if he happened to have been at horse) the owner's feelings were (if he happened to have been at home) I cannot say—not very comfortable, at any rate. However, there he was with just the end of his tail sticking out of the door, and apparently having no intention of coming out. At length Afsur Jung and Captain Farrell decided to go and spear him as he was, and this this they did in a very plucky manner, polishing poor "spots" off in no time. The feat was not one of the easiest, as the door of the hut was only about four feet high, and it appeared to be quite dark inside. After a few minutes' rest we all formed up in line and awaited the untrapping of Spots No. 2, who, when his box fell about his ears, made no hurry to get off, but took a good look all round. I happened to be on the right of the line, and was just congratulating myself on my luck, as I fancied he would break towards the jungle just in front of me. When the brute, evidently determined to throw away his life, turned to his left and made for the open country, away we all went as hard as hoof could carry us, Lord William well to the front again, Afsur Jung and Captain Farrell close on his heels, and the remainder of us well up. This cheetah is gamesome, and he goes straight and as hard as he can. Any amount of dust. Lord William goes for him. Suddenly the cheetah turns around and goes for him. Two pair of hoofs and one pair of soles in the air, horse and man are down, the cheetah having turned and run right under Lord William's horse. Away he goes again, three or four round him. He makes for the tank near at hand. It is his only chance, but before he can reach it Captain Farrell gives him the coup de grace under the shoulder, and down he goes dead. And so ended the cheetah hunt. Lord William picked himself up none the worse for his fall, and was presented with the two bodies, as he had got the first open in each. There was a little doubt about the second one, but the

benefit was given to the visitors. There were some of the Viceroy's Staff who had never been out at this sort of thing before, and they seemed to enjoy it immensely. After the conclusion of the hunt the Nizam drove the Viceroy back to the Residency in his own four-in-hand.

#### INDIA AND THE FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE. (Bombay Gazette.)

The presence of the Earl of Rosebery in Bombay at this time, and the possibility that he may make use of the opportunity which his fellow-countrymen will give him on St. Andrew's Day of saying something about public affairs, bring two interesting facts to notice. We may forget for the moment that this most recent addition to the list of our distinguished cold weather resistors has with a solution to the list of our distinguished cold weather recent addition to the list of our distinguished cold weather visitors has with marked ability held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a season. But there is no reason why we should not be obstinately mindful of the fact that Lord Rosebery is chairman of the Imperial Federation League, and that that energetic organisation has not as yet specifically included India within the ganisation has not as yet specifically included India within the range of its tolerably extensive vision. In its most recent authentic deliverance the League has observed a silence about this country which we trust Lord Rosebery, if he think it worth while to refer to Imperial Federation, will not imitate. For it was a somewhat striking production to which the chairman of the League attached his signature shortly before leaving for India. It spoke of a stage having been reached in the movement towards federation which deserved serious attention and renewed effort federation which deserved serious attention and renewed effort. Her Majesty, through her Ministers, had affirmed the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire, and had authorised communication to be entered into with the principal colonial governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest. This the League regarded as an official recognition of their movement, and they have consequently urged their members in the various colonies to obtain careful consideration and hearty co-operation for such proposals as might be made by the Imperial Government. Now all this is satisfactory enough, so far as it goes, and Lord Rosebery and his friends may be congratulated upon the success with which their efforts to educate public opinion and ministerial opinion have been accompanied. It is not often that so large a result is accomplished in so short a time. But to us in India the success which the League have gained acceptance for their main idea is not more striking than the success with which they have managed to limit it on the side on which limitation is most in conflict with any large idea of drawing closer—to quote the terms employed in the Queen's Speech,—"the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire." We do not know if the Imperial Federation League and Her Majesty's Government give an elastic meaning to the term "colonies," and if India is included in that programme of Colonial propaganda upon which the Ministry and the League have set out. But nothing is known of any representations that have been made to the Indian Government on the subject, and we are able to say that no effort has as yet been made to enlist the Press of India in the great work. We assume therefore that it is in the designs of the League to "federate the Empire" without thought of the gem which figures most conspicuously in the Imperial Crown.

Lord Rosebery has come to India in most excellent company, but we wish that he had brought with him a certain "Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford." For although Mr. Freeman is given to a sometimes wearying reiteration, and although he occasionally trifles over words when he ought to be grappling with things, he has seized the forgotten factor in this problem of Imperial Federation with a tightness of grip that is quite characteristic of him. We need not make much of his argument that there can be no such thing as Imperial Federation inasmuch as what is Imperial cannot be Federal, and what is Federal cannot be Imperial. Voltaire got much more amusement out of the game of word-splitting when he told us that the Holy Roman Empire was not Holy, that it was not Roman, and that it was not an Empire. We know nevertheless that it lasted from Charles the Great to Francis the Second, and that it was a tolerably conspicuous power in the world for a season. Mr. Freeman has, however, impressed the author of the Queeu's Prorogation Speech with a sense of the importance of a right use of terms. We read therein nothing about Federation, and the word "Imperial" is as carefully excluded as the name "India." And yet the purposes to which the League has directed the attention of the public and of the Government are purposes of common interest to the Colonies and to this country. They are defined to "the pleajne upon a satisfactory has of the defence of the terest to the Colonies and to this country. They are defined to be "the placing upon a satisfactory basis of the defence of the ports and the commerce of the Empire in time of war, and the promotion of direct intercourse, commercial, postal and telegraphic between the several countries of the Empire in time of peace, and any other means for securing the closer federation or union of all parts of the Empire. Now there are objects as closely connected with the interests of this country as with those of New Zealand, of Canada, or of the West Indian colonies. India, with an external trade amounting to a hundred and fifty millions

sterling a-year—half of it with the United Kingdom—has certainly as much concern in the defence of the ports and commerce of the Empire as, say, New South Wales, with an external trade estimated at forty millions, New Zealand, with a trade of fifteen millions, or Victoria with a trade of thirty-five millions. India, to take a minor example, has a close interest in ocean postage, as it would have shown if the recent renewal of the English mail contracts had been submitted to a Council of the Empire in which a vigilant representative of this country had been allotted a place. We might feel that something less than justice was being done us if the defence of Sydney harbour were to absorb the attention and the resources of some such council, and our own harbour were to be left to Providence and our enemies for want of representation upon this Imperial Committee of public safety and well-being. And it may be taken for granted that in any conflict of interests between the represented and the unrepresented, the interests that were represented would be certain to prevail. We in Bombay have seen how slowly the defensive needs of an Eastern harbour impress themselves upon the recognition of the authorities at home. The process wauld be slower if ever the Colonies, through the ingenious contrivance of an Imperial Federation which excluded some of the most important parts of the Empire, were enabled to assert a preferential claim upon its defensive resources.

No one pretends that a scheme of Imperial Federation is impossible. It will be time to suggest that when the Australian colonies have failed a little more completely than they have yet done in the endeavour to federate, as people rather loosely call it in their case, their own particular portion of the Empire. The growth of a genuine and general desire in the colonies to resort to common action for the attainment of common ends will lead, if left to work itself out in a natural way, to the formation of the right mechanism, and whether the mechanism be called Imperial Federation or Colonial Federation, or Federation of any sort at all, will matter little to any one but Mr. Freeman. The possibilities of success in this direction are not reduced by the fact that those who are leading the movement in England steadfastly refuse to commit themselves to any particular scheme, preferring to rely upon the initiative of the colonists themselves. But we in India, while doubtful if any of the largor dreams to which federating enthusiasm has given rise in our day will be realised just yet, are all this time wondering why a country upon whose Sovereign the Imperial Federation League. We can only hand over Lord Rosebery and the League to Mr. Freeman, not when he is in his word-splitting mood, but when he is provokingly anxious that we should think of what we are talking about. "Whenever," he says, "the thing is to talk big about 'Empire,' its greatness, its prestige, all about the dominion on which the sun never sets, all about the drum roll of the British army going the round of the world, then India is the dearest, the most cherished, the sublime part of the talk. 'Imperial' interests, 'Imperial' greatness, 'Imperial' everything seems specially at home in that land. It is the specially 'Imperial' soil. 'Our Eastern Empire,' Our Indian Empire,' is the grandest subject of all for magnificent eloquence." We need not follow Mr. Freeman in his estimate of the grotesque displacement of political power that would follow if India w

#### THE SHANS AND THE BURMANS.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

It is a pity that the Shans who are trying to stir up the people living near the ruby mines, to resist the British occupation of that particular district, have not a little more reasoning ability. The uselessness of the proceeding can be demonstrated almost like a proposition in Euclid. In 1824, the King of Burma, then ruling over a tract of country fairly enough called an Empire, was unable to resist the British occupation of his country. In 1852 his successor the King of the curtailed, but still magnificent country of Burma found the struggle equally futile, and had to submit to a still further reduction of territory. In 1885 the remainder of the kingdom of Burma fell almost without a blow. One would think it did not need very great reasoning power to draw the inference that it must be useless for the people of a single district to attempt a resistance, which the three most High and Mighty Kings above mentioned tried in succession, and tried in vain. Reasoning, however, is not the strong point of semi-barbarous and uncivilised peoples.

The mere fact of such a proposal having been seriously made, shows how little real cohesion there was among the peoples inhabiting the country we are accustomed to call Burma. It is not only that it is inhabited by a multitude of different races, speaking different languages, and professing various creeds; but even those who are nominally Burmese by race and Buddhists by creed

do not seem to understand that the fall of their king necessarily implies a change of rule for themselves. The people of the ruby mine district, for instance, seem to argue the matter out somewhat as follows:—"Yes, it is true King Theebaw has fallen and the British are in possession of the capital, but it does not follow that they are to quietly take possession of the whole country. We are the virtual owners of the mines still, as we always have been, and we intend to remain [so. If the foreigners want to oust us we will fight." That the British should show any forbearance does not, of course, enter into their calculations at all. The Burmese kings would have taken every ruby in the mines could they have done so; and the people know this perfectly well, and argue that the new-comers will at once endeavour to oust them altogether from so favoured a spot as one which yields precious gems. Nor will anything convince them to the contrary, until we actually have taken possession and have not ousted them.

does not, of course, enter into their calculations at all. The Burmese kings would have taken every ruby in the mines could they have done so; and the people know this perfectly well, and argue that the new-comers will at once endeavour to oust them altogether from so favoured a spot as one which yields precious gems. Nor will anything convince them to the contrary, until we actually have taken possession and have not ousted them.

This want of cohesion among the people has been a great advantage to us in several ways, for it has put the Karens entirely on our side. But in Upper Burma there has not been timely et to win the confidence of any one section of the people, as, thanks mainly to the exertions of the American missionaries, the confidence of the Karens has been won. Every district in the new province has practically to be subdued by force fi:st; and when the peaceful and industrious portion of the population see that we are really able to protect them from lawlessness, and that we do not attempt to take all their gains from them, they will cease to help the criminal classes, except in so far as fear drives them to do sc. But meantime every defeat of the rebels loses most of its moral effect, for the others do not see that it is a defeat inflicted on their own forces. They do not in the least realise that the struggle is one between anarchy and order, and that every district gained to the side of order is so much loss to the opposite side. They are united in opposition to British rule and order, but lose the force of union because each leader is fighting for his own hand.

It is this disunion on their part that constitutes our strength, and must give us the complete victory finally, as it has given the victory to the party of order throughout the civilised world. But in such a struggle a complete and final conquest must be an affair of some time. It is impossible to bring on a fight that will prove in any way decisive. We must be content to progress slowly, the actual duration of the struggle depending mainly on two conditions. The first and most essential is to inspire wholesome awe on the part of the lawless classes everywhere throughout the country. This can be done by the troops if they are not fettered by the ultra-humanitarianism of the civil power. It is this essential first step that renders some initial severity necessary, and makes it, moreover, the truest kindness. The second condition is to open out the country by means of roads and railways, so that the isolation of districts may cease, and that the inhabitants of the most remote towns and villages may realise that they now form component parts of one great nation, as they never did in the days of the Native kin, s. The Shans may, or may not, be included in this Burma of the future; but once the idea of nationality is fairly grasped by the people of such districts as the ruby mines, it will be useless for outsiders to try and stir them up into futile opposition. Even in Lower Burma, disorder was mainly confined to inaccessible districts; and were they thrown into contact with the rest of the world by means of a railway, the people of the ruby mines would not have listened to such suggestions as those made by the hostile Shans.

#### BENGAL.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, has been appointed Sheriff for the coming year. The two other nominees were Hadji Noor Mahomed Jackariah and Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar.

It is rumoured that the dignity and prestige of the Calcutta Municipality will be maintained under the new scheme. The chairman is desirous of modelling the reformed body on the lines of the Corporation of London. It is already whispered that Calcutta is to have an alderman.

It is said that Mr. H. Millett, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, who is expected to return early next month, is likely to retire by the end of 1887, if not in July next.

At the Sessions, Dec. 1st, Mr. Phillips, on behalf of the Advocate-General of Bengal, entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Empress versus Robert Knight, and the presiding Judge allowed the case to be withdrawn, and discharged the prisoner without calling on him to plead, holding that the trial began with his surrendering to his bail. The learned counsel pointed cut that to call on Mr. Knight to plead would be embarrassing; because if he pleaded not guilty, it would detract from the value and sincerity of the apology he had made; and if he pleaded guilty he would have to be sentenced.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS have been defrauded of Rs. 9,000 by a Native who presented a forged hundi, and an order, purporting to be signed by a partner and the bookkeeper of the firm on the cashier to pay the amount. The man got clear away with the money the same evening.



THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a memorial to the Government of India praying that the British Imperial yard may be declared the standard length for India. In an enclosing letter the Chamber refers to the recent proceedings of enclosing letter the Chamber refers to the recent proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject, and states that the proposal has the cordial support of the Chambers of Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee. It, therefore, insists the petition deals with a want which is seriously felt throughout India, and which calls for a early remedy.

#### MADRAS.

FROM an analysis of statistics maintained by the inspecting officers of the Educational Department, it has been found that indigenous schools in the Madras Presidency are being rapidly brought under State supervision, and that, should the present rate of progress continue for a few years more, the whole of them will then be under the supervision of the Educational authorities, the one thing needful being that the Educational Department and Local Boards have sufficient funds at their disposal to admit of substantial outlay on elementary education.

It is a general opinion that a prince of a large province like Mysore has supreme command over his subjects. This theory has been altogether destroyed by the recent strike at the Mahanas been altogether destroyed by the recent strike at the Maharajah's stables. The Rajah is supposed to be all-powerful, but yet he is controlled by such menials as horse-keepers. The disturbance arose under the following circumstances. His Highness, while visiting his stables, noticed one of the grooms washing his hands in the water used for the mixing the bran supplied to the horses. The Rajah flew into a passion over this affair, and immediately ordered the unfortunate man a dozen lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails. Many another potentiate would affair, and immediately ordered the unfortunate man a dozen lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails. Many another potentate would have ordered the head of the man, instead of the castigation. The man took his flogging in good part, and it was severe no doubt, but he submitted. Not so his companions, Pindaries by birth and creed; they felt as if a serious wrong had been done to at least one of their members; they resisted the order; their protest was not listened to and the unfortunate syce received his dozen with the Maharajah standing over to see that the work was executed properly. The next day the revenge came. Every syce left his Highness's service, and eighty-five were on strike. The stables of his Highness were deserted. He endeavoured to obtain other assistance, but failed. So, in despair, he telegraphed to Bangalore and Madras. A number of men came up for work. The syces, who are all Pindaries, were equal to the occasion, and The syces, who are all Pindaries, were equal to the occasion, and they gave the new-comers a chance to go back to their own country or die mysteriously. They chose the former, and they are now gone. The Pindaries are masters of the situation. The country or die mysteriously. They chose the former, and they are now gone. The Pindaries are masters of the situation. The best of the joke is that his Highness wants them very particularly just now in consequence of the Viceroy's visit. Every effort has been made to supply the vast loss of the grooms, but it has failed. A few came up the other day from Bangalore, and continued working for a day. The same evening they were waylaid and thrashed, the next they were all gone, and the Rajah was a badly off as ever. He has now just a few pariah horse-keepers who risk the thrashing and the threat to be made to disappear from this world mysteriously, in return for a good salary. This who risk the thrashing and the threat to be made to disappear from this world mysteriously, in return for a good salary. This very small contingent is supplemented by members of the Maharajah's bodyguard, who have been forced to do this work. His Highness seems determined to hold out against the demands of the horse-keepers on strike, and it would appear that the grooms are equally determined to hold out on their part. What the Pindaries want is the dismissal of the Native Master of the Horse, who has rendered himself obnoxious, and who they believe advised his Highness to order the flogging to the erring syce. What with meeting the Viceroy and other arrangements in connection with his Excellency's visit, this strike of horse-keepers, his Highness has quite enough to do to keep him occupied.

#### BOMBAY.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary has been published containing the following notification:-

containing the following notification:—

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, being appointed Lieutenant-General on the Staff to command the troops, Madras, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., deceased, and Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to be Leutenant-General on the Staff to command the troops, Bombay. 2. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., having expressed his intention to relinquish, on the 7th inst, the command of the Bombay Army, which his Excellency assumed on the 16th February, 1886, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires to express his regret at the early sevorance of the connection of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot with the army of this Presidency, and to place George Arbuthnot with the army of this Presidency, and to place on record that the efficiency of the army has been fully main-tained under his Excellency's administration, whilst in the matter of coast defence his Excellency's advice and suggestions have been most valuable. The acknowledgments of Government are

also due to his Excellency for the able assistance rendered as a Member of Council.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA had recently sent to H.E. Hajce Mirza Hoosein Kulikhan, Persian Consul-General for India, a gold medal to be presented to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., as the leading member of the Parsee community. Mr. Dedabhoy Rustoomjee Banajee, at the request and on behalf of the Consul-General, delivered the medal to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on the 2nd instant at his residence, Mazagon Castle. gon Castle.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT is granted furlough for eleven months from the 3rd inst. Mr. W. E. Hart's appointment as Acting Judge of the High Court from the date on which Mr. Justice Scott proceeds on leave until the 31st March, 1887, is gazetted. Mr. Justice Farren is appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court from the 1st April, 1887, till the return of Mr. Justice Scott to duty, continuing to be an additional judge of the oCurt until the 31st March, 1887.

#### BURMA.

The campaign of Burma is, a correspondent says, becoming increasingly unpopular in consequence of the endless expeditions with fruitless results. The loyal Burmans state that only starvation will compel large bodies of rebels to surrender, unless severe defeat causes them to admit themselves a conquered race.

THE site of the railway station at Mandalay was decided on the 29th ult. It is south of the walled city, so as to be partly protected by the guns on the walls, and will be also defensible in itself. A branch line will be made to the river bank, and another, at the Commander-in-Chief's suggestion, into the walled city, so that the rolling-stock, in case of emergent danger, might be run into a place of absolute safety.

CONSEQUENT on the partial stoppage of trade during the progress of the present expedition up the Irrawaddy, a large-quantity of rice has accumulated in Rangoon, and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has had a severe strain put upon it to meet freight demands. A Calcutta paper is informed, however, that the company's dockyard is being worked continuously day and night, putting together the numerous vessels lately imported with the view of meeting any large increase in the river traffic, and to facilitate the work the entire dockyard is being fitted up with the electric lighting apparatus.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A DELHI correspondent understands that the first instalment of Rs. 50,000 towards the munificent donation of a lakh and fifty-five thousand made by H.H. the Nawab of Rampur for the repairs of the Jooma Musjid has been received, and that the work will soon be started by the Ahl Islam Committee under the advice and suidence of the Jose authorities. and guidance of the local authorities.

AT the Allahabad High Court, the suit in which Mr. Arthur At the Allahabad High Court, the suit in which Mr. Arthur Wingrove, of Jubbulpore, obtained a dissolution of his marriage an account of his wife's adultery with Colonel Macpherson, again came before Mr. Justice Douglas Straight, the petitioner applying that the decree nist should be made absolute, and that he should have the custody of the two children. After hearing a guments, judgment was given as prayed for.

The elders and leaders of the Boner tribe complained to the Punjab Government some time ago against Captain Deane and the Thanadar of Katlang, stating that if these two officers were transferred, they (the Boners) would obey the orders of Government in all matters. As a general rule, the Lahore paper says, it may be observed that, when a criminal tribe request the removal of any particular officers, those officers have been doing their work conspicuously well,

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. B. MEARES, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers has been appointed Commandant of the Convalescent Depôt at

The arrangement by which a senior officer is displaced from the The arrangement by which a senior officer is displaced from the senior presidency command, in order to provide for his more favoured junior, causes, says the *Pioneer*, asit is natural and inevitable it should cause, deep dissatisfaction in the army. But it is one for which his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is known to have originally been both ready and anxious to go to Madras, is not responsible. "When, at the time General Hardings are provided to the Barbara armand the Duke was eventually appointed to the Bombay command, the Duke was anxious to obtain it, the objection advanced to the arrangement was his having to act also as a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. This objection has apparently been got over. The obstacle to his Royal Highness taking Madras is that he cannot be sent to Burma; such an obstacle ought simply to be fatal to his taking a presidency command at all. It is, of course, necessary to distinguish between a reason held by those in supreme authority on guish between a reason held by those in supreme authority on behalf of the Duke of Connaught and one alleged by himself, for his Royal Highness is known to be keen for active service. But it must be confessed that our masters seem disposed to try the principle of Royalty somewhat highly."

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### COLONIAL FRANCE.\*

Never, perhaps, has the apportionment of natural aptitudes, which St. Paul indicates in his well-known phrase, "Dividing to everyone severally as He will," been, as regards nations, better illustrated than by the history of the French colonial possessions.

The French began colonial enterprise with, in not a few cases, the advantages of priority, for the hardy sons of Brittany were equal to any adventure, and vied in daring with the "hardy Norseman," who forms the burden of the well-known song. We hear, for instance, of the presence of Malouines (St. Malo has ever been the home of the boldest seamen of France) on the Senegal coast as early as A.D. 1364. The facts that in Canada the old colonists of French descent are almost more enthusiastically British than ourselves (Britannis Britanniores, as was said of them not long since) must not make us forget that the original colonisation by Europeans of North America was almost entirely French. In India they ran us close in the contest for supremacy in that peninsula. For nearly two centuries French colonial possessions "equalled, if they did not surpass, our own."

It is among the most interesting problems of modern history to investigate fundamentally why it is that the colonies of France had never come to be parts of the body politic. They seem to be excrescences, and of unnatural growth. They are, nominally, more closely connected, politically speaking, with the mother country than are our own dependencies, for they have a direct representation in the Paris Chamber of Deputies, and are thus formally incorporated into the Kingdom, Empire, or Republic which may at the time be the form of Government in France. Moreover, they have very considerable subventions from the Moreover, they have very considerable subventions from the mother country, but for which, indeed, scarcely a single French colory would be able to make both ends meet. The French, too, with much wisdom, have fostered the prosperity of their outlying possessions by a discreet system of colonial banks, managed in part by Government officials, and having its headquarters in Paris.

But, notwithstanding all this artificial aid, the French Colonies have never shown that spontaneous prosperity which has been so striking a feature of our own colonial history. It is, for instance, curious to read, as regards one island, Guadaloupe, which, in the course of successive wars, was, like most of the Antilles, alternately under French and English domination, that (p. 173) it was more prosperous during the brief period of our sway than it had been under its previous masters. Nor is it easy to conceive a greater contrast than that which at this moment exists between the British and the French possessions in Guiana, analogous though they are in climate, soil, and natural productions.

The frequency with which we ceded, on the conclusion of The frequency with which we ceded, on the conclusion of every peace, what we had gained by the war which preceded it, is more striking than gratifying. There is scarcely a single island belonging to the French Dominions, which has not, at one time or another, been in our possession, and, in many cases, the "retrocession," which in variably took place, was an act of fatuity as great as that which, in a similar manner, restored Java to the Dutch at the close of the "long war."

Captain Norman has taken considerable pains to narrate the history of each colony, and has shown in each case how the vicissitudes of war and peace affected its prosperity. Space forbids our following him into details, and, so far as concerns India, the matter which will most interest our readers, our author can, as he well remarks, not do better than refer us to Colonel Malleson's excellent works on the French in India, and their final struggles there, for evidence how nearly the French became masters, not alone of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahé, and minor settlements, 194 square miles in all, but of the entire continent of India (p. 81).

It is more to the purpose to inquire why it is that the French are so anxious to possess outlying possessions which are mostly unprofitable? Something is, no doubt, due to sentiment. It is "glorious" to have colonies in all parts of the world, even though few Frenchmen, indeed, have a very clear idea of their whereabouts. But reflection constrains us to agree with Captain Names that this is hy no means the only or away the chief Norman, that this is by no means the only, or even the chief, cause of French colonial expansion. "Dreams of a revival of a Colonial France," says he, "very naturally bring with them dreams of the destruction of British trade. . . French colonies lie in the fairway of every single trade route that we possess. Their squadrons could swoop down on the flank of our great commercial highways, and ruin our maritime supremacy. Algeria and Tunis are destined to become the headquarters of a groupe de combat,\* which should sweep the British flag from the Mediterranean. Obock would hermetically seal the Red Sea; Saigon and Haiphong would paralyse our China trade; Réunion and Madagascar would give shelter to groups destined to dominate the Indian Ocean; Tahiti and New Caledonia would be a source of grave danger to Australia," &c. (p. 294). Captain Norman, indeed, shows himself fully aware that this is a game at which two can play. But he no less plainly intimates, that, if we are to be one of the players, it behoves us to see that our pieces are in order, and that we begin the game on equal terms. We fear that we are as yet far from being in this position, or from realising that we are as yet far from being in this position, or from realising to what an extent we fall short of it. We cannot too soon place ourselves in a state of readiness for contingencies which any day may bring forth; and woe be to the Government which may be in power when the nation is rudely aroused by some naval disaster from its dream of (a really non-existent) security!

Our author duly metes out reprobation of the tortuous courses

so eminently characteristic of the diplomacy of France, and which are nowhere more remarkable than in her dealings with the barbarous, or semi-barbarous, potentates whose dominions have,

barbarous, or semi-barbarous, potentates whose dominions have, from time to time, been appropriated by her as colonies. He does, too, full justice to the great assistance in the absorption of territory which the State has throughout received from the Jesuit, and other Romanist, missionaries, though, in one or two passages, he seems to leave out of sight the great difference in this respect which the avowed anti-clerical policy of the latter Governments of the Republic may be expected to bring about.

The book is furnished with a map, one glance at which shows the perilous proximity of French settlements to every one of our Dependencies, and with a set of tables giving the latest and most authentic information on the size, population, sources of revenue, cost, and exports and imports, of each French colony. It is carefully got up, and pleasantly and impartially written; the soldier peeps out in the hearty admiration of deeds of derring-do, on whichever side; and the work may be commended as a complete whichever side; and the work may be commended as a complete hand-book to the subject of which it treats.

#### EARLY LETTERS OF THOMAS CARLYLE.+

"Express biography of me I had really rather that there should none." Such was Carlyle's recorded wish. Nevertheless, Mr. be none." Such was Carlyle's recorded wish. Nevertheless, Mr. Froude thought otherwise, and, as is well known, published an account of the illustrious dead, which "has not approved itself to many of those who knew Carlyle best. It may be a striking picture, but it is not a good portrait." To prepare a faithful and unvarnished work has not been considered practicable, as such a volume would have to compete for public favour with a rival already in "possession of the field;" and to be successful more descripted and exparienced as Mr. Froude. would need an author as gifted and experienced as Mr. Froude. So it has been thought best merely to print "some of Carlyle's letters in suchwise that with his *Reminiscences* they might serve as a partial autobiography, and illustrate his character by unquestionable evidence. They do not, indeed, afford a complete

questionable evidence. They do not, indeed, afford a complete portrait, but, so far as they go, the lines will be correct."

A glance at their contents will serve to remove, perchance, not a few popular errors regarding this much known, but little understood, man of letters. He first appears in this volume as a mathematical master at Annan Academy, on a modest pittance of about £65 a-year. He disliked his work, as might have been expected; but he did his duty, laying by money against a rainy day, and solacing himself with his books, the sole companions of his leisure hours. "He was abundantly lonesome, uncomfortable, and out of place there." But to a sensitive and highly-strung mind like that of Carlyle the drudgery of "schoolmastering" was irksome and intolerable; so after ten years he resigned his post, inksome and intolerable; so after ten years he resigned his post, and scraped together a precarious existence by taking private pupils. The change of life, however, had necessitated a change of locality, and henceforth Edinburgh was the adopted home of the struggling litterateur. But times were hard, and as he had foresworn "teaching and preaching," and as the Law, to which he had turned his attention was irksome to him, he bethought himself of his pen as a means of subsistence

Carlyle's first literary venture was an article for the Edinburgh Review, which he addressed to the Editor, Francis Jeffrey, with a request that he would send it back "if it did not suit the purpose." "I have got no answer," innocently writes the disappointed author, so the door was slammed in his face; but better times were at hand, and he soon found "job work" on the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, chiefly in writing lives of various celebrities, and owing to an introduction which had been given him to Brewster now and again a work for translation was placed in his hands. now and again a work for translation was placed in his hands.

Thus he struggled along, hard working, hopeful as containing within him "something different from the vulgar herd of mortals,"

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Colonial France." By C. B. Norman, late 90th Light Infantry, author of "Armenia and the Campaign of 1877;" "Tonkin; or, France in the Far East." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Final Struggles of the French in India." W. H. Allen and Co. "History of the French in India." Longmans and Co.

<sup>\*</sup> A groupe de combat is a flotilla consisting of one large and heavilyarmed fast steamers (twenty knots an hour), carrying coals for 3,000 miles; two fast gunboats of 400 tons, and eight torpedo vessels. One (or more) such groupe to be attached to each French colony, "not merely for the defences of that colony, but to harass the trade of any nation with which France might be at war" (p. 293).

<sup>+ &</sup>quot;Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle," Edited by Charles Eliot Carlyle. (Macmillan and Co.)

racked with dyspepsia, melancholy but never despendent, for was not he destined to greatness? Thus passed these "most miserable, dark, sick and heavy-laden years," years, withal, the

miserable, dark, sick and heavy-laden years, years, withat, the monotonous sadness of which was broken by the acquaintance of Miss Welsh, his future wife.

Now begin glimpses of the man utterly at variance with all preconceived motions of this "rough and rugged diamond." His mother, a most pious woman, was wont to address her son warnings and exhortations. Did he resent this? Far otherwise. His letters to home are a model of filial affection, of the deepest love, of kindly submission to the advice and admonitions of who had given him birth. If he does not appear as an absolutely religious man, at least he seems to have been inspired with a due and abiding sense of the reverence due to the Maker of Heaven and Earth. Instead, too, of finding a brusque, callous, indifferent denizen of the world—a sort of human waif and stray—he is revealed in these most attractive letters as affectionate, observant, thoughtful for the wants of others, and ever struggling out of a bare pittance to do some little act of kindness to those at home. As regards, too, his future spouse, his correspondence breathes a tone of loving admiration and passionate regard, quite out of accord with Mr. Froude's sensational picture of the selfish, indifferent husband of after years. If this were the case most assuredly the man must have sally degenerated as years rolled by; between sixty and thirty there must, indeed, have been a great gulph great gulph.

Space precludes further reference to these most charming volumes, in which the mighty dead still live, and in which the picture is painted by the master's own hand. Magna est veritas

et prævalebit.

#### THE LIFE OF SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, BART.\*

Christison, born in 1793, was the son of a Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. Alluding to his ancestry, paternal and maternal, he lived to boast that it might pretend to be fairly decent, "with a pirate at one end of the line and a robber at the other." His infancy appears to have been uneventful. At the age of six he was placed under the charge of a local Dominie, by name Dr. Milne, to whose teaching he must have owed much, since after two years, when he proceeded to the High School, he speedily "crept out of the ruck." In the first year he was fourth boy at the examination, in the second year third, in the third year second, and in the fourth dux. As amongst young Christison's contemporaries of note and intellect was the future Sir David Dundas, Solicitor-General for England, it may be assumed that the standard of learning was by no means contemptible. From the High School he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, through which he passed with credit, if not with distinction. Then came the choice of a profession. The youth wanted to be a civil engineer, but his father bade Christison, born in 1793, was the son of a Professor of Humanity oniversity of Edinourgh, through which he passed with credit, in ot with distinction. Then came the choice of a profession. The youth wanted to be a civil engineer, but his father bade him "think over the question again." Two minutes' reflection decided the matter, and the young man declared himself ready to betake himself to medicine.

In November, 1815, Christison, matriculating as a medical student, took his seat as a pupil of Alexander Monro, the third of a race who for 126 continuous years, had filled the anatomical chair in the Scottish capital. At the end of ten years Dame Fortune began that shower of good luck which, as years rolled on, she loved to pour into the lap of her favourite son, who, consequent on the illness of a companion older than himself, was installed temporarily as a physician's assistant in the Royal Infirmary, and became thereby "a full fledged physician, with all his formidable responsibilities," and this, be it rememwith all his formidable responsibilities," and this, be it remembered, at the age of twenty, when most youths are wasting their time, losing their opportunities, and in not a few cases ruining their health in the pursuit of what is called pleasure. After two years passed profitably and successfully in various minor positions, which brought the young doctor into contact with many distinguished men of science, the embryo Professor turned his steps towards London, and entered as a student in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whence he proceeded to Paris, in order to study the Continental system of medicine.

His curriculum of studies was now complete, and so high did

His curriculum of studies was now complete, and so high did his reputation stand that, though only then about twenty-five years of age, he was selected to fill the responsible and coveted post of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, an appointment which he held with considerable distinction for a period of ten years. He was now on the leader of Edinburgh, an appointment which he held with considerable distinction for a period of ten years. He was now on the ladder of success. In 1832 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same University, and filled the chair in that branch of science for the unparalleled interval of forty-five years. Christisson was also Professor of Clinical Medicine, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Member of the University Court appointed by the Senators. On two occasions he was selected to be President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, while from 1858 to 1877 he represented the Crewn for Scotland in the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland. But the prize of his profession which perhaps brought him into more the prize of his profession which, perhaps, brought him into more repute, was the distinguished post of Physician in Ordinary to the

Queen for Scotland. In this sphere of action for thirty-four years (1848 to 1882) he held a high place—perhaps the highestprofession of medicine; for though the opportunities of killing or curing Royalty may, perhaps, have been conspicuous by their absence, nevertheless the position was indicative of high-standing, being invariably reserved for the élite of the physicians of Edinburgh. It will not, therefore, occasion surprise that after fifty years of hard and successful work a baronetcy was offered for Christison's acceptance—"as a compliment to myself, to the medical profession in Scotland, and to the University of Edinburgh." The distinguished honour was at first declined, on the score of inadequacy of fortune: but in the end friends persuaded score of inadequacy of fortune; but in the end friends persuaded him that refusal would be ungracious, and from 1871 till his death the High School lad figured in the world as Sir Robert Christison, Bart. He died on 27th January, 1882, full of years, honours, and, it may be hoped, riches

Such is a brief outline which the filial affection of sons has given of the career of a father of whom they are naturally and justly proud. At a time, too, when the struggle for life is getting keener and keener as each succeeding year rolls by, the lesson comes haply to the world that diligence and perseverance, and a desire to make the best use of opportunities selden fail in the end desire to make the best use of opportunities, seldom fail in the end to lead their possessor to the goal of success. Sir Robert Christison started in life with no advantages of position, of wealth, of son started in life with no advantages of position, of wealth, of family interest, of personal friends; he owed his advancement entirely to his own right arm, and what he did others may do likewise. The public owe a debt of gratitude to his family in presenting thus faithfully a plain, unvarnised account of the man as he lived, and moved, and had his being. The work is skilfully compiled, affording a clear insight into the character of the man whose life it narrates; and, withal, in spite of medical hiatuses, which none but a professional reader would be likely to grasp, there is sufficient anecdote to make the biography readable, interesting, and popular.

interesting, and popular.

#### THE CAMPAIGN OF FREDERICKSBURG.+

"A soldier," said Frederick the Great, "should learn war before making it, and then strive to put his science into practice." Such is the argument which has supplied a "line officer" with the idea of presenting to his brethren in arms—especially the volunteers—a careful and exhaustive analysis of the Campaign of Fredericksburg (Nov.—Dec., 1862). The subject is well chosen, for both the Federals and the Confederates were more or less raw recruits, while their Generals had not, save with few exceptions, been reared in the art of war. The failures, therefore, of such men in such circumstances cannot be otherwise than pregnant with instruction to those in this country who may be someday called upon to defend their hearths and homes, yet whose military instruction is confined to the merest outline of the science of fighting. Bravery in the field of battle is the proud heritage of Englan d's sons, but if ever the time comes when their power is put to the test, careful study of the world's great battles will prove a serviceable companion with which no amount of pluck or endurance can afford to dispense. The volume under review is the result of much thought, and it may be assumed no less experience, and it should be found in the library of every student of war who seeks to qualify in the chamber for great events in the field. men in such circumstances cannot be otherwise than pregnant the field.

#### THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The Century for December fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterised the first issue under the new management. This magazine is second to none of its contemporaries; in this, as in many other instances, Yankee caterers and enterprise stand forth conspicuous.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW .- "Persia As It Is." By C. J. Wills, M.D. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.); "The Century Magazine." Fisher Unwin.)

THE Secunderabad paper learns that the 2nd Battalion.Middle-sex Regiment is making remarkable scores during its present annual course. It has always been known as one of the best shooting regiments in the British service, but this year it bids fair to far surpass anything that it has before achieved. For instance, G Company, which has just finished its annual course in individual firing, has made the remarkable average of 172.69, that is 2.69 points over and above the number required to qualify as marksman all round.

CAPTAIN FEEL, Royal Engineers, proceeds to Mooltan as Executive Engineer, Military Works, relieving Captain Chippendall, who reverts to the Home Establishment. From what the Lahore paper can hear, very few Royal Engineer officers are electing for continuous Indian service. The Government will have to bring out a more attractive scheme before they can secure anything like the number of officers they require.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Life of Sir Robert Christison, Bart." Edited by his Son. William Blackwood and Son.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;The Campaign of Fredericksburg." Nov.-Dec., 1862. A Study for Officers of Volunteers. By a Line Officer. Kegan Paul, Trench

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1886.

#### LORD DUFFERIN AND HIS CRITICS.

"To the historian all men are dead." This splendid aphorism of the late Sir John Kaye is being considerably acted upon by the critics of the present time-some of whom delight to follow the example of the one in the Greek mythology who thought that an offering of all the faults he could discover in his here was the one most acceptable to the gods. A critic, writing to the Times of Saturday last, is not exactly one of these; but he takes care to impress upon his readers that "somehow or other" the popularity of the present Viceroy of India is on the wane, and that his Government is drifting out of touch and sympathy with the people. Lord Dufferin has just been two years in his present office, and it might be thought that this period is rather too short, a time in which to form a calm and faithful judgment on his administration. But the critic thinks otherwise, and he gives a sketch of Lord Dufferin's stewardship of India so far as it has gone, which sketch the Times commends to the perusal of all its readers interested in that country. The sketch is not an unfair one, and credit is given to the Viceroy for acting up to the declaration which he made on first setting foot upon Indian soil. "Whatever criticism," he then said, "may be justly passed on my future administration, it shall be in the power of no man to allege that either from fear or favour, or any personal consideration, I have turned aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to my care, or to the dignity, honour, and safety of this mighty Empire." These were brave words, but the critic will have it that although the speaker of them has not swerved from their import, yet the millions he referred to regard him, if not with dislike, with distrust. He owns that the real grievances of India are few-that the Government is fair and just, and the taxation not excessive. But he writes that the country is drifting into a critical state :-

The popularity of a Viceroy matters little when he is a man of strong will, with an intense sense of duty and a keen perception of what is best for the country. Such men—and Lord Dufferin is one of them prove the truth of the Latin adage possunt quia

posse videntur. But when the whole Government is out of sympathy with those it governs it is time to diagnose the disease, and find its cause and its cure. The cause is a complex one, but over-education has a good deal to do with it. Technical education has been neglected and literary education has been overdone. The industrial arts are despised. There are not a hundred students in the single engineering school on this side of India, but over 2,000 young gentlemen matriculated this year at the University. When Lord Ripon left the country an attempt was made to commemorate his rule by a technical college, but the subscriptions were paltry, and the plan remains on paper. In fact, the Natives, or, at any rate, the higher castes, will not work with their hands and only eare for literary teaching. Thus a large, discontented, over-educated, or wrongly-educated class has been created who throng the doors of Government offices eager for public employment. At the same time they give their importunity an air of patriotism, and say they only claim a share in the management of their own national concerns.

This is no doubt true, but why the popularity of Lord Dufferin should suffer it is not easy to understand. According to the critic "the benignant rule of Lord Ripon raised hopes in the minds of the educated Hindoos" which have not been fulfilled. But would they have been fulfilled under the rule of Lord Ripon? Even the admirer of the benignant sway of that nobleman is forced to admit that although his lordship "awakened aspirations in a people quite unfit for self-rule" he never intended to help in carrying them out. "He was very far from admitting that the Natives of India were either ready for or had any inherent right to a share in the Imperial Government." Why, then, it might be asked, did he awaken the aspirations? But we have yet to be convinced that the peoples of India have such aspirations. Those who pretend they have and proclaim such in the Native Press bear as much proportion to the toiling millions of India as the three tailors of Tooley-street did to the people of England. Certain Babus who aspire to municipal offices advocate local self-government, but where it has been granted the experiment has hardly proved a success. What the toiling millions of India want is wise and honest governing-even-handed justice, and the improvements in their condition which will come from increased railway extension and greater facilities to develop industry and bring labour better rewards. If these aims be steadily followed we shall in time hear less and less of the mutterings of discontent, and the agitators who are at present too proud to work, but not ashamed to beg for official crumbs, will have to take to some more profitable if less pleasant employment than writing or talking sedition. We believe as little in the cry of the masses of India for self-Government as we do in the cry of the masses of Ireland for Home Rule. That there is much yet to be done in order to get at and hold the sympathies of the peoples of India is a truism belonging to that complex problem of British rule in India which it is the proud prerogative of Englishmen to solve. But if it be true, as the critic in the Times avers, that "the real reason of the waning popularity of the present Viceroy is that he will not be in a hurry," it is a high compliment to Lord Dufferin's sagacity, and a proof of his fitness for the great and responsible office which he holds.

The 12th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Lucknow, go to Burma instead of the 3rd Bengal Infantry.

The following medical officers have been detailed for the next four troopships proceeding home:—Euphrates, 1st January: Brigade-Surgeon J. Inkson, Bengal; Surgeon-Major C. S. Close, Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. Stannard, Bengal; Surgeon J. G. W. Crofts, Bengal. Serapis, 15th January: Surgeon-Major H. F. Samuel, Bombay; Surgeon M. W. Kerin, Madras; Brigade-Surgeon H. F. Paterson, Bengal. Crocodile, 29th January: Surgeon S. C. B. Robinson, Bengal; Surgeon G. Coutts, Madras. Jumna, 12th January: Brigade-Surgeon J. Panton, Bombay; Surgeon-Major J. O'Rielly, Bengal; Surgeon J. F. Williamson, Bengal; Surgeon G. H. Thomas, Bengal.



#### Gazette. Official .

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 4.)

HALL, Mr. C. F., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Dec. 1.

from Dec. 1.

AYERST—DUNLOF—Lieut. W. Ayerst, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, and Mr. J. B. Dunlop are appointed, on probation, to be assistant commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma.

The services of the following commissioned medical officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the dates specified opposite their names:—

MULBONEY, Surgeon T. R., M.D., Sept. 1.
GRAND, Surgeon D. St. J. D., Oct. 1.
GUPTA—The services of Surgeon-Major K. P. Gupta, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment of medical officer in charge of the left wing of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry at Buxa.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major S. H., M.D., to be joint medical officer of

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. F. R. Mallet, superintendent, Geological Survey, the following changes are made from the 25th ult .

GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., officiating superintendent, will revert to his

GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., officiating superintendent, will revert to his substantive appointment as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, JONES, Mr. E. J., officiating as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, and as curator, will revert to his substantive appointment as assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, and will cease to act as curator. HERBERT, Captain C., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, from the date of joining.

WEBB, Surgeon W. W., M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from June 26, but will continue to officiate as residency surgeon in Meywar.

CRAWFORD—The services of Lieut. C. M. Ciawford, officiating wing officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

DUBAND—The services of Captain A. G. A. Durand, S.C., squadron

DUBAND—The services of Captain A. G. A. Durand, S.C., squadron commander of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment as officiating

deputy assistant quartermaster-general, during the absence of Captain C. H. H. Beley, on special duty in Burma.

DAVIES—The services of Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Governor of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the disposal of the Governor control of the Purish from the latest at the latest at the latest at the disposal of the latest at the latest ment of the Punjab, from the date on which he is relieved of his

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, from the date of joining.

ARMOUR—'The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the

ARMOUR—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. D. Armour as acting consul for the United States of America, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Jones. BROWN—With reference to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's General Order, dated Nov. 4, the services of Major L. F. Brown, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. F. R., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is appointed examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., is appointed examiner Public Works

SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., is appointed examiner Public Works Accounts, Central India.

Pemberton, Colonel R. C. B., R.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, having vacated his appointment, is reappointed to that post from Nov. 29.

Gilbert—The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Rajputana, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from Nov. 3.

Home, Colonel R., C.LE., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed inspector-general of irrigation and deputy

the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed inspector-general of irrigation and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in succession to Major-General H. A. Brownlow, R.E.

Heywood, Colonel J. M., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, Bengal, on furlough, is promoted to chief engineer, 3rd class special, and appointed chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, vice Colonel R. Home, R.E.

Home, Major F. J., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab,

and appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government, with the temporary rank of chief engineer, 3rd class, vice Colonel Haywood, R.E.

Hancock, Major-General H. F., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class consulting engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as director-general of railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel F. S. Stanton R.E.

CURRY—Mr. Curry's services are placed at the disposal of the agent the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for employment in the office of the company's accounts.

WATHEN, Mr. H. A. D., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Pro-vinces, to that of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madrag

JOHNS, Mr. E. H., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner of accounts, Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways, to

JOHNS, Mr. E. H., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner of accounts, Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways, to that of the examiner of accounts, Burma State Railways. The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department from Nov. 15:—

BIONELL, Mr. W. R. D., superintendent, 1st grade, to be a director.

LARKINS, Mr. A. B., superintendent, 5th grade, and officiating superintendent, 4th grade, to be a superintendent, 3rd grade.

The following reversions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, from Nov. 13, on the return to duty of Mr. J. C. Douglas, superintendent, 2nd grade:—

PITMAN, Mr. C. E., C.I.E., from officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, to superintendent, 3rd grade.

DUFFIN, Mr. C., from officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 4th grade.

PHILIPPS, Mr. W. R., officiating superintendent, 4th grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade.

ADAMS, Mr. M. R. W. P., from officiating superintendent, 5th grade, to assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

The following temporary promotions are made:—

CORNELIUS, Mr. W. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade, from Nov. 18, vice Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, on medical leave.

Jarbo, Mr. G. W., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade, from Nov. 18, vice Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, on medical leave.

Medical leave.

JARBO, Mr. G. W., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor,

4th grade, from Nov. 18, vice Mr. A. Christie, on furlough.

KING, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 4th division, Frontier Road, is
appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Frontier Road

Circle, and joint secretary to the agent, Governor-General, Beluchistan, P.W.D., during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. C. Bigg-Wither

GREEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th division, Frontier Road, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. H. King, executive engineer.

ALPIN, Surgeon W. G. P., Indian Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, on

his duties as officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, on Nov. 9.

WYLIE, Major H., C.S.I., political agent, Jhallawar, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., on Oct. 27.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., assistant commissioner, Merwara, resumed charge of his duties from Captain C. Herbert, on Nov. 13.

MURRAY, Surgeon-Major W. F., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Medical officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired, dated Nov. 8.

FOOKS, Surgeon H., appointed to the Bengal Establishment, from Oct. 6.

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., Berkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., Berkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 12, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

SHAKESFEAR, Lieut. W. F., 4th Dragoon Guards, squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, from Jan. 30.

Howell, Lieut. L. J., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, from Jan 31.

KER, Mr. A. M., to be lieutenant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. C. E. Gladstone, become supernumerary.

CHARD, Mr. R. A. S., to be hon. surgeon East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SLATER, Mr. J. S., to be captain Seebnore College Rifle Volunteers

SLATER, Mr. J. S., to be captain Seebpore College Rifle Volunteers, vice Captain J. T. Simpson.
RYALL, Sub-Conductor O. R., Commissariat Department, is trans-

ferred to the pension establishment.

#### FURLOUGHS.

HERVEY, Mr. H. J. A., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months from Nov. 13.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 4th division, Frontier Road, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

BIGG-WITHER, Major A. C., superintending engineer, Frontier Road Circle, and joint secretary to the agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, P.W. Department, is granted privilege leave for three months from Dec. 1.

DURAND, Mr. H. M., C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted three months' privilege leave

from Dec. 2.

LACE, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator of forests in Beluchistan, is granted three months' privilege leave from Nov. 3.

Brand, Mr. W. H., examiner of accounts, Central Provinces, State Railways, is granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for fourteen months.

MASSY, Surgeon-Major G. (m.c.), for ninety-one days.

BROWNLOW, Captain C. B., Bengal S.C., 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.

STEWART, Lieut. W. H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Continuent (m.c.), for one year.

Contingent (m.c.), for one year.

Thomas, Lieut. Colonel F. H., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is granted leave in India for July 16.

Story, Colonel P., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

CLARKE, Colonel W. C. S., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for sixty-one days

STEWART, Colonel J. M., Infantry, without pay, till April 1. SIMPSON, Lieut. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 183 days. JOHNSTON, Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D. (m.c.), for six months. MOLONEY, Surgeon-Major T., M.D. (m.c.), for three months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

AKER, Lieut. L. S. H., squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Inglis, vacated on appointment to the Civil Depart-

Anderson, Lieut. F. O., supernumerary on the Establishment, to be squadron officer, vice Inglis.

Fenton, Lieut. A. FitzG., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation dated Nov 6

Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 6.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 29th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 45th Sikhs.

BERKELY, Lieut. R. B., supernumerary on the Establishment, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, vice O'Donnell, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police battalion.

Stresgaw Major J. C. R. brigade-major is posted to Cawapore.

GLASGOW, Major J. C. R., brigade-major, is posted to Cawnpore.

Browne—Subject to H.M.'s approval, the Commander-in-Chief in
India is pleased to accept the resignation from the service of Captain

P. W. Browne, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Nov. 10.

The officer named below passed the examination laid down in sec.

5, para. 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 9, on Oct. 13:—

LYALL, Major D. R., Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

And the following is the examination laid down in Sec. V., parameter of the parame

graph 91, of the same regulations:—
Wilson, Lieut. A., Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers,

Mounted Company.

BAND, Lieut. A. C., Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the

Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—
STEWART, Lieut. J. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
ROBSON, Lieut. H. D., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.
FINDLAY, Mr. R., has ceased to be employed in the Burma Field Force,

FINDLAY, Mr. R., has ceased to be employed in the Burma Field Force, from Nov. 9.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

WARDROPER—Rawal Pandi Division Order, dated Aug. 27, appointing Major E. Wardroper, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar Circles, from Aug. 27, vice Major Stoddart, proceeded on field service.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BAKER, Colonel T. N., 2nd Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of privilege leave from Nov. 21 to Dec. 4, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on privilege

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

WATTS, Lieut. H. E., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for

twelve months, on private affairs.

IGGULDEN, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Battalion West Torkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

ELLES, Major E. R., Royal Artillery, assistant quartermaster-general, for Nov. 5, to enable him to rejoin from minety days' accumulated leaves.

leave.

WYNOH, Lieut. F. J. H., Middlesex Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

#### (Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 31.)

LYON, Mr. G. K., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Guber, Mr. R. E., officiating district superintendent of police, Dhurbhunga, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Pooree, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. F. Smith.

Swaine, Surgeon-Major F. R., civil surgeon, Lorardugga, is appointed to have charge of the duties of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Ranchi Circle, in addition to his own work, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon L. A. Waddell.

MACDONELL, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Committee of the Economic Museum during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Pedler.

Gomess, Mr. A. D. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months.

Pedler, Mr. A., officiating secretary Bengal Economic and Art Museum, is allowed leave for three months.

Rogers, Mr. F. C., traffic superintendent, Dacca State Railway, is

granted three months' privilege leave. Арлони, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Bala-

APJOHN, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be exceeded a special solution.

SEARIGHT, Mr. G. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Engineer College, is posted to the Sone Circle.

Vertannes, Mr. J. C., superintending engineer, Class I., is posted on special duty from Nov. 25.

#### PUNJAB.

#### (Punjab Gazette, Dec. 2.)

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the

HENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Hoshiarpur district, which he joined on Nov. 24.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Hoshiarpur, from Nov. 25.

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating divisional judge, Derajat, is granted furlough to Europe for ten months, from Dec. 10.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Rawal Pin di to the Siakot district, which he joined on Nov. 26.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi district.

of the 1st class in the Deim district.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil district of Hoshiarpur.

GREER, Mr. A. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the third class in the Mooltan district.

MACDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J., is appointed to perform the civil medical duties of Jhelum, vice Surgeon-Major G. Griffith, from Nov. 17 Nov. 17.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made from the dates specified:—

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. D. H. Hunter, dis-

trict superintendent of police:—
HATCHELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating first class,

Ist grade, from Oct.1.

Manne, Mr. A. G., assistant district superintendent, officiating first class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating first class, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1.

Consequent on the return from leave on medical certificate of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, district superintendent of police:—
Bean, Mr. J. D. C. W., officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st

grade.

PALIN, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating 1st class, 2nd grade.

SCRATCHLEY, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Cahal to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, which he joined on

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

#### (N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 4.)

Stone, Rev. A. E., chaplain of Ranikhet, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Dec. 6.

Reddern, Mr. T. R., covenanted joint magistrate, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty.

Beasley—The services of the Rev. E. M. Beasley, B.A., chaplain of Chakrata, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from Nov. 30.

Home Department, from Nov. 30.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

#### ( Ventral Provinces Gazette, Dec. 4.)

Coles, Mr. J., is appointed to be inspector of police, 3rd class, sub protem., vice Sideshwar Patnaik, and is posted to Sambalpur.

Skipton—Higgins—Messrs. H. P. K. Skipton and J. J. Higgins respectively made over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Damoh, on the 24th ult.

Evers—Cullen—Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M.D., and P. Cullen, M.D., respectively made over and received charge of the civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Nimar, on the 27th ult.

Henderson, Surgeon C. civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Central Jail, Nagpur, from the date of his taking charge.

Trimpell, Brigade-Surgeon D. W., civil surgeon, Raipur, is appointed to hold medical charge of the 24th Regiment Madras Infantry at during the absence of Surgeon-Major T. Mayne.

Furloughs.

#### FURLOUGHS.

VENNING—One year's furlough, on m.c., is granted to Mr. F. Venning, C.S., commissioner, Nagpur Division, from the 10th prox.
VERTUE—Three months' privilege is granted to Lieut-Colonel W Vertue, deputy commissioner, Chindwara, from Jan. 5, 1887.
Anderson, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, Harda, privilege leave for three months, from Dec. 1.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 20.)

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed,

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed, as a temporary measure, assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo.

FROST, Veterinary Surgeon R. F. A.V.D., on return at Rangoon from leave, on medical certificate, for six months, on the 1st inst., and resumed charge of the office of veterinary instructor, Burma, from Veterinary Surgeon R. Butler, A.V.D., on the 2nd idem.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Kyaukse District on Nov. 1.

MANNE Cantain G. N. officer commanding Paleik Kyaukse District.

MAYNE, Captain G. N., officer commanding Paleik Kyaukse District, took up his civil duties on Nov. 5.

STEVENSON—GATES—Mr. R. C. Stevenson, assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., assistant commissioner, received, charge on the Ava District on Nov. 6.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 30.)

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class III. of eighteen years' standing on Nov. 21:—Messrs. H. T. Knox, barrister-at-law; H. R. Farmer, J. A. Davies, barrister-at-law; M. R. Weld, B.A., and R. Sewell.

Tyrrell, Mr. J., superintendent of the district jail, Palamcottah, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Taylor, Mr. H. D., acting special assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam to a fustice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Walch, Mr. G. T., superintending engineer, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Dowlaishweram in the place of Capt. C. C. Rawson, who has left the station.

Hayne, Mr. W. C., deputy conservator of forests. 3rd grade, to be

the Church at Downsenweram in the place of Capt. C. C. Rawson, who has left the station.

Haynr, Mr. W. C., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be district forest officer, Coimbatore (North).

Stanbrough, Mr. A. W. C., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to be district forest officer, Tanjore, from date of assuming charge his duties as district officer, Trichinopoly.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Martin, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, substantive, pro tem, from charge of the VI. Circle to the Trichinopoly division.

Clerk, Mr. H. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the V. Circle, North Arcot Division, to the VI. Circle, Madura Division, for duty on the Vaigai Bridge Works.

Falvey, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, held charge of the Trichinopoly Division from Sept. 14 to the date of relief.

Symonds, Mr. W. A., inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted sick leave on medical certificate for three months and 21 days, from Sept. 28.

Greatcrex, Mr. J. W., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is posted to the charge of the Balacheruvu Circle during the absence of Mr. W. A. Symonds, on leave.

#### MILITARY.

RICH, Lieut. W, H. D., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary general,

1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, from Oct. 23, vice Lieut. A. H. Clark Kennedy, on furlough.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General W. A. Gib, C.R., commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force:—

MALET, Captain J. W., 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated Nov. 13.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon.

the Secretary of State for India:—
GAYER, Lieut. E. A., Lincolnshire Regiment wing officer 21st Madras Infantry, from Sept. 1, 1884.

WARD, Lieut. G. A., Durham Light Infantry, wing officer 11th Madras Infantry, from Nov. 12, 1885.

The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months from date of appointment, on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corne

of appointment, on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon.

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

WILLIAMS, Lieut. F. T., Royal Irish Fusilers, wing officer 26th Madras Infantry, from March 7, 1885.

KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 7th Madras Infantry, from May 1, 1885.

ANSLEY, Lieut. J. H. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 23rd Madras Infantry, on m.c., for one year.

SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general on m.c., for one year.

on m.c., for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Dec. 3.)

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff will proceed to

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff will proceed to England on or about the date specified against their rames, and report their arrival to the Director General, Medical Staff, London: — POUT, Surgeon-Major F., from Jan. 15, 1887.

Keens, Surgeon M. W., from Jan. 29, 1887.

Coutts, Surgeon G., M.B., from Jan 29, 1887.

Shewell, Lieut. P. G., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Mandalay, Upper Burma, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred.

Burton, Surgeon J. A., doing duty Bangalore division and Ceded district, to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general H.M.'s Forces Eastern district, for general duty, on his arrival with the 12th Regiment Madras Infantry at Madras.

Stavely—The Horse Guards having notified that Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel E. Stavely, Royal Artillery, will be placed on half-pay on Dec. 20, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England, on or after that date.

Gate.

Bying, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., deputy assistant adjutant-general, Belgaum District, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Colonel G. Rowlandson.

Godfrey, Lieut.-Colonel G., wing commander 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command 13th Regiment Madras

Infantry.

Hall, Surgeon-Major H. G., doing duty in the Eastern District to the

officiating medical charge.

PLOWDEN, Colonel F. D., commandant 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Howes, placed on half pay.

PRESTON, Colonel B. H., second in command 20th Regiment Madras

Infantry, to be commandant, vice Plowden, transferred.
GOLDIE, Lieut. Colonel J. O., wing com nander, to be second in com

Mandy vice Preston, promoted.

The following order is confirmed:—

Herbert—By the officer commanding Western (now Southern) District, appointing Captain G. C. Herbert, officiating deputy assistant adjutant-General of the district, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant quartermaster-general from the 15th inst., vice Walker, proceeding on furlough.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT!

#### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 3.)

MATHIAS, Lieut. L. J., S.C., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry. Lieut. Mathias will remain attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry until further

BURNETT, Surgeon-Major W. F., Medical Staff, is appointed to do duty

BURNETT, Surgeon-Major W. F., Medical Staff, is appointed to do duty in the Presidency Circle.

BRACKENBURY, Major H. W., 5-1 Northern Division, has been appointed to 8-1 Central Provinces Division, R.A.

BELL, Lieut. C. T., B-2, is transferred to No. I-1 Scottish Division, R.A., and will join it.

The following transfer is ordered, with effect from Jan. 1:—

GOOTER, Army Schoolmaster S. G., from the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment to the 1st Battalion Oxford Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer and medical warrant officer has leave The undermentioned officer and medical warrant officer has leave

of absence WATSON, Major J. R., S.C., 26th Bombay Infantry, to remain at the Neilgherries from Dec. 6 to April 4, on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C., No. 295, of 1886.

D'SYLVA, Assistant Apothecary N., to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, in extension, from Sept. 7 to Nov. 17.

#### (Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 9.)

REYNOLDS, Sergeant A. T., Quartermaster-General's Department, is promoted to the grade of sub-conductor, with effect from Nov. 1.

TURNBULL, Surgeon-Major P. T., M.D., I.M.S., has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

WICKHAM, Lieut. W. J. R., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months, on

private affairs.

COOK, Deputy Surgeon-General H., M.D., I.M.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Nov. 21.

Schneider—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C.,

with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. Claude Vyvian Schneider, 2nd Battalion West York Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, Sept. 24, 1884.

THE Calcutta Volunteers moved out in their new scarlet uni) forms for the first time on the 2nd instant. The total number on parade was 305.



#### INDIA OFFICE.

#### DECEMBER 23.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., Brigade-Surg. E. Bonavia, M.D., Major-Gen. O. R. Newmarch, S.C., Major W. Hailes, S.C., Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Surg.-Major G. Massy, Major W. H. Meiklejohn, Inf., Capt. W. F. H. Grey, S.C., Col. H. M. Wemyss, C.B., Capt. E. A. Waller, R.E., Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, S.C. Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Macdougall, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. Monara Inf. Lieut. I. S. G. Monara S.C.

Moore, Inf., Lieut. J. S. G. Manera, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—S. S. Thornburn, Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, W. A. Symons, D. K. Homan, N. Elias, J. H. A. Ivens.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. E. Stewart, C.B., C.M G., C.I.E., s.c. for two months, u.p.a.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-W. H. Ackland, six months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. Bailey, R.E., Lieut. M. A. Kerr, S.C., Surg. G. S. Griffiths, S.C., Lieut. Col. C. H. Bridges, S.C., Col. F. M. Birch, S.C., Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather, S.C., Lieut. G. W. B. Swiney, S.C., Capt. A. C. Bunny, S.C., Lieut. F. Oswald, S.C. Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. R. Forbes, R. C. Williams. Madras Estab.—C. Powell.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Dec. 18, at Wood End House, Marlow, the wife of Major J. T. Browne, of a daughter, stillborn.

LANE—Dec. 16, at Crathorne, 79, Thicket-road, Anerley, S.E., the the wife of J. M. Lane, Indian Government Telegraph Department,

of a son.

MORGAN—Dec. 17, at Rhual Isa, Mold, North Wales, the wife of Captain Morgan, late 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a son.
RYCROFT—Dec. 19, at Eggesford House, North Devon, Lady Dorothea

Rycroft, of a son.

SWAYNE—Dec. 19, at 26, St. John's park, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Major-General J. D. Swayne, of a son.

SYKES—Dec. 19, the wife of Captain Walter H. Sykes, Royal Engi-

neers, of a daughter.

THOMAS—Dec. 18, at Western Bank, Sheffield, the wife of Surgeon W.
F. Thomas, 17th Regiment, Madras Army, of a daughter.

THRING—Dec. 15, at Carrickfergus, Ireland, the wife of Captain W. P.

Thring, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Beatty—Lamb—Nov. 30, by licence, at St. Luke's Church, Bayswater, Joseph Bensley Higginson Beatty, eldest son of Colonel Joseph Beatty, Royal Engineers, and grandson of General F. Young, Madras Army, to Isabella Marcia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Lamb, of the Bengal Army, and granddaughter of the late General W. G. Lennox, H.E.I.C.S.

SCHLICH—Marsilt—Dec. 15, at Antwerp, Dr. W. Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, to Mathilde, eldest daughter of the late Hermann Marsily, Esq., of Antwerp.

VINDIN—Hare—Dec. 21, James Stanley Vindin, C.E., to Frances Elizabeth Anna, widow of David John Hare, and daughter of Major-General Wintle, late Bengal Army.

WALL—SCOVIL—Dec. 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Walcot, Major James Wall, Royal Artillery, to Laura, widow of William H. Scovil, Es.q., barrister at law.

Es.q. barrister at law.

Est.—Gouch—Nov. 30, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Charles Arthur, youngest son of the late Captain A. G. West, R.N., to Charlotte Margaret (Margery), youngest daughter of Major General

Gough.

WINTLE—MONTGOMERIE—Dec. 18, at Mcrningside, Edinburgh, Vyvyan D'O. Wintle, eldest surviving son of the late Major-General Alfred Wintle, R.H.A., to Margaret Montgomerie, second daughter of George Seton, St. Bennets, Edinburgh.

#### DEATHS.

BAGGE—Dec. 18, at Gaywood Hall, King's Lynn, Captain Richard Salisbury Bagge, late 10th Foot, eldest son of Richard Bagge, aged

Barrow-Dec. 12, at sea, Colonel Seymour Duncan Barrow, 10th Bengal (D.C.O.) Lancers, aged 40.

CHAPLIN—Dec. 16, at Assiout, Egypt, John Clifford Chaplin, Lieut and Adjutant 20th Hussars, aged 26.

FORSYTH—Dec. 17, at Eastbourne, after a few days' illness, Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., aged 59.

FULFORD—Dec. 19, at Hong Kong, Reginald Baldwin Fulford, Lieut. R.N., of H.M.S. Leander, only surviving child of Admiral John and Isabella Fulford, aged 35.

FREETH—Dec. 20, at Upton Park, Slough, Lieut.-Colonel W. Freeth, late H.E.I.C.S.

late H.E.I.C.S.

late H.E.I.C.S.

Johnston—Dec, 15, at Culross Abbey, Culross, N.B., Georgina Emily, wife of Major Laurence Johnston, and daughter of the late Colonel George Cadell, Madras Army.

MAYCOCK—Dec. 19, at 8, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Colonel John Gittens Maycock.

MILES—Dec. 18, at Ham Green House, Bristol, Agatha Mary, the beloved wife of Captain A. E. Miles, King's Royal Rifles.

ROBERTSON—Dec. 18, at Appin, Colonel James Robertson, late 79th Highlanders, aged 63.

SHOWERS—Nov. 26, at Wilmington, California, Julia, widow of the late Major-General St. George Showers, C.B.

WATKINS—Dec. 11, at Lwyn-y-brain, Carmarthenshire, Major George Watkin Rice Watkins, formerly of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, aged 71.

#### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BULTEEL-Nov. 25, at Chandkhira Tea Estate, the wife of E. Bulteel.

of a son.

CRESSWELL—Nov. 14, at Thayetmyo, the wife of Major Cresswell,
Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

Dalgairns—Dec. 5, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. E.
Dalgairns, 7th Regiment M.I., of a daughter.

DRURY—Nov. 15, at Pachmarhi, C.P., the wife of Surgeon-Major R.
Drury, M.D., of a daughter.

Drury, M.D., of a daughter.

FLETCHER—Nov. 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon Fletcher, Medical Staff, of a son.

JENNINGS—Dec. 4, at Chakrata, N.W.P., the wife of Surgeon Major C. B. Jennings, Medical Staff, of a son.

JOHNSTONE—Nov. 30, at Assam, the wife of F. J. Johnstone, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MYLES—Dec. 1, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of Surgeon E. H. Myles, Medical Staff, of a son, stillborn.

MAYCOCK—Nov. 30, at Agra, the wife of Captain F. M. Maycock, A.P.D., and Manchester Regiment, of a son.

MCDONALD—Nov. 15, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of M. J. McDonald, H.H. the Nizam's Government State Railway, of a son.

MUIR—Nov. 5, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Captain C. W. Muir, of a son.

SAWYER-Nov. 22, at Simla, the wife of Major H. A. Sawyer, of a

daughter.

TANNER—Dec. 4, at Byculla, the wife of T. J. Tanner, State Railway Department, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BORTHWICK—EVATT—Nov. 24, at Dehra Ismail Khan, E. G. S. Borthwick, Esq., son of the late Captain T. Borthwick, Commissary of Ordnance, to Mary Margaret, daughter of C. A. Evatt, Commander steamer Chenaub.

INGLIS—WADDINGTON—Dec. 1, at Ahmednuggar, Captain T. D. Inglis, R.A., to Grace Mabel, daughter of George Waddington, Bombay C.S.

C.S.

MARLEY—MUMFORD—Nov. 21, at St. Peter's, Fort William, G. H.
Marley, Chief Engineer, Marine Service, to Esther Amelia Mumford,
third daughter of Mr. E. A. Mumford.

PANTON—BLACK—Dec. 2, at Lahore, J. G. Panton, Lieut. The Royal
Sussex Regiment, son of the late P. M. Panton, Esq., of Edenbank,
Roxburgheshire, N.B., to Ethel Mary, daughter of Major-General S.
Black, C.S. I., Bengal Staff Corps.

SHORT—WHITE—Dec. 3, at Yercaud, F. D'Arcy Harcourt, son of the
late Captain E. H. Short, M.N.I., Retired List, to Mary Sparkhall
Rundle, daughter of the late T. R. A. White, Esq., of Travancore.

#### DEATHS.

Balfour.—Nov. 10, at Upper Burma, Lieut. A. A. R. Balfour, 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, aged 19.
CRESSWELL—Nov. 16, at Thayetmyo, the infant son of Major and

Mrs. Cresswell—Nov. 17, at Secunderabad, Deccan, at his residence, Old Lancer Lines, Mr. John Foster, Lancashire, England, late of H.M.'s 108th or 3rd Madras Infantry.
Graham—Dec. 2, Ethel Minnie, daughter of Captain F. Graham.

aged 18.

HAMPTON-Nov. 29, at Gya, S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate.

Bengal, aged 48.

Hooper.—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, Minnie Rose, wife of Colonel G. S.

Hooper, Madras Light Cavalry (retired).

It having been brought to notice that regimental signallers are in the habit of using various signals unauthorised by the Manual of Instruction, the Commander-in-Chief directs that in future all signals, and the mode of sending and correcting messages, shall be in strict accordance with the system laid down in the Manual of Instruction, and as taught hitherto in the school of army signalling.

#### OBITUARY.

#### SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH.

The sudden and unexpected death of Sir Douglas Forsyth must have cast a gloom over many circles in which he was known and regarded with esteem. There will, of course, be differences of opinions regarding certain parts of his career in India-such as the part he played during what is known as the Kuka rebellion -and the part he played as the British representative in There are critics who will still, perhaps, touch the story of those times with no gentle hand, but even after all has been said by those who will extenuate nothing, there will remain in the minds of many Anglo-Indians only kindly memoirs of the man who had to take occasion by the hand and act as his judgment prompted him. For doing this he received the extremes of praise and blame-but he must be credited with having in more than one instance of his life shown, as his biographer in the Times says, "some of the best qualities of the English character." His early death will be mourned by many friends.

#### The Times says :--

Sir Douglas Forsyth, was the younger son, the elder being Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the late Mr. Thomas Forsyth of Liverpool, and he was born in 1827. He was first educated at Rugby, pool, and he was born in 1827. He was first educated at Rugby, and then went through the usual course at Haileybury before entering the Bengal Civil Service, which he did in 1848. He entered the service at an exciting moment, when the final conquest of the Punjab was in progress, and on the eve of the formation of the junior division of the Civil Service, which has now appropriated so much of the fame and position that formerly belonged to the through the service of longed to the three Presidencies. At a very early stage of his career he was sent to this new province, the organisation of which Lord Dalhousie intrusted to the ablest men at his disposal, and when the mutiny broke out nine years after his arrival he was acting as Deputy Commissioner in the Cis Sutlej States—his superior, or Deputy Commissioner in the Cis Sutley States—his superior, or the full Commissioner, being Mr. George Barnes. The principal duty that devolved upon these officials was to provide means of transport for the troops ordered from the Punjab to Delhi, but on their tact and firmness also depended to a great extent the attitude of the protected Sikh States. Mr. Forsyth took a bold initiative in calling upon the Maharajah of Puttials for assistance, and the appeal, being promptly responded to by that loyal chieftain, awakened a responsive echo in the other Sikh chiefs of Jheend and Nabha. His measures for the defence of Umballa, were prompt and sufficient. He raised a police force of Sikhs for the purpose, and under the direction of the Commissioner, Mr. George Barnes, it was he who provided for the security of the road from Umballa to Kurnaul up to the siege and capture of Delhi. The reputation he gained during the mutiny (and for his services he received the C.B.) insured his rapid promotion, until he became in due course Commissioner of the very important district of Umballa. But in 1869 a still more important subject than the management of the Sikhs had come to the front, and that was our future relations with Russia. Lord Mayo had just received the Ameer Shere Ali in durbar at Umballa, and as it was considered desirable to bring the views of the Indian Government on the Central Asian question in a clear and unmistakable form before that of and the appeal, being promptly responded to by that loyal chief-Asian question in a clear and unmistakable form before that of St. Petersburg, Mr. Forsyth was considered the most competent person to be intrusted with the responsible duty of Indian envoy to the Russian Court. There can be no doubt he fully justified the confidence thus reposed in him, as he established the very basis of the arrangement which, despite the rapid progress of Russian arms in the interval, was carried out in the agreement two years ago to delimit the Afghan frontier by a joint Commission with the second seco The main point which he then established was that Russia consented to respect the territory then in the possession of Shere Ali, and it will be found during the coming negotiations with Russia that we have not advanced much beyond this stage at the present moment.

Immediately after his return to India Mr. Forsyth was intrusted with a second mission, more interesting in its surroundings if less important in its consequences than his visit to St. Petersburg. The travels of Mr. Shaw had introduced to us the little-known country of Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and its famons ruler, the Atalik Ghazi, or Yakoob Beg. An envoy from this potentate visited India, and Mr. Forsyth was sent on a return mission to Yarkand. Unfortunately, Yakoob Beg was engaged in a distant campaign, and Mr. Forsyth, whose instructions required his return to India before the commencement of winter, had to return without accomplishing the main object of his journey. The only satisfactory result of the mission was that he learnt something definite about a State which at the time was neither Russian nor Chinese. Three years later Mr. Forsyth was sent on a second mission to Kashgar, not merely that he might complete his observations of the earlier date, but

also that he might acquire a precise knowledge of what the future relations of Russia with this State would be, for at that moment Kashgar, not less than Khiva, stood under the menace of Russian invasion. At all events, he was successful in seeing the Atalik Ghazi on this occasion, and he visited both Yarkand and Kashgar. His report on the mission forms a most useful guide to the politics, natural history, and physical condition of Eastern Turkestan. For this mission he was rewarded with the K.C.S.I. His diplomatic work did not end here, for in 1875 he went to Burma, chiefly to obtain an explanation of the King's reception of Lisitai and to effect a settlement of the Karennee question. This mission was denounced as a failure, and Sir Douglas Forsyth came in for some unfriendly criticism; but, as it would require considerable space to go into the rights and wrongs of the question, it must be sufficient to say that Sir Douglas printed for private circulation a succinct and really unanswerable account of his conduct during his journey to Burma and of the proper execution of his mission. Shortly after this he retired from the service, and since his return to England he has taken a prominent and active part as director of several of the larger Indian railways.

#### BURMA SKETCHES-A NIGHT ALARM.

The conduct of a force on the occasion of a night alarm is now occupying the minds of our military experts. Papers on this important subject have lately been translated from the Russian by that enthusiastic soldier and model staff officer, General Bengough, and we may shortly expect more definite orders to be laid down in the Queen's Regulations as to the procedure to be adopted on these critical occasions. It was my good fortune to be once present at a night alarm, and as a donator of mirth and merriment, it to my mind bears the palm from all the travelling sights or shows it has been my lot to witness. The deep impression it has left on my memory nothing but annihilation can efface. We were a mixed force and had occupied a village without opposition. Having taken up our quarters in a commodious Poonghy Kyoung, shut off from the village by a cactus hedge and ditch on one side and protected on the other by a large tank, the usual precautions and dispositions of sentries were taken at sun-down. Our commander, was a careful and intelligent officer, and fully realised that the safety of the men was in his keeping. Camp fires commenced to glow on the promontories, and indentations of the lake, the braying of the mules, and the hum of voices rose on the night air, and Tommy Atkins' aquatic performances had ceased to trouble the placid waters. Peace, comfort and goodwill reigned round the grotesque temples and wooden pagodas where we lay for the night. A plentiful supply of fresh meat had been obtained, and with our Commissariat rations, supplemented by a lot of brandy, we managed to make a merry repast, congratulating ourselves on the prospect of a quiet night. Most of us had divested ourselves of our service kit and were revelling in the luxury of pyjamas, either being lulled to slumber by the monotonous chant of the Tuktoo lizard, or lazily smoking the pipe of peace to the last strains of Tommy's song:—

"When in this campaign
We've no whisky or champagne,
We'll keep it rolling with the song, boys."

The cubic space allotted to us was limited. Five officers with their bedding, revolvers and swords filled it tightly. An individual in the centre moving without premonitory warning was apt to fall foul of his neighbours, and many were the groans and mutual recriminations we were nightly accustomed to. "Keep your toes out of that, old fellow!" "Confound your revolver!" "Do keep still, Brown; you've knocked over my water bottle!" Most of us, however, were young, sound sleepers, and good-natured moreover. So the ups- and-downs of campaigning were rather an amusement than otherwise. On the night in question, the most dyspeptic amongst us had dosed off, when suddenly out of the still darkness, "Bang," "Bang," then a sharp volley, and most of us were struggling for our garments. Where, alas! was that precious pair of overalls; where those boots; in that entanglement of human forms seething and writhing like so many worms. Smothered oaths when wrong boots are hurled back on the mass of humanity, or a brawny stripling of six feet tackles our light weights' inexpressibles. Oh! the agony, as we tumble shoeless out of the Kyoung on to the sharp pebbles. A fiendish yell as if ten thousand devils were let loose now pierces the darkness and penetrates to the very marrow. Seizing the first weapon to hand determined to sell our lives as dearly as possible, we dash on in the direction of our men. All is in the greatest confusion. Where is the enemy? No one seems to know. At last we learn that a smart sentry had fired at his own shadow 'the rest followed suit, and the domons proved to be the camp followers yelling in chorus. Order is shortly restored, and we retire to our dens and again court sleep. Our slumbers, however, are once more ruthlessly interrupted. This time the officer whose duty it was to inspect the sentries was going his rounds. The guard when ordered to turn out, instead of complying in the ordinary sleepy regulation manner rushed forth with a wild cheer. The result was a look-out man on the top, of the building

excitement. A trumpeter, who was sleeping close by, woke up suddenly, seized his trumpet, blew the alarm, and fell down in a fainting fit, and the sentries loosed off all round. When this disturbance had also quieted down, the night being far spent, our commanding officer rose in his Kyoung and appealed to our feelings in the following words:—"Are we to have no rest? Is night to be made hideous by these disgraceful scenes, these abominable exhibitions of cowardice? Call yourselves soldiers and men? An old woman would show more self-control. But by——if you men cannot show fortitude, I can enforce discipline, and by——and so help me, the next man . . . but here the commination service was drowned by the cracking of rifles. In the grey dawn obsequious staff officers were seen running to and fro, note - book in hand, taking down the names of the delinquents. We were, however, not to be drawn this time, for our nerves were now thoroughly alarm-proof.

The destruction of human life in India by wild animals is one of those facts that people in England are prone to misconstrue. It is forgotten that while the number of deaths is very large, the ratio to the population is very small—not larger than the percentage of people at home who die from street accidents. The subject is one, however, of special interest because of the preventible nature of a large proportion of the deaths. In 1885, the total number of persons killed amounted to 22,907, and of cattle to 59,029. Of the former 2,765 were killed by wild animals, and 20,142 by snakes, the largest number of deaths occurring in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Fifty-one persons were killed by elephants, 838 by tigers, 244 by leopards, 99 by bears, 248 by wolves, 26 by jackals, and 250 by other animals. In Bombay no fewer than 24 persons are said to have been killed by mad dogs, seven by lizards, five by scorpions, and one by a mad camel. Of the cattle 154 were killed by elephants, chiefly in Coorg, 24,964 by tigers, 21,504 by leopards, 380 by bears, 6,635 by wolves, 2,130 by hyenas, and 1,483 by snakes. The total amount paid for the destruction of these pests was Rs. 234,136 as against Rs. 246,525 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 54,799 was paid for the destruction of tigers, Rs. 100,338 for that of leopards, Rs. 9,585 for bears, Rs. 21,235 for wolves, Rs. 8,900 for hyenas, and Rs. 4,054 for other animals, while Rs. 25,212 was paid for the destruction of 420.044 Rs. 21,235 for wolves, Rs. 8,900 for hyenas, and Rs. 4,054 for other As. 21,235 for wolves, Ks. 8,900 for hyenas, and Ks. 4,054 for other animals, while Rs. 25,212 was paid for the destruction of 420,044 snakes. It is very doubtful whether the returns of cattle are even approximately correct, as many of the largest grazing grounds, where the tigers and leopards do most mischief, are many miles from any police station where the deaths would have to be reported, and the graziers do not care to leave their cattle for the purpose of reporting their losses. The complaint has been general for some years in the Native Press that the enforcement general for some years in the Native Press that the enforcement of the Arms Act has prevented the Natives from protecting themselves or their cattle against the ravages of wild beasts. But though returns were called for last year as to the number of licenses granted under the Act for such purposes, but very little information has been actually furnished. No figures are forthcoming from either Bombay or the North-West Provinces and Oudh, while in Madras the number of licenses was 3,839, in Bengal 18116 in Burne 602 in Access 0.662 and in the Burney 602 in Access 0.662 and in the Burney 602 in Access 0.662 and in the Burney 602 in Access 0.663 and in the Burney 602 in Acc 18,116, in Burma 693, in Assam 9,663, and in the Punjab 12,233. It is generally considered that the want of success in the destrution of snakes is greatly attributable to the apathy and inaction of the people, and district officers and members of district boards might do a great deal of good if they would impress upon the people the necessity of taking more active measures.—Englishman.

Tussus Silk.—It seems that extensive exports of raw tussus is the Europe for members has raised its price throughout silk to Europe for manufacture has raised its price throughout Chota Nagpore division, and has seriously affected tussur-silk-weaving industry. In Maunbhoom many silk-weavers have taken to weaving cotton cloth, for which a demand is said to be reto weaving cotton cloth, for which a demand is said to be reviving on account of an increasing dislike to European piece
goods. In Maunbhoom export of tussur cocoons received a
remarkable impetus during last year owing to operations upon a
very liberal scale by a French firm, that has been buying for
export to Europe. In a trade of limited dimensions this has
naturally exercised a marked effect upon exportation, and doubtless will tend to stimulate cultivators. Who may now see a new naturally exercised a marked effect upon exportation, and unoutless will tend to stimulate cultivators, who may now see a new field opening to their enterprise. It is reported from Maunbhoom that importation of European piece goods is beginning to decline on account of a growing preference for country cloth. But statistics of imports furnished by the East Indian Railway do not support a statement that there has been any decrease in imports of European piece goods. In respect to both tussur and cotton piece goods, there must, sooner or later, be a great revival. Manchester, heavily as she is endeavouring to weight India, must ere chester, heavily as she is endeavouring to weight India, must ere long feel the pressure of Indian competition. With our own silk manufactures—cocoon nurseries—and cotton plantations brought under organised arrangement, we should starve Manchester out of competition. When this once comes about, we shall not care for any demand made upon Indian resources by British importers, nor could they hope to counteract the strong efforts now being made in India to supply our markets from our own looms. Manchester must not suppose she can insist upon India growing her raw material for her, that she may manufacture it into fabrics and return it to India for a lucrative market. This state of

unhealthy and unnatural competition cannot last long. India

has not only plenty of money and enterprise, but she has men and machinery to manufacture her own raw material for her own markets to meet her own demand, and it must be seen and felt that a culminating point is looming before her, at which she will not only grow her own raw material, but manufacture it for her own markets, despite erratic legislation that kills Native industry and stifles local energy. Nobody objects to export—we rather approve of it, when legitimately pursued; but if by its means a hope is cherished of underselling Indian industries by first buying up all available raw material, this hope will not be realised for very long. With steam mills and improved machinery, India and Bengal will, and must in time, be independent of extraneous help and a vaunted patronage that neither need have courted, and can now easily dispense with by combined effort. With India true to herself, she can laugh at a speculation that desires to purchase what she produces to return it to her in a different form, and thus make money out of her both ways.

Calcutta cannot well be entirely dispassionate in its estimates of any transaction in which the name of Simla occurs, and when the Englishman and the Pioneer take to fighting over the Government loan of a lakh and three-quarters for the Simla Town Hall we must expect somebody to get a little angry. Allahabad charges Calcutta with uttering "arrant nonsense;" Calcutta retorts with an insinuation about "bad langwidge" and "the concentrated essence of Colney Hatch and Bedlam." All this is very sad and a little silly, yet it prepares us for the Englishman's closing conviction that "certainly nothing more calculated to affect the reputation of the Government has occurred during the two years of Lord Dufferin's administration than" this wicked little loan. We are afraid that the severity of this judgment is very greatly due to the fact that it has to do with Simla. There will be dances and theatricals in the place, and Calcutta sees in the help that the Government have given towards the building of it one more token of that Capuan policy against which every stoic broiling nobly in the plains thinks he is bound to protest. We cannot quite regard it in that light, and are shameless enough to regard it as something much shorter of indecency than it appears to the Englishman. Our own objection to the loan is that the Government should find it so easy to lend a lakh and three-quarters to the Municipality of a little Punjab town for a mere work of convenience, while they are unable to guarantee the Municipality of Bombay a crore and a quarter for a great work of sanitary necessity. We cannot quite make the favour shown to the Simla Municipality fit in with the Viceroy's declaration at Bombay a fortnight to-day, when he explained that the Government of India could not help us without abandoning the financial policy which they had adopted after very grave deliberation. An apologist for the Government has, indeed, explained this week that the loan does not add a farthing, directly or indirectly, to Government expenditure, and

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

	TR	OOPSHIP	S.—Seas	on 1886-7	7.	
OUTWARD.						
Ship.	To L Portsm'th.	eave Q'nstown.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis	5 Jan.		1 Jan. 14 Jan. 18 Feb. 4 Mar.	5 Jan. 18 Jan. 22 Feb. 8 Mar.	7 Jan. 20 Jan. 24 Feb. 10 Mar.	5 Jan. 19 Jan. 1 Feb. 8 Mar. 22 Mar.
HOMEWARD.						
Shi	p	To Leave Bombay,	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Jumna Euphrates Serapis		1 Jan. 15 Jan. 29 Jan. 12 Feb. 19 Mar. 2 Apr.	12 Jan. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	25 Feb. 1 Apr.	18 Jan. 1 Feb. 15 Feb. 1 Mar. 5 Apr. 19 Apr.	14 Apr.

#### SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 18, Capella (s), Calcutta.—21, Rialto (s), Bombay.—22, Clan Ronald (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 18, Berenne (s), Trieste.—21, Nepaul (s), London.

—22, Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 20, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool; Tiverton (s), Jeddah.—21, Quetta (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 21, Pekin (s), London.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 18, Clan Ogilvie (s), Kurrachee.—21, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—22, Hispania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 20, Nubia (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 22, Karamania (s), London.
MADRAS.—Dec. 22, Dacca (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. Gwalior, from Venice, Jan 6; from Brindisi, Jan. 10.

For Bombay: Capt. P. Mack, Mr. Melladen, Capt. Hon. T. Ash-For Bombay: Capt. P. Mack, Mr. Melladen, Capt. Hon. T. Ashburnham, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Winter, Mrs. and Miss St. Leger Carter, Mrs. Short, Mr. Moyle Sherer. From Venice: Mrs. Plowden, Mr. J. Posford, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mrs. Posford. From Brindisi: Major C. E. Hallett, Colonel W. J. Heaviside, Mr. E. C. R. Ollivant, Mr. A. V. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. Wieckett, Mrs. Paula Wieckett, Capt. Attree, Mr. Baden Powell, Mr. John MacCarthy, Mr. D. C. and Mrs. Reid.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Ager, Mr. David Keogh, Miss Woon, Miss Barton, Mr. T. Adamson, Mrs. Adamson and children. From Brindisi: Mr. H. C. Pinkerton.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Swinburne.

For Colombo: Capt. Robson, Miss Robson, Mr. Whitby. From Brindisi: Mr. Kinmond.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. W. A. H. and Mrs. Marten. From Brindisi: Mr. Brooks, Mr. Tahourd, Mr. A. Harter, Mr. Nichol-

From Brindisi: Mr. Brooks, Mr. Tahourd, Mr. A. Harter, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Willmore.

For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. Hold, Mr. Macevoy, Lieut. A. Vella, Capt. N. M. Lake.
For Madras: Mr. A. Hall, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. W. D. Brown, Mr. W. P. Brown.
For Suez: Mr. Davenport, Mr. H. Gooch, Mrs. Lorne Campbell.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. Mongolia, from Venice, Jan. 13; from Brindisi, Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. J. R. Deane, Mrs. Dunn and infant, Mr. Malcolm Stevens, Mr. T. A. and Mrs. Beglie, Mr. H. W. Patrick, Miss H. Grogan, Mr. T. E. Addis, Miss Newman, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. Fitzmaurice. From Venice: Dr. Chetti, Mr. F. Wedderburn. From Brindis: Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. C. Brock, Miss Bamfield, Mr. Reid, Mr. O. Hirschborn, Mr. D. N. Reid, Colonel Bartleman, Mr. J. B. Ferry, Mr. F. Carlisle, Capt. Boddam, Miss Boddam. From Sucz: Mr. T.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Hunt, Mrs. Chapman. From Gibraltar: Mr.,

Mrs. and Miss Snowden.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Two Misses Eve, Mr. and Miss Cornish, Mr. G. Biddulph, Lady Biddulph and two Misses Biddulph, Mr. Priestman and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Crossland and two ladies, Mr. Lam-

bert, Mr. Wood.
For Malta: Miss Hobhouse, Rev. and Mrs. Spencer Phillips, Miss Spencer Phillips.

S.s. Verona, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Jan. 20; from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. E. H. Moscardi and friend, Lady and Miss Ramsay, Professor E. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Moore, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. E. Hewett, Mr. F. W. Hewett. From Brindisi: Sir W. Wedderburn, Colonel Cadell, Mr. Edgelow, Major J. E. Broadbent.

S.s. Australia, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Jan. 20; from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Ager. For Suez: General Sir H. J. Warre, Lady Warre. For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. Eardley Wilmot. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Allusen.

For Modrag. Allusen.

For Madras: Colonel' W. D. Lindley, R.E.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Lawada, to sail Dec. 31. For Kurrachee: Miss Maud Rushton, Miss Hilliard, Miss A. Hawtrev

For Bombay: Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mrs. Clark, Miss Douglas.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Britannia, to sail Jan. 8. For Bombay: Miss Carter, Mr. H. G. Boyce, Dr. Walmsley, Mrs. Glendinning, two children and nurse.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, Capt. W. Lee, to sail Jan. 6.

Fer Star Line s.s. Capella, Capt. W. Lee, to sail Jan. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine King, three children and ayah, Dr. Henry Potter, Mr. Charles Still, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, two children and European servant, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest F. Newman, Mr. J. B. Wright, Miss Cowan, Mr. H. J. Stayner, Mrs. Mathew, three daughters and child, Mr. James Huttman.

For Colombo: Mr. James J. Maxwell, Mr. Matthew W. Johnson, Mr. Wm. G. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Margary and five children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Armitage and two daughters.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Cameron, to sail Dec. 24.

For Suez: Mr. C. R. Macdonnell. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblood, Miss A. H. Brown, Master-A. Brown, Mr. Powells. From Suez: Mr. Dixon.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Dec. 25

For Suez: Mr. Alex. Murdoch.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lane, infant and servant, Mr. James

Leggatt.
For Madras: Mr. George Salmon, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath.
For Calcutta: Mr. D. Mullens, Miss Adcock, Dr. Patterson.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail Jan. 1.

For Colombo: Mrs. Love and five children, Mr. N. Harrop. For Madras: Colonel Campbell. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Dyer.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Swanston. For Rangoon: Mr. E. C. S. George.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, Dec. 6. At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, Dec. 6. From London: Miss Dunster, Mr. H. E. Gaddum, Mrs. G. H. D. Wilson, son and infant, Colonel and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. G. B. Winter, Mr. H. V. D. Brockman, Mrs. Herbert Vernon, two Misses Gibson, Miss Fisher, Mr. W. J. Dare, Mrs. Date and infant, Mrs. Langham and infant, Mrs. Little and infant, Mr. Little, jun., Miss Little, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. E. Tennant, Colonel and Mrs. Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. C. Merony, Mrs. Merony, Mr. A. H. Butter, Miss Ida Langworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Miss Newberry, Mr. M. David, Miss S. David, Miss M. David, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. H. C. Eggar, Mrs. De Rees (Mde. Abbell), Mr. and Mrs. Beckert, Mrs. Keary and child, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and two children, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji.

At London, per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, Dec. 22. From Bombay: Miss Twyman, Miss Simpson, Colonel Osborne, Major Brownlow, Mr. Lindsay, Mrs. Fyon and infant, Mr. Leversage, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Laing.

From Port Said: Sir J. Gorst, Miss Gorst.

From Malta: Rev. and Miss Maule.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, left Bombay, Dec. 10.

For London: Major E. A. Trevor, R.E. For Venice: Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S. For Brindisi: Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., Mr. G. Smyth, Major W. O. Thompson, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, C.S., Major Birch, Major A. C. Brigg-Wither, Mr. H. Pearse.

For Marseilles: Hon. E. Forster Webster, Mr. H. G. Bulman, Mr. E. B. C. Hambley, Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. D. Brand.

For Port Said: H. F. Sir M. F. Grant D. W. G. J. T. J.

For Port Said: H.E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Capt. Forde.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. Stewart, from London, Dec. 23. For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Benn, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall and child, Mrs. A. Dale, Mr. F. P. Barton, Mr. A. S. Dale, Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Wintle, Mr. T. Parker, Mr. Attye, Mr. J. L. Lambe, Mr. J. B. Price, Mr. R. H. Grinon, Mr. J. W.

Scott.

For Alexandria: Rev. and Mrs. Ray-Allen.
For Malta: Mrs. Dupuis, Deputy Inspector-General and Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. C. Beaumont, Surgeon Hubbard, Capt. MacLean, Mrs. King, Mr. Stirling, Mr. R. D. Atkins, Dr. Whitelegge, Mr. John Day.

For Port Said: Mrs. Hopkinson and child.
For Suez: Mr. Henry Sutton, Mr. Hugh Sutton, Dr. and Mrs. Aveling, Mrs. Hayward.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, from London, Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. Hubert H. Marshall.

For Madras: Mr. Hubert H. Marshall.

For Calcutta: Mr. James C. Roberts, Mr. Ernest Holden, Miss M.

E. Hill, Miss Holder, Mr. W. E. Farrer, Mr. Hill, Capt. J. B. Mackay,
Mr. H. Adcock, Mr. E. J. Sammons, Mr. S. C. Hartley, Mr. George
Leverett, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. R. R.

Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dubb and child, two Misses Dubb, Mr.

D. G. Russell, Mr. F. Hannay Mr. R. Ritchie.

For Malta: Mrs. Pearce, Master A. Winch.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Hill.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Reddie.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Reddie.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, from Liverpool, Dec. 22. For Calcutta: Mr. S. Becher, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Moore.



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kemp & Co 175 45 Mechanics Buildgs. Co 50 112 Octobral Gart Security 59 23	Holta (Kangra) 100 7 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 95 to Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 46 to 47
BOMBAYNovember 30.	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 102 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,700 Treacher and Co all 1,115	Indian Terai
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  Four per Cent Rs. 977 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 40 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 102 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 106 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1371 — to —	Colaba Co 12] 700   Frere	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 90 to — Do. contributory 200 80 to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 — to — Paris Municipal Loan — to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Terai — — to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
Four por Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond — to —	CALCUTTA.—December 6.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 30 to 32 Longview (Darjiling) 100 69 to — Loobah 100 118 to 12)
Trust Bond 1011 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1011 to — Cooria Spinning Bonds to —	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 10 to 97 11	Lower Assam £7½ 23 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
BANKS.	44 of 1870 (1885) 99 12 to 100 10 41 of 1879 (1895) 101 6 to 101 10 41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 101 6 to 101 10	Majagram (Gachar) 100 19 to — Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 15 to — Do. contributory 90 8 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	4 of 1879 (Coupon) to -	Moran (Assam) — — to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 725 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 860	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1865 (1885)Rs. Paid off —	Mothola (Assam) 100 80 to — Do. contributory 90 70 to —
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 625 EXCHANGE BANKS. APTA BANK all 6 pr.ct 128	6 of 1866 (1886) Do 6 of 1867 (1887) 100 0 to 6 of 1870 (1889) 102 8 to	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — — —	6 of 1872 (1891) 103 0 to — 5 of 1878 (1908) 99 4 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 110	5 of 1884-5 (1905) 99 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 95 0 to —	New Mutual (Gachar) 30 120 to —  Nutwanpore (Gachar) — to —  Phoenix (Gachar) 85 30 to —
PRESS COMPANIES.  Akbar 1,400 125 1,000	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Poid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 69 to —
Albert Ginning Co all 75 pr.ct 450 Albert (Kurrachee) all 18 pr.ct 1,085 Apollo 1,100 175 230	Agra Savings £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 120 to — Alphabed 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assum) to
Apollo 1,100 175 230 Bellary 400 nil 450 Bombay Cotton all 0 157½	Alliance of Simla 100 145 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 10 disct.   Seemah to _   Singbulli and Murmah 100 77 to
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	Do. of Upper India 100 135 to	Singell (Darjiling) 100 60 to 61
Colaba 125 0 650 Dhollera Ginning 1,880 16 130 East India all 130 1,420	Mussoorie 100 105 to -	Springside (Darjiling) 100 85 to 87   Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 29 to
East India all 130 1,420 fort 1,000 150 1,600 fronch 8,500 45 p.s 590	National of India 212   110 to 111   Rohilkund Kumaon 100 101 to 211   Simla Bank Corporation 500 290 to 291	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 61 to 62
Harvey & Sabapathy — — — —	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 80 to -	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 140 to - Upper Assam £10 15 to -
Mofussil Co 259 50 3971 Manmar M all 0 280	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.  Price.  Allipore Coal 100 120 to —	
Manmar M all 0 200  New Berar 0 2115  New Indian 400 0 115	Alipore Coal	LONDON.—December 28.
Prince of Wales 125 30 435 Sabmathy (Bellary) — —	Bally Paper Mills £10 140 to 150 Barrangore Jute £10 63 to 65	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Sassoon 1,000 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 750 90 1,325 Sind 500 70 600	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,550 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 78, 6d. 10 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 861 to 88 31 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 100 to 1001
Volkart 500 20 035	Do. Deforred B. Shares £1 7½ to — Bengal Mills £100 1,200 to —	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1013 to 1025 4 India Enfaced Paper 71 to 72 44 Do. do. 1885 — to —
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.  Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,325	Bengal Silk Co 100 75 to —	41 Do. do. 1893 74 to 7
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 370 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 650 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 465	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 50 to 50	4 Do. 1886-8 103 to 105   41 Mauritius, 1981 104 to 106
Anglo-Indian 500 181 105 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 100 to — Calcutta Steam Co 85 98 to 99	6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 116 4 Do 101 to 103 44 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 101
Ld. (Bellary) 1	Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar 100 100 to 100 Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 60 to Daviseling Himalayan Railway. 100 99 to 100	RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Bombay United 100 20 910 Central India 500 35 725 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 640	Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 25 to 27 Equitable Coal 250 120 to —	Perperual Debenture Stocks, Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 106 to 10 East Indian, Irredeem, 44 p.c. 100 119 to 121
D. Spinning all 20 Dhun Mills	Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 10 to -   Goosery Cotton Mills 200 190 to -	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 108 to 110 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 107
Empress Co all 25 700 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 650 Golam Baba 400 20 200	Gourepore 100 68 to — Great Eastern Hotel 100 88 to — Howrah Docking 500 110 to 115	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 116 to 118 RAILWAYS.
Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 175 Hindustan 1,000 40 915	Howrah Mills 100 60 to 61 India General Steam Navigation 100 92 to 93	Bengal and NWestern, Lm 7½ 7½ to 8½
Hingunghat Mill 30 880	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 90 to —	B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cont. 100 165 to 170 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 223 to 231 E. Indian, 44 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 — 223 to 231
Imperial Cotton 500 20 435 Indian Manufacturing — James Greaves 400 605	Mulr Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 280 to —   Mulree Brewery 100 130 to —   Naini Tal Browery 100 103 to —	Do. Ann. B £1 per anu.(less 1) — 241 to 251 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. — 121 to 123
Jaffer Ali 500 40 200 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 80 1,120	Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 75 to — New Beerbhoom Coal 100 83 to 90	Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c 100 150 to 152 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent 100 180 to 132 1 Do. do. 43 do. 100 123 to 125
Khandeish 1,000 30 975 Khatao Mackungee 1,000 20 915 Leonald 100 5 156	Ramkistopore Press        100       55       to       56         Raneegunge Coal Association       100       43       to       44         Riverside Press        90       63       to       64	Do. do. 41 do. 100 117 to 119 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 129 to 131
Leopold 100 5 155 Madras United 1,000 100 2,610 Mahsiuxmee 1,000 — 680	R. Scott Thomson and Co 500 240 to — Seebpore Jute Manufacturing 100 35 to 38	Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 4 4 to 5 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 22 to 23 Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 23 to 23
Manockjee Petit all — 1,215 Mazagon 250 9 187	Strand Bank Press 100 55 to -	Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 23 to 234 South Indian, guar. 5 por cent. 100 129 to 131 South Mahratta Gua., L1 20 103 to 104
Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,525 Naigam 50 1,525 National 1,000 40 530	TEA COMPANIES. Price.	Do. do 5 — to — Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gus. 100 108 to 110
New Great Eastern 1,000 20 910 Oriental 625 15 580	Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) 100 70 to — Amicable (Assam) 100 Liquidation.	Do. Do. Do 35 — to — West of India Port., Ld 20 201 to 21
Parell 400 579 People of India 61 175	Amluckie 100 70 to — Arcuttipore (Cachar) 100 85 to —	TELEGRAPHS.  Eastern, Limited all 101 to 101  Do 6 n.c. Preference all 131 to 14
Prince of Wales 500 30 85 Sassoon 1,000 40 1,502	Assam £20 540 to	
	Bengal (Cachar) 100 29 to 30	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 101 to 103
Sholapore Mills 1,000 35 1,270 Soonderdas 1,000 50 670 Southern India 500 20 375	Bengal (Cachar) 100 29 to 30	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Extem., Austra, & China all 103 to 104
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar) 100	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten., Austra, & China all 10½ to 10½ Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 100 to 103
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar) 100	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten., Austra, & China all 10½ to 10½ Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1390 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 34 to 35
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar)	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten, Austra & China all 108 to 104 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 34 to 35  BANKS.
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar)	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten, Austra & China all 108 to 104 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 34 to 35  BANKS.  Agra all 83 to 93 Chartered of India, A. and C all 223 to 234 Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 183 to 194
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar)	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten., Austra, & China all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1990 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1390 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 34 to 35  BANKS.  Agra all 222 to 234 Chartered of India, A. and C all 183 to 193 Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 183 to 194 Hong Kong and Shanghal all 55 to 60
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar)   100   29 to 30	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 Do. Exten, Austra, & China all 108 to 104 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 84 to 35  BANKS.  Agra all 82 to 93 Chartered of India, A. and C all 222 to 234 Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 183 to 194 Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 182 to 194 Hong Kong and Shanghal all 58 to 60  BANK BILLS. Sight. 30 days; 61 days.
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar)	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten., Austra, & China all 108 to 104 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 34 to 35  BANKS.  Agra all 83 to 95 Chartered of India, A. and C all 223 to 234 Chartered Mer. of I., L and C all 135 to 194 Delhi and London all 122 to 14 Hong Kong and Shanghai all 55 to 60 BANK BILLS. Sight. 30 days: 61 days. Calcutta Madras Bombay  Is. 61-16d 1s. 6d 1s. 5 15-16d
Sholapore Mills	Bengal (Cachar)	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock 100 101 to 103 Do. Exten., Austra, & China all 108 to 104 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 102 to 105 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 103 Indo-European, Lim all 34 to 35  BANKS.  Agra all 83 to 93 Chartered of India, A. and C all 223 to 234 Chartered Mer. of I., L and C all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 183 to 194 Delhi and London all 185 to 60 BANK BILLS. Sight. 30 days; 61 days.  Calcutta Madras Bombay Colombo Nom Nom. Nom.

### LIST OF ANDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

#### CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '86. Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '80. Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 18 Aug. 8t. Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 0, '85. Anderson, J. S., India Rys., 6 mos., 10 June 86. Ansted, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86. Anstruther, W. T., Punjab P.W.D. Armstrong, J. S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86. Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '86. Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gn., 18 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85. Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gn., 18mos., Dec. 17, '85. Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gn., 18mos., Dec. 17, '85. Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty. Baden Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24mos. Feb. 27, '85. Baker, C. J. S., Assam P. W. D., 16 mos., July 14, '86. Barker, E. J. Bo. Mint. 15 mos., Jan. 30, '86. Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86. Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86. Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 24, '85. Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86. Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86. Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87. Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 23, '86. Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86. Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P. W. D., 36 mos., April 24, '84. Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Geo., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85. Bettinck, B. J., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '86. Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 26, '86. Biernacki, A., State Railways, 12 mos., April 2, '85. Biernacki, A., State Railways, 12 mos., April 2, '85. Biernacki, A., State Railways, 12 mos., April 2, '85. Bourdillon, J. A., Ben.Cov., Ben.Regn., 9mos., May26, '86. Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '86. Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '86. Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '86. Breoner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '86. Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86. Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86. Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86. Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86. Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86. Brunc-Sturden, Cardow, A. G. Mad. Cov., M. M. P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Ap. 4, '80. Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 6 mos., Oct. 8, '86. Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 6 mos., Oct. 8, '86. Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 6 mos., Oct. 8

Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Cadiz, T. R. G., 12 mos.
Cadaw, A.G., Mad.Cov., Mad.Rev. & Gen., 6mos., Nov. 2, '88.
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., SaltComr., India, 24mos., May 27, '85.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 6 mos., 14 Sept. 86.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W. P. Rv. & Gen., 13ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Cates, Lt. G. E. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Chapran, Lt.F. R.H., Bo.S.C., Bo. Pol., 12mos., Mar. 20, '86.
Charke, W. T., Ben. Cov., N. W.P., Rew. & Gen., 20 mos.,
April 1, '86.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 71 mos., Nov. 5, '88.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 72 mos., Nov. 5, '88.
Clift, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 9 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
Cobb. Surgeon R., Ben. Medi., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Coblian, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Coblian, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Cov. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., P.W.D., 52 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Cov. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Crawford, J. T., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gon., 6 mos.,
Nov. 25, '86.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12
mos., 31 Aug. 86.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12
mos., 31 Aug. 86.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Fores's, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86, Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882. Danling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882. Danlinl, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19mos., Apr.16, '86. Dawc, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., De Crottes, A., Buma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '85. De Fonblanque, L. R., 12 mos. Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 21 mos., June 6, '86. Donglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86. Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86. Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86. Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 16, '86. Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 16, '86. Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85. Dudgeon, P. J., State Railways, 12 mos., May 6, '86. Duthoit, W., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 ms., May 14, '86. Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., to Feb. 1, '87.

Earle, A. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Sept. 29/86. Edgar. J. W., C.S. I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86. Egerten. Capt. F. W., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comn., 21ms., Ap. 23, '86. Eyerton, R. W., State Railways, to Jan. 31, '87. Elias, Ney, Political Dopt., 12 mos. Elias, Ney, Political Dopt., 12 mos. Eliat. A., Berars Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86. Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P. W. D., 194 mos., Apr. 7, '86. Evans, I. F., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Ap. 16, '86. Evans, L. G., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Ap. 16, '86. Ewing, H. C. D, Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.
Fansawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 24mos. Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Ap. 22, '86.
Forgusen, H. I., State Railways, 12 mos. Apr. 23, '86.
Ferrar, M. L. Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 18ms., My1, '86.
Ffrench, Mullen J., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Fido. J. W., Bo. Mint.
Fitzgrald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Forst, W. C. L., India P. W. D., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Fox. II, H., Burma, P. W. D., 22 mos., April 30, '86.
Fox. II, H., Burma, P. W. D., 22 mos., April 30, '86.
Fambe, J. D., Bo. Customs 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.
Gass, H. A., Mai. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. 87.
George, A. 8., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '80.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
Gerard, A. S. India, P.W.D., 23 ms., Mar. 27. '85.
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 25, '85.
Gordon, E. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '80.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., 31 Aug. 89.
Grant, J. A., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 13mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Greave, R. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos., July 22, '89.
Greeg, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., July 4, '83.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., July 13, '83.
Grigg, H. B., Ma.Cov., Ma. Educl., 16 mos.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 25ms., Mar.16, '85.

Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma Educl., 16 mos.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Sen. Rev. & Gen., 25ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos. Apr. 1, '86.
Handley, F. F. Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 11 ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 29, '86.
Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10 ms., April 29, '86.
Hardy, R. G., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10 ms., Apr. 14, '86.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davie, T., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Sept. 21, '85.
Hartt, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 24, '86.
Hatch, Surg, W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 12 ms., Ap. 20, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Moy 23, '86.
Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 23, '86.
Hawes, S. H., 'f6 mos.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests 18 months.
Heinig, J., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '86.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W. D., 18 ms., Ap. 21, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P. W. D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hight, A. E., Bom. P. W. D., 19 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hill, C., N.W. P., P. W. D., to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. L. F., P. W. D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hound, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hound, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.,
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., Bo., Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.

Innes, J. S. R., Ben.Oplum, 15 mos., Nov. 25, '\$5. Ivens, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. 86.
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.
Jerviss, A. A. C. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Geo., 24 mos., Apl. 24, '85
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Fob. 5, '86.
Johnsono, Col. J. W. H., B. S. C., Pun, Jud., 6 ms., 24Aug. 86.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 15, '86.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86. Reys, E., Ma. Press, 6 mos., Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884. King. M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86. Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov.27, '85.

Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gon., 12 mos.

April 1, '86.

Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Lambert, J., Calcutta Police, 9 mos., June 1, '86.

Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 20, '86.

Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '80.

Lawrence, E., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May14, '86.

Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.

Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.

Leonard, G. S., Rallway Dept., 27 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Leonard, W., Ben. Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.

Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl.

Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.

Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educl., 8 mos., Nov. 19, '86.

Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 26, '85.

Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. & Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gon., 22 mos., July 28, 35.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos, Nov. 3, '85.

Mackenzio, A., Hen. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to
Mar. 22, '87.

Mackenzio, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.

Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.

Macleod, D. G., Burma Judl., 10 mos., Sept. 12, '86.

Macleod, D. G., Burma Judl., 10 mos., Sept. 12, '86.

Macleod, D. G., Burma Judl., 10 mos., Sept. 12, '86.

Madge, P. M., Telograph Dept., 7 mos., Nept. 1, '83.

Mattland, Surg. J., Mad. Madl., 12 mos., Uct. 23, '80.

Malthy, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos.

Mance, Sir H., C. I. E., Telegraph Dept.

Marriott, F. W., Ro. Rev. Survey, 6 mos., Nov. 5, '83.

Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Dec. 4, '85.

Martyn, G. V., N. W. Provs., P. W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, '86

Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 16 mos., Cet. 23, '85.

McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., As-amComn., 21 mos., Feb. 19, '86.

McCacken, D. E., Pun. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '86.

McCacken, D. E., Pun. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '86.

McCao, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.

McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.

McReddie, Dr. G. D., N. W. P., Rv. & Gn., 18ms., May 15, '86.

McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rv. & Gn., 18ms., May 15, '86.

McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., No. Rev. & Gen., 12mos., Poe. 1, '86.

Mories, A., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., April 5, '85.

Mories, A., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '86.

Mories, A., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '86.

Mories, C., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.

Moyle, G., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.

Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 18, '86. MLy 1, '85. Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos, Nov. 13, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, 85.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Nicholetts, H. S., Bernr Comn., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '86.
Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '86.
Norfor, C. H. T., Madrus P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86
Nugent, J., Bo.Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18mos., May21, '86.

O'Conor, J. E., Asst. Sec. Govt. India Finl. Dept., 5 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Tolegraph, 24 mos., Dec. S, 58.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 30 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma.Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Nov. 28, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Ogilvie, J. L., N. W.-Provs. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
O'Neill, L., Ben.Cov., Cent.Prov.Comn., 12ms., Nov. 13, '86.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punj. Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. 86.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 12 Aug. 85.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab, P.W.D., t.) Oct. 29, '87.
Parry, J. W., R. iliway Dopt., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 6, '85.
Pearson, H.G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. &Gen., Oms., June1, '86.
Penningtou, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rov. & Gen., 24 mos.,
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '86.
Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Pollen, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Porter, S. T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos.
Powell, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., Feb. 25, '86.
Pritt, J., Bon. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 5, '83.
Prico, P. L. H., Punjab P. W.D., 54 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Feb. 28, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Raenier, P., State Railways, 12 mos., June 29, '83.
Rebsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs.
24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, T. L., Ajmere Educ'., 6 mos.
Reilly, C. H., Asst Sec., Govt. of Bengal, 9 ms., Feb.17'33.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev.& Gen., 24 mos.
Oct. 22, '86.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo.Cov., Sec.Govt. Bo., 8ms., Apr. 1, '86.
Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., '12 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
Sage, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '26.
Sampson, A. B., Und. Sec. Govt. India, D.P.W., 6 mos., Nov. 14, '86.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Edecl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Selboy, F. G., Bom. Edecl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 24 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Sherman, W. H. P., Assam P. W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Sprenger, A., India, Railways, 18 mos., May 29, '86.
Sherer, W. M., N.W.Provs., Police, 10 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab. Comn., 12mos., Mar. 5, '83.
Smith, A., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 7, '86.
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Smith, W. W., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '65.
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Sp.n., J. M., Madras, P.W.D., 10 mos., June 15, '86.
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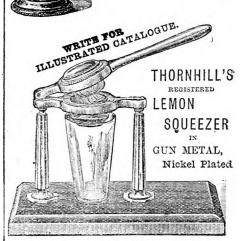
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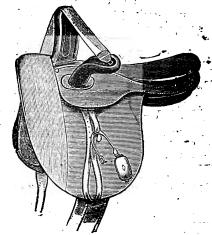
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